



KA1 P/S

Havneøen 1
7100 Vejle
CVR No. 33076339

Annual report 2022

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 27.04.2023

Martin Deppe Mørup
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

KA1 P/S

Havneøen 1

7100 Vejle

Business Registration No.: 33076339

Registered office: Vejle

Financial year: 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022

Board of Directors

Kim Gulstad, chairman

Martin Deppe Mørup

Andreas Færk

Bettina Winther Christensen

Executive Board

Martin Deppe Mørup, CEO

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 KA1 P/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022.

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.

Aarhus, 27.04.2023

Executive Board

Martin Deppe Mørup
CEO

Board of Directors

Kim Gulstad
chairman

Martin Deppe Mørup

Andreas Færk

Bettina Winther Christensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of KA1 P/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KA1 P/S for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, 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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 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 under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 27.04.2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Søren Marquart Alsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne40040

Management commentary

Primary activities

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

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement of the company for 2022 shows a profit of USD 5,623,150, and at 31 december 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of 16,487,604 USD.

In 2022 aircraft leasing activity has gradually been ceased and the portfolio partly sold. Remaining Aeroplanes are being marketed for sale.

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 2022

	Notes	2022 USD	2021 USD
Gross profit/loss		7,321,896	4,395,121
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(1,838,234)	(10,242,792)
Operating profit/loss		5,483,662	(5,847,671)
Income from investments in associates		0	(7,718)
Other financial income	2	143,469	938,401
Other financial expenses	3	(3,981)	(6,514,087)
Profit/loss for the year		5,623,150	(11,431,075)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		10,900,000	13,881,000
Retained earnings		(5,276,850)	(25,312,075)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		5,623,150	(11,431,075)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2022

Assets

	2022 USD	2021 USD
Aeroplanes	11,885,298	12,461,916
Property, plant and equipment	11,885,298	12,461,916
Other receivables	3,086,109	8,254,769
Financial assets	3,086,109	8,254,769
Fixed assets	14,971,407	20,716,685
Receivables from group enterprises	92,702	3,623
Other receivables	2,125,000	375,007
Receivables	2,217,702	378,630
Cash	142,994	675,442
Current assets	2,360,696	1,054,072
Assets	17,332,103	21,770,757

Equity and liabilities

	2022	2021
	USD	USD
Contributed capital	574,914	574,914
Retained earnings	15,912,690	21,189,544
Equity	16,487,604	21,764,458
Other payables	844,499	6,299
Current liabilities other than provisions	844,499	6,299
Liabilities other than provisions	844,499	6,299
Equity and liabilities	17,332,103	21,770,757

Statement of changes in equity for 2022

	Contributed capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Equity beginning of year	574,914	21,189,540	21,764,454
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	(10,900,000)	(10,900,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	5,623,150	5,623,150
Equity end of year	574,914	15,912,690	16,487,604

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2022	2021
	USD	USD
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	538,471	1,816,238
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	1,299,763	8,426,554
	1,838,234	10,242,792

2 Other financial income

	2022	2021
	USD	USD
Financial income from group enterprises	47,155	7,172
Other interest income	94,093	931,066
Exchange rate adjustments	2,221	163
	143,469	938,401

3 Other financial expenses

	2022	2021
	USD	USD
Other interest expenses	200	872
Exchange rate adjustments	3,781	12
Other financial expenses	0	6,513,203
	3,981	6,514,087

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 2022 are presented in USD which is the functional currency of the company. At 31 December 2022 the USD/DKK exchange rate is 697.22. The corresponding exchange rate at 31 December 2021 was 656.12.

Recognition and measurement

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.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet 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.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates and out of the translation of income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are classified directly as equity.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the lease of aeroplanes is recognised in the income statement when when delivery and transfer of risk to buyer have been made before year end.

Other operating income

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

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses related to administration.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

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

Income from investments in associates

Income from investments in associates comprises the pro rata share of the individual associates' profit/loss after pro rata elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprise interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, and amortisation of financial assets.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, and amortisation of financial liabilities.

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	9-12 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

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.

Receivables

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

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.