



Kirk Aviation A/S

Havneøen 1
7100 Vejle
CVR No. 31786347

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 26.04.2024

Martin Deppe Mørup
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Kirk Aviation A/S

Havnøen 1

7100 Vejle

Business Registration No.: 31786347

Registered office: Vejle

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Kim Gulstad, chairman

Andreas Færk

Bettina Winther Christensen

Executive Board

Martin Deppe Mørup

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

City Tower, Værkmestergade 2

8000 Aarhus C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Kirk Aviation A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Vejle, 26.04.2024

Executive Board

Martin Deppe Mørup

Board of Directors

Kim Gulstad
chairman

Andreas Færk

Bettina Winther Christensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Kirk Aviation A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kirk Aviation A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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 financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 26.04.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Søren Marquart Alsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne40040

Management commentary

Primary activities

The key activities of the company is to operate business within trade and industry, including aircraft leasing, and other related activities.

Development in activities and finances

The income statement of the company for 2023 shows a profit of USD 3,809,598 and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the company shows an equity of USD 4,150,611.

In 2023 the remaining aeroplanes has been sold.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 USD	2022 USD
Gross profit/loss		589,607	(1,244,239)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	1,095,426	(328,008)
Operating profit/loss		1,685,033	(1,572,247)
Income from investments in group enterprises		3,120,440	11,624,320
Income from investments in associates		(523,026)	369,361
Other financial income	2	219,026	2,917
Other financial expenses	3	(329,880)	(51,171)
Profit/loss before tax		4,171,593	10,373,180
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(361,995)	(1,498,358)
Profit/loss for the year		3,809,598	8,874,822
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		26,791,377	10,100,000
Retained earnings		(22,981,779)	(1,225,178)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		3,809,598	8,874,822

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 USD	2022 USD
Aeroplanes		0	4,040,702
Property, plant and equipment		0	4,040,702
Investments in group enterprises		2,717,278	22,496,838
Investments in associates		1,778,477	1,591,900
Deferred tax		0	264,590
Financial assets		4,495,755	24,353,328
Fixed assets		4,495,755	28,394,030
Receivables from group enterprises		1,674,752	244
Other receivables		9,379	4,859
Income tax receivable		37,318	0
Receivables		1,721,449	5,103
Cash		252,446	25,287
Current assets		1,973,895	30,390
Assets		6,469,650	28,424,420

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 USD	2022 USD
Contributed capital		1,892,183	1,892,183
Retained earnings		2,258,428	25,169,898
Equity		4,150,611	27,062,081
Deferred tax		134,249	0
Provisions		134,249	0
Trade payables		833	42,383
Payables to group enterprises		2,149,859	1,205,049
Income tax payable		0	11,067
Other payables		34,098	103,840
Current liabilities other than provisions		2,184,790	1,362,339
Liabilities other than provisions		2,184,790	1,362,339
Equity and liabilities		6,469,650	28,424,420
Employees	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Equity beginning of year	1,892,183	25,169,898	27,062,081
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	(26,791,377)	(26,791,377)
Value adjustments	0	70,309	70,309
Profit/loss for the year	0	3,809,598	3,809,598
Equity end of year	1,892,183	2,258,428	4,150,611

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	(1,095,426)	328,008
	(1,095,426)	328,008

2 Other financial income

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Financial income from group enterprises	187,692	(2,982)
Other interest income	30,870	1,624
Exchange rate adjustments	464	4,275
	219,026	2,917

3 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Financial expenses from group enterprises	328,523	47,155
Exchange rate adjustments	1,357	3,880
Other financial expenses	0	136
	329,880	51,171

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Current tax	(37,318)	11,067
Change in deferred tax	398,839	1,487,291
Adjustment concerning previous years	474	0
	361,995	1,498,358

5 Employees

The Entity has no employees other than the Executive Board. The Executive Officer has not received any remuneration.

6 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where KIRK KAPITAL A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the Company. At 31 December 2023 the USD/DKK exchange rate is 674.47. The corresponding exchange rate at 31 December 2022 was 697.22.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivables or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, other operating income and external expenses.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, sales and office supplies etc.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises dividends etc received from the individual group enterprises in the financial year.

Income from investments in associates

Income from investments in associates comprises dividends etc received from the individual associates in the financial year.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Parent Company and all Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable income (income allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Aeroplanes	9 years

Impairment of fixed assets

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

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method.

The items "Investments in subsidiaries" and "Investments in associates" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the associates' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised pro rata intra-group profits and losses. Refer to the above section on business combinations for more details about the accounting policies used on acquisitions of investments in associates.

Investments in associates fall within the definitions of both participating interests and associates, yet in the financial statements they have been presented as investments in associates because this designation reflects more accurately the Company's involvement in the relevant entities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.