

Worldticket A/S

Kultorvet 11, 3., 1175 København K

CVR no. 29 79 46 26

Annual report 2017

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on June 19 2018

Chairman:

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Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditors' report	3
Management's review	6
Company details	6
Financial highlights	7
Operating review	8
Income statement	12
Balance sheet	13
Statement of changes in equity	15
Cash flow statement	17
Notes to the financial statements	18

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Worldticket 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.

It is our opinion that the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Group's and the Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January –31 December 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Group's and the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Copenhagen, 18 June 2018
Executive Board:

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Lars Bloch
CEO

Board of Directors:

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Torben Frigaard Rasmussen
Chairman

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Hans Neye Jørgensen

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Erik Martin Troelsen
Pretzmann

Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of Worldticket A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Worldticket A/S for the financial year 1 January –31 December 2017, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as a consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows 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 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and 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 in the financial statement

We have not modified our opinion in respect of these matters.

Without modifying our opinion, we refer to note 2 to the financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to the company's capital resources and management expectations for 2018 and going forward.

Without modifying our opinion, we refer to note 7 in which management describes the uncertainty relating to the recognition and measurement of the company's development costs of DKK 27,128 thousand.

Without modifying our opinion, we refer to note 10, which describes the uncertainty relating to the valuation of receivable related to 2MBA ApS.

Management's responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- ▶ Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements or the

parent company 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 our procedures, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense, 18 June 2018
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Søren Smedegaard Hvid
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE-nr.: mne31450

Management's review

Company details

Name	Worldticket A/S
Address, zip code, city	Kultorget 11, 3. DK-1175 Copenhagen K
CVR no.	29 79 46 26
Established	16 October 2006
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January –31 December
Websites	www.worldticket.com www.flexflight.dk
Board of Directors	Torben Frigaard Rasmussen, Chairman Hans Neye Jørgensen Erik Martin Troelsen Pretzmann
Executive Board	Lars Bloch
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Englandsgade 25, 5100 Odense C

Financial highlights

DKK'000	Consolidated				Parent company	
	2017	2016	2015	2014*	2013	2012
Key figures						
System revenue*	620,677	348,403	452,000	190,300	147,300	39,600
Revenue	89,080	48,417	54,800	35,604	19,715	16,628
Gross profit	38,573	29,580	29,136	13,974	13,264	11,797
EBITDA	10,186	6,685	9,773	653	6,085	5,932
Ordinary operating result	3,935	1,467	3,809	-3,920	1,571	1,734
Result from financial income and expense	934	185	3,310	-4,553	989	1,544
Result for the year	480	125	2,488	-597	989	1,544

Total assets	100,127	58,634	55,965	36,758	20,902	18,449
Portion relating to investment in property, plant and equipment	2,113	1,607	1,511	1,603	509	386
Equity	4,387	3,907	3,782	7,519	8,116	7,127

Cash flows from operating activities	22,038	-7,939	15,862	-1,255	-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	-656	-285	-68	-30	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-2,289	0	-2,043	546	-	-
Total cash flows	20,229	-9,565	15,070	-739	-	-

Financial ratios

Operating margin	4%	3%	7%	-11%	8%	10%
Gross margin	43%	61%	53%	39%	67%	71%
EBITDA Margin	11%	14%	18%	2%	31%	36%
Solvency ratio	4%	7%	7%	20%	39%	39%
Return on equity	11%	3%	66%	-8%	13%	25%

Average number of full-time employees	91	78	59	37	21	15
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* The financial ratios for 2014 have not been changed by the material misstatement.

* System revenue is not shown in the official statement of profit and loss. The system revenue is defined as the total cash flow which WorldTicket Group handles and settles.

The financial ratios have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015". For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

As 2013 and previous financial years, no financial highlights have been recognised nor any key figures for the cash flow statement as for those years, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Furthermore, financial highlights regarding the cash flow statement have likewise not been presented in the period 2012 and 2013.

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities of the Group

WorldTicket is a market-leading tier-two provider of sales and distribution platforms for regional, mid-sized and low cost airlines. The SaaS solution, Sell-More-Seats® (W1 SMS), is used as the sales and distribution platform by more than 50 airlines globally and has generated significant annual growth over the last years.

WorldTicket is unique by being the only SaaS provider of an airline Passenger Service System (PSS) that has also acquired the right to use the IATA airline two-letter code W2. The combination of being a SaaS provider and the owner of an IATA two-letter code means that WorldTicket as the only provider can offer unique benefits in the form of ticketing, interline and codeshare partnerships to our airline customers –our W2 Sub-hosting (W2 SUB) and W2 Ticketing (W2 TKT) solutions.

In addition, WorldTicket offering partnership of credit cards sales through PSP solutions with a strong risk adverse focus. (W1 PAY)

By combining our SaaS solution and the W2 code capabilities, WorldTicket provides regional, mid-sized and low cost airlines globally with a distribution set-up similar to the major carriers but with quick time to market and low up-front investments for our customers.

The fully-owned subsidiary FlexFlight (W2 AIR) operates the required passenger scheduled services to comply with IATA regulations for having the two-letter code, W2. As such, the subsidiary is operated with a strong risk adverse focus but within the legislative requirements to maintain the W2 code. In 2017 Flexflight ApS have founded a subsidiary, Flexflight SrL in San Marino which have obtained an AOC in San Marino. The two AOC's is approved by the same group of NP's and offers the opportunity to operate commercially with several type certificates (FAA, Transport Canada, EASA). We expect to have success attracting new clients from among other off-shore registrations as, Isle of Mann, The Channel Islands, Cayman Islands who do not have the opportunity to operate commercially.

In 2017 Worldticket A/S have founded Worldticket OTA ApS with purpose to offer online travel agency and GSA services packages to our airline customers for both call-center services and yield management services as well as packages for easier set-up of sales of 3rd party products (car rental, hotel, insurance etc.) and packages for improvement of their online presence by WorldTicket online marketing specialists.

WorldTicket group revenue streams stem from the SaaS passenger-based W1 SMS transactions, the W1 pay, the W2 SUB and W2 TKT airline ticketing partnerships as well as from the W2 AIR operation.

WorldTicket is the only cross-function multi-location company in the second tier supplier segment, with offices in Copenhagen, Warsaw, Kiev, Bangkok and Beijing and staff in multiple cross-border collaborative departments. The company works as a virtual organization with staff working independently of the location, and is thereby well prepared for further international expansion.

The company has entered several strategic partnerships with key industry partners such as IATA, the leading air transport trade organization, Aviareps, a German-founded global travel representation company with offices in 46 countries, Travelsky, the state-owned Chinese IT and distribution provider for the Chinese market and Amadeus, the largest global provider of airline IT and distribution.

Development in activities and financial matters

For further significant revenue stream benefits, WorldTicket remains our focus on selling our solutions developed through our W2 code as stand-alone solutions independent of our SaaS solution.

With our collaboration with Travelsky in China, WorldTicket has been granted unique access to sell our W2 SUB and W2 TKT solutions to the Chinese airlines, and with the establishment of a local sales force in China, In 2017 WorldTicket has progressed further on this partnership. Contracts have been signed with Mainland China carriers and additionally 4 contracts have been signed with Chinese owned carriers outside of China. All projects are related to W2 TKT and W2 SUB in collaboration with Travelsky. Primary challenge has been stability of the technical link between Travelsky and WorldTicket causing some delays on the implementations.

The passenger retail solution has been further upgraded and implemented in 2017, still allowing WorldTicket to focus on the mixed business models with both charter and scheduled flights, but also to progress on significant Low Cost Carrier opportunities of 1-2m pax per year and above. The passenger retail solution is further strengthened towards the existing customer base together with the GSA services related to WorldTicket focusing on increased sales of 3rd party products of the existing airline customers.

Middle East is a new market potentially opening up for WorldTicket in 2018. Middle Eastern carriers are currently evaluating both the WorldTicket PSS as well as the W2 Sub-Hosting solutions for sales in remote markets.

Operating review

WorldTicket has budgeted with significant investments in future growth and therefore may need up to DKK 5-10 million in liquidity to support this strategy, depending on new business sales in 2018. Management expects this to be carried out as a capital increase or by establishing a credit facility during 2018 in order to support the strategy and ensure continued sufficient liquidity to future growth.

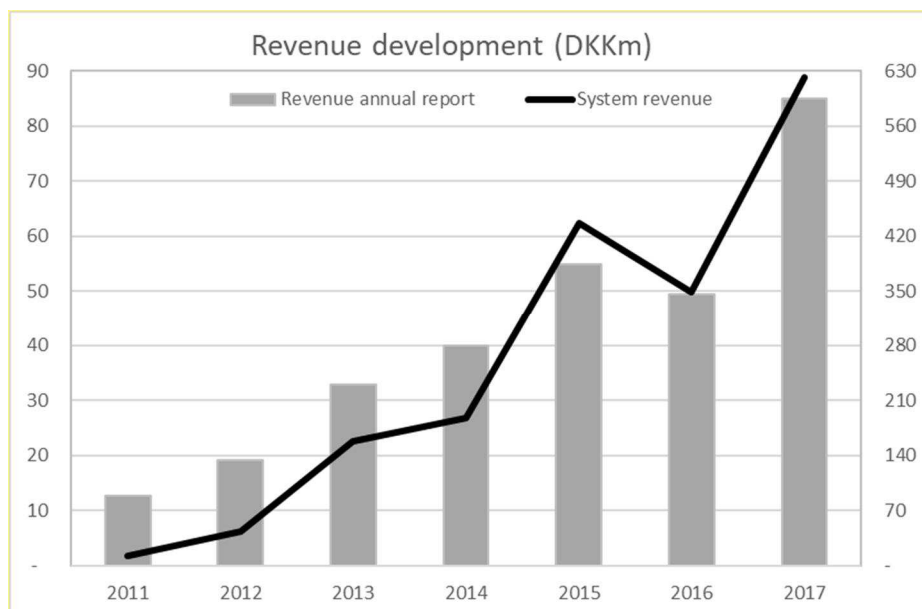
For 2017 WorldTicket reported EBITDA of DKK 10,1 million (12,5 % compared to DKK 6.7 million (+58%) in 2016 and operating income of DKK 3,9 million compared to DKK 1.4 million in 2016.

In addition to the above, WorldTicket's parent company Celine E-bizz Ltd. has issued a general statement of support for the company.

By the end of March 2018, the Group had realised a loss. The loss is in line with the budget at the end of March. By the end of March 2018, the Group had realized a growth in system sales of 8% and in net sales 27% compared to end of March 2017.

The budget for 2018 shows a profit after tax. The Group thus budgets for a profit for the second half of 2018 through cost management and increasing revenue.

The cash flows realised by the Group for 2018 at the end of March and the budget for the rest of 2018 show no need for additional external financing.



*System revenue is defined as the total cash flow which WorldTicket Group handles and settles.

Management's review

In Management's opinion, the Group has sufficient liquidity and capital resources to continue its operations for 2018.

Operating review

Outlook

As for previous years, the number of passengers in airline transportation is growing on a global scale every year. Research by IATA (International Air Transport Association) shows that some of the markets with the biggest growth over the coming years will remain to be Asia, Middle East and Latin America where the percentage of the population who will choose air transport as a means of transportation is expected to continue to increase rapidly.

As seen for previous years, Europe remains as a more stagnant market in terms of passenger numbers and carriers in operation, and in 2017 WorldTicket has focused on maintaining our stronghold as the tier-two provider with most SaaS installations in Europe.

WorldTicket is still focusing on winning new contracts with African, Asian and Middle Eastern based carriers, but has seen in 2017 how more and more PSS providers compete for the same opportunities in these markets, resulting in a drop in the price offerings of the PSS solutions. Furthermore, more of the inferior providers to WorldTicket, have in 2017 made connections to the GDS' and can compete on functionality. This trend is expected to continue in 2018.

WorldTicket has in 2017 executed on some of the opportunities in China and thanks to a local sales and support force established in China, we are now in better shape to further execute on the W2 TKT and W2 SUB sales opportunities in China in 2018.

WorldTicket is still investing heavily in maturing the organizational structure and skills levels to match that of a truly global service provider. This includes continued growth of multi-departmental local offices in growth markets as well as strengthening management teams and international structures. Especially our Asian offices, in Bangkok and Beijing, has been our focus with big investments in office establishments and recruiting.

Generally, airline business models are currently evolving into a new distribution model that require new IT solution capabilities. WorldTicket has already launched a new passenger retail solution that is 100% IATA NDC compliant and automatically integrated with the existing SaaS solution but is also capable of integrating with competing SaaS solutions or any other third party provider of ancillary services and additional revenue-generating cross or upsell products. In 2017 WorldTicket has invested in implementing the defined industry standard for this new distribution capability (NDC) into the existing solution architecture in order to support the airlines and to be compatible with the industry standard.

Risks

General risks

The company is subject to general airline industry trends and development, in particular the industry growth in low cost carriers, charter airlines and mid-sized regional airlines. Generally speaking, airlines are struggling to make profits and are looking for niche markets and routes. Changes in this market structure represent both significant opportunities but also risks.

Management's review

Operating review

Interest rate, credit and currency risks

The company has no significant interest rate, credit or currency risk.

Intellectual capital

The company owns all IP rights related to the SaaS solution. Some supplementary functionality like business intelligence, airport check-in services and other third party products are provided through partnerships.

The company provides individual share and/or warrant programs to retain key staff and long-term developed skills and has continuous focus on attracting, developing and maintaining talent in the company.

Research and development activities

WorldTicket is still remaining to invest heavily in product development to comply with solution requirements due to having an increasing number of large airlines in the customer portfolio and in order to serve airlines with mixed business models combining the traditional regional and low-cost models with the charter segment.

The New Distribution Capability (NDC) is still emerging, and though the industry clearly is moving towards a more flexible distribution infrastructure, it still to some extent uncertain how this will affect the distribution in the nearest future. The major industry players still new to demonstrate how they plan to apply NDC on their distribution set-up

WorldTicket is still focusing on playing a role in the distribution layer and continuing the development of new functionality and defined future solution strategies to comply with IATA NDC standards.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events which have a considerable effect on the 2017 annual report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
	Revenue	89,080	48,417	44,231	35,267
	Other external costs	-50,507	-18,837	-13,631	-11,772
	Gross profit	38,573	29,580	30,600	23,495
3	Staff costs	-28,387	-22,895	-19,610	-17,660
7	Depreciation	-6,251	-5,218	-6,173	-5,146
	Operating profit/ loss	3,935	1,467	4,817	689
	Share of profit/loss in subsidiaries after tax	0	0	-3,294	267
4	Financial income	1,012	1,529	390	213
5	Financial expenses	-4,013	-2,811	-998	-1,060
	Profit/ loss from ordinary activities before tax	934	185	915	109
6	Tax on profit/ loss from ordinary activities	-454	-60	-435	16
	Profit/ loss from ordinary activities after tax	480	125	480	125
	Profit/ loss for the year	480	125	480	125

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		ASSETS			
		Non-current assets			
7	Intangible assets				
	Development completed	27,128	23,530	27,101	23,530
	Patents and licences	733	763	733	763
	Intangible assets total	27,861	24,293	27,834	24,293
8	Property, plant and equipment				
	Land and buildings	1,199	1,210	0	0
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	47	99	47	99
	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	866	298	394	152
	Property, plant and equipment total	2,112	1,607	441	251
	Investments				
9	Investments in subsidiaries	0	0	1,108	1,910
10	Receivables group	5,063	4,369	5,063	4,369
	Deposits	117	114	95	92
	Investment total	5,180	114	6,266	6,371
	Total non-current assets	35,153	26,014	34,541	30,915
	Current assets				
	Receivables				
	Trade receivables	4,637	5,896	2,823	3,992
	Deferred tax	1,830	3,494	248	1,893
10	Receivables group	1,900	0	1,900	0
11	Other receivables	17,658	2,691	10,048	2,690
	Prepayments	4,128	1,580	1,314	1,406
	Receivables total	30,153	18,029	16,333	9,981
12	Cash at bank and in hand	34,820	14,591	3,910	4,747
	Total current assets	64,973	32,620	20,243	14,728
	TOTAL ASSETS	100,126	58,634	54,784	45,643

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
13	Share capital	1,805	1,805	1,805	1,805
	Retained earnings	-11,440	-8,716	-10,882	-8,158
	Reserve for development costs	13,464	10,260	13,464	10,260
	Revaluation	558	558	0	0
	Total equity	4,387	3,907	4,387	3,907
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
14	Other non-current liabilities	815	1,973	815	1,973
		815	1,973	815	1,973
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions					
		895	1,130	895	1,130
	Trade payables	11,421	7,651	5,685	6,488
15	Amounts owed to subsidiaries	0	0	18,719	22,281
16	Other payables	78,585	40,939	21,523	6,953
	Prepayments received from customers	2,760	2,911	2,760	2,911
	Prepayments	1,208	25	0	0
	Other credit institutions	55	23	0	0
	Tax	0	75	0	0
		94,924	52,754	49,582	39,763
	Total liabilities other than provisions	95,739	54,727	50,397	41,736
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	100,126	58,634	54,784	45,643

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Capital resources
- 17 Contingencies, etc.
- 18 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Consolidated				Total
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve	Reserve for development costs	
Equity at 1 January 2016	1,805	1,419	558	0	3,782
Transferred; see profit appropriation	0	-10,135	0	10,260	125
Equity at 1 January 2017	1,805	-8,716	558	10,260	3,907
Transferred; see profit appropriation	0	-2,724	0	3,204	480
Equity at 31 December 2017	1,805	-11,440	558	13,464	4,387

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Parent company			Total
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Reserve for Development costs	
Equity at 1 January 2016	1,805	1,977	0	3,782
Transferred; see profit appropriation	0	-10,135	10,260	125
Equity at 1 January 2017	1,805	-8,158	10,260	3,907
Transferred; see profit appropriation	0	-2,724	3,204	480
Equity at 31 December 2017	1,805	-10,882	13,464	4,387

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated	
		2017	2016
	Operating result	3,935	1,467
	Depreciation and amortisation	6,229	5,218
	Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	-9,647	-10,649
	Cash generated from operations (operating activities) before changes in working capital	517	-3,964
18	Changes in working capital	24,523	-3,975
	Cash generated from operations (operating activities)	25,040	-7,939
	Interest received	1,012	1,529
	Interest paid	-4,013	-2,811
	Cash generated from operations (ordinary activities)	22,039	-9,221
	Corporation tax	1,135	-59
	Cash flows from operating activities	23,174	-9,280
	Acquisition of tangible assets	-656	-285
	Cash flows from investing activities	-656	-285
	External financing:		
	Repayment of long-term debt	-2,289	0
	Cash flows from financing activities	-2,289	0
	Net cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities	20,229	-9,565
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	14,591	24,156
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	34,820	14,591

The cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the other components of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Worldticket A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B with the addition of certain provisions pertaining to class C enterprises under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are consistent with those of last year with the exception of the choice to consolidate the financial statements in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company, Worldticket A/S, and subsidiaries in which Worldticket A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or which it otherwise controls. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and over which it exercises significant influence but which it does not control are considered associates; see the group chart.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends, and realised and unrealised gains and losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Investments in subsidiaries are set off against the proportionate share of the subsidiaries' fair value of net assets or liabilities at the acquisition date.

Business combinations

Enterprises acquired or formed during the year are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition or formation. Enterprises disposed of are recognised in the consolidated income statement until the date of disposal. The comparative figures are not adjusted for acquisitions or disposals.

Gains or losses on disposal of subsidiaries and associates are stated as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal plus non-amortised goodwill and anticipated disposal costs.

Acquisition of enterprises is accounted for using the acquisition method, according to which the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Provision is made for costs related to adopted and announced plans to restructure the acquired enterprise in connection with the acquisition. The tax effect of the restatement of assets and liabilities is taken into account.

Any excess of the cost over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired (goodwill), including restructuring provisions, is recognised as intangible assets and amortised on a systematic basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset, not exceeding 20 years. Any excess of the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired over the cost of the acquisition (negative goodwill), representing an anticipated adverse development in the acquired enterprises, is recognised in the balance sheet as deferred income and recognised in the income statement as the adverse development is realised. Negative goodwill not related to any anticipated adverse development is recognised in the balance sheet at an amount corresponding to the fair value of non-monetary assets. The amount is subsequently recognised in the income statement over the average useful lives of the non-monetary assets.

Goodwill and negative goodwill from acquired enterprises can be adjusted until the end of the year following the year of acquisition.

Intra-group business combinations

In connection with business combinations such as acquisition and disposal of equity investments, mergers, demergers, addition of assets and exchange of shares, etc. involving enterprises controlled by the

parent company, the uniting-of-interests method is used. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise are recognised in equity. Moreover, comparative figures for previous financial years are restated.

Non-controlling interests

In the consolidated financial statements, the items of subsidiaries are recognised in full. The non-controlling interests' proportionate shares of the subsidiaries' results and equity are adjusted annually and recognised separately in the income statement and balance sheet.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Foreign subsidiaries and associates are considered separate entities. The income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign subsidiaries at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of intra-group balances with independent foreign subsidiaries which are considered part of the investment in the subsidiary are recognised directly in equity. Foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of foreign subsidiaries are also recognised directly in equity.

On recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are integral entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the acquisition date or at the date of any subsequent revaluation or impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, although items derived from non-monetary items are translated at the historical exchange rates applying to the non-monetary items.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Revenue

When entering into sales contracts that consist of several separate components, the contract amount is allocated by the individual components based on the relative fair value approach. The separate components are recognised as revenue when the criteria applicable to sale of goods, services or construction contracts have been met.

A contract is allocated by individual components when the fair value of these individual components can be reliably measured and when each component represents a separate value to the buyer. Sales components are deemed to represent a separate value to the buyer when the component is individually identifiable and is normally sold separately.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration ex. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Revenue from sale of services

Revenue from services comprising sale of services/click/pax is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010. Where services sold are delivered and integrated in the buyer's property on a regular basis, income is recognised in revenue as the services are delivered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year.

Revenue from the use of the payment system Sell-More-Seats is recognised in revenue if the transaction has taken place before year-end and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise expenses incurred during the year for group management and administration, including expenses for administrative staff, office premises and office expenses.

Other operating income

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

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees. Refunds received from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Profits/losses from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The proportionate share of the results after tax of the individual subsidiaries is recognised in the parent company income statement after full elimination of intra-group profits/losses.

The proportionate share of the results after tax of the associates is recognised in both the consolidated income statement and the parent company income statement after elimination of the proportionate share of intra-group profits/losses.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, 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

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the WorldTicket Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries form part of the joint taxation from the date on which they are included in the consolidation of the consolidated financial statements and up to the date on which they exit the consolidation.

The parent company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and consequently settles all corporation tax payments with the tax authorities.

The current Danish corporation tax is allocated by settlement of the joint taxation contribution between the jointly-taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income. In this relation, companies with tax losses carry forwards receive a joint taxation contribution from the companies that have used these losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year comprises current tax, joint taxation contributions for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year due to changes in the tax rate. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development costs comprise costs, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are evidenced, and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 5-6 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period, though not exceeding 20 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of development projects, patents and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, subsuppliers, and wages and salaries.

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.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Land and buildings	50 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Property, plant and equipment under construction	5 years

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Leases

Leases for non-current assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost, corresponding to the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the Company's other non-current assets.

The capitalised residual lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed in contingencies, etc.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured under the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' net asset values calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies minus or plus unrealised intra-group profits and losses and plus or minus any residual value of positive or negative goodwill determined in accordance with the acquisition method.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0 (nil), and any amounts owed by such enterprises are written down if the amount owed is irrecoverable. If the parent company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the amount owed, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised in the reserve for net revaluation in equity under the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are expected to be adopted before the approval of Worldticket A/S' annual report are not recognised in the reserve for net revaluation.

On acquisition of subsidiaries, the acquisition method is applied; see consolidated financial statements above.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in subsidiaries and associates 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.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a receivable portfolio has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, a write-down is made based on an individual assessment.

Receivables with no objective indication of individual impairment are assessed for objective indication of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered offices and credit rating in accordance with the Company's and the Group's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used in relation to portfolios are determined based on historical loss experience.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Securities and investments

Securities and investments, comprising listed securities and bonds, are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Unlisted securities are measured at fair value based on a calculated value in use.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised at cost in the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method.

The reserve may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs. The reserve cannot be used to distribute dividend or cover losses. The reserve will be reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are no longer part of the Company's operations by a transfer directly to the distributable reserves under equity.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

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.

Joint taxation contribution payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as "Corporation tax receivable" or "Corporation tax payable".

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. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where different tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation, 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 and jurisdiction.

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to warranties, losses on work in progress, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Group has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value. If the obligation is expected to be settled in the distant future, the obligation is measured at fair value.

Warranties comprise obligations to make good any defects within the warranty period of one to five years. Provisions for warranties are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on past experience. Provisions expected to be maintained for more than one year from the balance sheet date are discounted at the average bond interest rate.

On acquisition of enterprises, provision for restructurings of the acquired enterprise is included in the calculation of the cost of acquisition and, accordingly, in goodwill or consolidated goodwill, provided that they have been adopted and announced not later than at the date of the acquisition.

If it is likely that total costs will exceed total income from a construction contract, a provision is made for the total loss anticipated on the contract. The provision is recognised in production costs.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual obligation on finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises negative goodwill; see the description of consolidation practice, and payments received concerning income in subsequent years.

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and disposals of enterprises is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows from acquisitions of enterprises are recognised in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition. Cash flows from disposals of enterprises are recognised up until the date of disposal.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Group's share of the profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of enterprises and activities and of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Group's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividends to shareholders.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015".

The financial ratios stated in the survey of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit from ordinary activities after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
EBITDA %	$\frac{\text{EBITDA} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Capital resources

Management expects that profits of operations and cash flows will be in line with the budget for 2018, however to achieve the budget the expected sales pipeline needs to materialize in 2018 as budgeted. Timing is uncertain.

The consolidated financial statement by the end of April shows a loss of DKK 8.225 thousand. The result is on level with the budget, which shows a loss of DKK 8.716 thousand. The budget for 2018 shows a profit after tax. The Group thus budgets for a profit for the second half of 2018 through cost management and increasing revenue.

In the budget the Company's cash resources will suffice for the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due, however WorldTicket has budgeted with significant investments in future growth and therefore may need up to DKK 5-10 million in liquidity to support this strategy, depending on new business sales in 2018. Management expects this to be carried out as a capital increase or by establishing a credit facility during 2018 in order to support the strategy and ensure continued sufficient liquidity to future growth.

DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
3 Staff costs and incentive programmes				
Wages and salaries	36,373	32,776	28,332	27,834
Pensions	486	384	342	324
Other staff costs and other social security costs	698	385	106	152
Capitalised development costs	-9,170	-10,650	-9,170	-10,650
	<u>28,387</u>	<u>22,895</u>	<u>19,610</u>	<u>17,660</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>91</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>68</u>
4 Financial income				
Other interest income	1,012	1,529	390	213
	<u>1,012</u>	<u>1,529</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>213</u>
5 Financial expenses				
Interest expense to subsidiaries	0	0	239	115
Other interest expense	4,013	2,811	759	945
	<u>4,013</u>	<u>2,811</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>1,060</u>

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
6 Tax on the profit/ loss for the year				
Current tax for the year	0	-75	0	0
Adjustment of deferred tax	-454	15	-435	16
	<u>-454</u>	<u>-60</u>	<u>-435</u>	<u>16</u>
Specified as follows:				
Tax on the profit/ loss from ordinary activities	-454	-60	-435	16
Tax on the profit/ loss for the year	-454	-60	-435	16
	<u>-454</u>	<u>-60</u>	<u>-435</u>	<u>16</u>

7 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Consolidated		
	Development completed	Patents and licences	Total
Cost at 1 January 2017	53,428	2,350	55,778
Additions	9,648	0	9,648
Cost at 31 December 2017	<u>63,076</u>	<u>2,350</u>	<u>65,426</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2017	29,898	1,588	31,485
Amortisation	6,050	29	6,079
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2017	<u>35,948</u>	<u>1,617</u>	<u>37,565</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	<u>27,128</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>27,861</u>
Amortised over	<u>5-6 years</u>	<u>20 years</u>	

Finalised development projects

In 2017, development costs capitalised totalled DKK 27,101 thousand. Recognition of development costs was made as the Company expected to realise the sales forecasts for 2018-2020 and to generate significant cash flows in 2018-2020 from the development projects.

Management expects that profits of operations and cash flows will be in line with the budget for 2018, however to achieve the budget the expected sales pipeline needs to materialize in 2018 as budgeted. Timing is uncertain.

In the financial year, amortisation of development costs totalled DKK 6.050 thousand which had been capitalised in previous years.

In 2017, the Company capitalised an additional amount of DKK 9,620 thousand in respect of new development projects. Recognition is based on expectations of realising the Company's sales budgets. Increase sales to new customers at new markets. The budgets and forecasts prepared are Management's best estimate of the development.

Finalised and ongoing development projects includes the development of the Company's products. Investments in the year relate primarily to the development of new production facilities for new

payment solutions, travel agent module, further development of e-commerce platform, new inventory platform. Ongoing development projects are expected to be finalised during 2018-2019.

The new product facilities are expected to give the Company a competitive edge and thereby an increase in activities and results of operation for the Company from 2018-2020.

Management has not identified need for of impairment of intangible assets

7 Intangible assets (continued)

DKK'000	Parent company			Total
	Development completed	Patents and licences	Development in progress	
Cost at 1 January 2017	53,428	2,350	0	55,778
Additions	9,621	0	0	9,621
Cost at 31 December 2017	63,049	2,350	0	65,399
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2017	29,898	1,588	0	31,486
Amortisation	6,050	29	0	6,079
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2017	35,948	1,617	0	37,565
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	27,101	733	0	27,834
Amortised over	5-6 years	20 years	-	

8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Consolidated			Total
	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2017	1,250	955	699	2,904
Additions	0	804	0	804
Disposals	0	-149	0	-149
Cost at 31 December 2017	1,250	1,610	699	3,559
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017	41	657	600	1,297
Depreciation	10	118	52	180
Disposals	0	-31	0	-31
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017	51	744	652	1,447
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	1,199	866	47	2,112
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totaling	0	0	0	0
Depreciated over	50 years	3-5 years	5 years	

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

DKK'000	Parent company		
	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 January 2017	730	699	1,429
Additions	402	0	402
Transferred	0	0	0
Disposals	-118	0	-118
Cost at 31 December 2017	1,014	699	1,713
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017	578	600	1,178
Depreciation	50	52	102
Disposals	-8	0	-8
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017	620	652	1,272
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	394	47	441
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	0	0	0
Depreciated over	3-5 years	5 years	

DKK'000	Parent company	
	2017	2016
9 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January 2017	7,856	1,856
Additions	0	6,000
Cost at 31 December 2017	7,856	7,856
Value adjustments at 1 January 2017	-5,946	-1,856
Result for the year	-802	267
Other value adjustments	0	-4,357
Value adjustments at 31 December 2017	-6,748	-5,946
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	1,108	1,910
Non-amortised goodwill	0	0

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

9 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Key figures for subsidiaries at 31 December 2017:

<i>Name and registered office</i>	<u>Voting rights and ownership</u>	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Profit for the year</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>
FlexFlight ApS	100 %	130	-802	1,108

All subsidiaries are considered separate entities.

10 Group receivables

Group receivables of DKK 7m from 2M Business Applications A/S. In 2018 2M Business Applications A/S has paid installments of DKK 1.3m and follow the agreed installment plan. In the remaining part of 2018 there is agreed further installment of DKKK 0,6m.

Shareholder of 2M Business Applications A/S has signed a LOI to support 2M Business Applications A/S if necessary to comply with the agreed installments.

There can of course be uncertainty about the 2M Business Applications A/S ability to comply with the agreement in long term but based on current knowledge it is the management view that 2M Business Applications A/S will able to meet the agreed installments.

11 Other receivables

DKK 6m are related to fund reserve at a partner.

12 Cash

DKK 6m has been deposited as security for a cooperation with a partner.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

13 Share capital

The share capital comprises:

665,264 A shares of DKK 1 ones each
1,140,000 B shares of DKK 1 ones each

Changes in share capital for the past 5 years can be specified as follows:

DKK'000	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Balance at 1 January	1,805	1,805	1,805	1,805	1,805
Cash capital increase	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>1,805</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>1,805</u>

14 Other non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities

DKK	Total liabilities at 31/12 2017	Repayment, next year	Non-current portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Other non-current liabilities	1,710	895	815	0
	<u>1,710</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>815</u>	<u>0</u>

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 January – 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

15 Amounts owed to subsidiaries

FlexFlight ApS has given a declaration of support to the parent company WorldTicket A/S until at least 31. December 2018.

16 Other payables, Group

Other payables mainly comprise prepayment of flight tickets which were not due by 31 December 2017 totalling DKK 56,084 thousand for the group (mother company DKK 18.3 thousand.)

17 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities, Group

The Company is jointly taxed with the Danish subsidiary FlexFlight ApS. As the administrative company, the Company, jointly with the subsidiary, has joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties in the joint taxation group. At 31 December 2017, the net taxes payable to SKAT by the joint taxation group amounted to DKK 0 thousand. Any subsequent corrections to the joint taxable income or withholding taxes on dividends, etc. may result in a liability.

The Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for group VAT registration.

Contingent liabilities, Mother company

The Company has signed a lease agreement for the lease of office space. The lease is non-cancellable until 1 April 2018, after which the lease can be cancelled with 6 months' notice. The rental obligation at 31 December 2017 amounts to DKK 1.204 thousand.

The Company has signed a lease agreement for the lease of a car. The rental obligation at 31 December 2017 amounts to DKK 176 thousand.

A company charge for DKK 980 thousand has been provided as collateral for the Company's balance with credit institutions.

18 Related party disclosures

Worldticket A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the voting rights or minimum 5% of the share capital:

- ▶ Celine E-Bizz Ltd., Tattersall House, East Parade, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5LT, UK
- ▶ Erik Martin Troelsen Pretzmann, Seegartenstrasse 67, CH 8810 Horgen, Switzerland

Related party transactions:

Related party transactions effected in 2017 were carried out on market terms and therefore related party transactions are not disclosed in the financial statements in accordance with the Danish financial act.

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“Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument.”

Hans Neye Jørgensen

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: WorldTicket

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-682071642766

IP: 62.198.146.244

2018-06-19 09:49:36Z

NEM ID 

Torben Frigaard Rasmussen

Bestyrelsesformand

På vegne af: WorldTicket

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-755532531316

IP: 77.89.46.52

2018-06-19 09:50:01Z

NEM ID 

Lars Bloch

Direktør

På vegne af: WorldTicket

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-691838499761

IP: 62.243.26.14

2018-06-19 12:30:42Z

NEM ID 

Erik Martin Troelsen Pretzmann

Bestyrelsesmedlem

På vegne af: WorldTicket

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-936033528586

IP: 93.165.143.232

2018-06-19 14:28:54Z

NEM ID 

Søren Smedegaard Hvid

Statsautoriseret revisor

På vegne af: EY

Serienummer: CVR:30700228-RID:1256831000710

IP: 87.50.18.46

2018-06-19 15:37:57Z

NEM ID 

Lars Bloch

Dirigent

På vegne af: WorldTicket

Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-691838499761

IP: 37.96.29.41

2018-06-19 18:48:07Z

NEM ID 

Penneo dokumentnøgle: 7G0DV-DCH6X-IZDXV-HD2HE-IPJSW-0YH35

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