

ExecuJet Europe A/S

Ledreborg Alle 128 C, 1. th.
4000 Roskilde

CVR no. 20 21 53 80

Annual report 2017

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

31 May 2018



chairman

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have by way of written resolution adopted and approved the annual report of ExecuJet Europe A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.


31 May 2018

Executive Board:



Niclas Fortunat von Planta

Board of Directors:



Patrick Joseph Albert
Hansen
Chairman



David Hugh Dalrymple



Niclas Fortunat von Planta



Carsten Andersen



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of ExecuJet Europe A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ExecuJet Europe A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter regarding matters in the financial statements

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the Company's negative equity and the disclosures in note 2, in which Management explains that it has received a letter of support from the parent company.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit



Independent auditor's report

evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Independent auditor's report

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2018

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'ME' or similar initials.

Martin Eiler

State Authorised

Public Accountant

MNE no. 32271

ExecuJet Europe A/S
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CVR no. 20 21 53 80

Management's review

Company details

ExecuJet Europe A/S
Ledreborg Alle 128 C, 1. th.
4000 Roskilde

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Website: www.execujet.com
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CVR no.: 20 21 53 80
Established: 1 July 1997
Registered office: Roskilde
Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Patrick Joseph Albert Hansen, Chairman
David Hugh Dalrymple
Niclas Fortunat von Planta
Carsten Andersen

Executive Board

Niclas Fortunat von Planta

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfaergevej 28
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Annual general meeting

The annual general meeting will be held on 31 May 2018.

Management's review

Operating review

Significant changes in the Company's activities and financial position

ExecuJet Europe A/S is active primarily within business aviation, including aircraft management. The managed aircraft are also used for charter. Revenue is also generated from providing aircraft completion, delivery, acceptance and registration services, generally on behalf of aircraft management clients.

Development in activities and financial position

The current accounting period shows a profit of DKK 7,786 thousand compared to DKK 1,257 thousand in 2015/16 (18 months). The development is primarily due to cost savings regarding staff.

Capital resources

The Company's equity is negative by DKK 12,740 thousand. The cash flow budget for 2018 shows a profit but should further cash be necessary the Parent Company has confirmed its sincere intention to continue to support the company to enable it to fulfil its obligations in 2018. On this basis the Management assess the capital resources as sufficient for 2018.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance to the Company's financial position.

Outlook

The regional demand for business aviation sales, aircraft management and charter solutions gives grounds for optimism, principally because business aviation today is in a far better position than it was only five years ago to withstand the effects of a severe economic downturn.

Particular risks

The risks associated with the Company financial statements are mainly linked to normal business risks in the business aviation sector, traditionally linked to corporate profits and regional wealth.

Foreign exchange risks, are also present as revenue is generated in currencies other than Danish Kroner.

Intellectual capital

As aviation is a highly regulated business, key management and staff must be appropriately qualified, so continuous training takes place to ensure that standards are maintained. In addition, ExecuJet Europe A/S is required to have the necessary quality and organizational systems in place to maintain flight operations regulated by the EU (EASA), without which the company would be unable to meet its primary business activity objectives.

Environmental matters

The aircraft operated by ExecuJet Europe A/S are modern and fulfill all current and known future environmental requirements with regards to noise and emissions as well as regulatory requirements for current and future safety equipment.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2017	1. jul 2015 – 30. jun 2016
Gross profit		18,702	19,505
Staff costs	3	-11,177	-17,168
Depreciation		-11	-32
Operating profit		7,514	2,305
Financial income	4	272	0
Financial expenses		0	-1,048
Profit before tax		7,786	1,257
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Profit for the year		7,786	1,257
Proposed profit appropriation			
Retained earnings		7,786	1,257

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2017	2016
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		9	20
		<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>
Investments			
Deposits		103	103
		<u>103</u>	<u>103</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>112</u>	<u>123</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		25,078	31,481
Receivables from group entities		11,396	11,304
Other receivables		1,640	2,207
		<u>38,114</u>	<u>44,992</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		8,749	8,529
		<u>8,749</u>	<u>8,529</u>
Total current assets		<u>46,863</u>	<u>53,521</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>46,975</u>	<u>53,644</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2017	2016
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		-13,740	-21,526
Total equity		-12,740	-20,526
Liabilities other than provisions			
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Prepayments received from customers		39,456	44,413
Trade payables		12,082	17,420
Payables to group entities		4,026	4,531
Other payables		4,151	7,806
		59,715	74,170
Total liabilities other than provisions		59,715	74,170
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		46,975	53,644
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	6		
Currency and interest rate risks and the use of derivative financial instruments			
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Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2017	1,000	-21,526	-20,526
Transferred over the profit appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>7,786</u>	<u>7,786</u>
Equity at 31 December 2017	<u><u>1,000</u></u>	<u><u>-13,740</u></u>	<u><u>-12,740</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of ExecuJet Europe A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Following change in the company's ultimate shareholder the accounting period was changed last year and comparison figures for the income statement comprise 18 months, 1 July 2015 - 31 December 2016.

Income statement

Gross Profit

Pursuant to Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Revenue

Revenue from sale of services is recognised in the income statement when the services have been delivered, and revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to generate revenue for the year.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise of distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 years
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The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

2 Capital loss

The Company's equity is negative by DKK 12,740 thousand. The cash flow budget for 2018 shows a profit but should further cash be necessary the Parent Company has confirmed its sincere intention to continue to support the company to enable it to fulfil its obligations in 2018. On this basis the Management assess the capital resources as sufficient for 2018.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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3 Staff costs

DKK'000	2017	1. jul 2015 – 30. jun 2016
Wages and salaries	10,346	15,993
Pensions	447	630
Other social security costs	-47	166
Other staff costs	431	379
	<u>11,177</u>	<u>17,168</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

4 Financial income

Interest income from group entities	134	0
Exchange gains	<u>138</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>272</u>	<u>0</u>

5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2017	<u>108</u>
Cost at 31 December 2017	<u>108</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2017	-88
Depreciation for the year	<u>-11</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2017	<u>-99</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	<u><u>9</u></u>

6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The Company has entered into lease agreements with a remaining term of up to 48 months. The total residual lease payment amounts to DKK 272 thousand.

The Company has a deferred tax asset of DKK 14,497 thousand, which has not been recognised due to uncertainty regarding its utilisation.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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7 Related party disclosures

Ownership

ExecuJet Europe A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of ExecuJet Finance Limited, Ireland, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of ExecuJet Finance Limited can be obtained by contacting the Company.