TPA Holding I A/S

CVR No 38 47 34 92

Annual report for

08.03.2017

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31.12.2017

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on: 16 / 3 2018

Chairman

Peter Jørgen Lyager

Contents

Company Information

Company

TPA Holding I A/S
c/o TP Aerospace
Stamholmen 165 R
DK-2650 Hvidovre

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Central Business Registration No.:	38 47 34 92
Registered in:	Hvidovre

Financial period: 8 March - 31 December 2017 (Parent)
Financial period: 27 April - 31 December 2017 (Group)

Board of Directors

Jens Flemming Jensen, Chairman
Peter Ryttergaard, Deputy Chairman
Andrew Hoad
Jesper Abildskov Blom
Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Executive Board

Peter Jørgen Lyager
Thomas Daniel Ibsø

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup
Cvr nr. 33 77 12 31

Key figures

Financial highlights

	2017 USD'000
Profit and loss accounts	
Revenue	64,427
Gross profit	31,820
Operating profit before special items	11,115
Operating profit after special items	6,434
Net financials	(3,684)
Profit for the period	1,601
Balance sheet	
Non-current assets	73,866
Investments in tangible assets	13,138
Total assets	132,662
Total equity	66,497
Cash flows	
Net cash flow from operating activities	(1,107)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(82,624)
Cash flow from financing activities	84,529
Empolyees	
Average number of employees	220
Key Ratios	
Gross margin (%)	49%
Operating profit before special items margin (%)	17%
Operating profit after special items margin (%)	10%
Return on equity (%)	2,4%
Equity ratio (%)	50,1%

The key figures and financial ratios have been prepared on a consolidated basis. The financial ratios have been calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Association of Danish Financial Analysts (April 2015).

TPA Holding I A/S was established at 8 March 2017, the consolidated figures for the financial year 2017 includes only the period 27 April - 31 December 2017.

Management's Review

Highlights and Key Figures

2017 was another strong year for TP Aerospace. A year where the solid financial growth continued and where new shareholders were brought onboard to help realize the potential of the company and our business strategy.

By the end of April, the Danish private equity fund CataCap together with co-investors acquired 78% of the shares in TP Aerospace. The acquisition did not only provide a robust capital base to position the company for further growth, it also strengthened our strategic and operational competencies. Due to the acquisition, this annual report covers the period from 27 April to 31 December 2017.

Following the acquisition, an extensive development plan was developed and implemented, designed to support the ambitions of continuous expansion of our global operations.

The changes in the legal structure of the Group in connection with CataCap and other investors assuming majority ownership of the Group, and the change in accounting principles to early adoption of IFRS15, complicates direct comparisons of the performance of 2017 to previous years.

In order to provide this transparency, the below table reflects a pro forma overview of key figures of the Group with estimated full year 2017 figures and an estimated restatement of the 2014-16 figures to IFRS15.

Full-year IFRS estimate, USDm	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Revenue	34.4	46.3	62.9	86.6
Gross profit	16.4	22.3	34.9	48.7
EBITDA before special items	6.5	12.0	18.7	28.6
EBITDA	6.5	12.0	18.7	23.2
GP%	*48%*	*48%*	*55%*	*56%*
EBITDA before special items%	*19%*	*26%*	*30%*	*33%*
EBITDA%	*19%*	*26%*	*30%*	*27%*

EBITDA before special items is adjusted for one-off (non-recurring) items of exceptional or extraordinary nature.

Revenue increased from USD 62.9m in 2016 to USD 86.6m in 2017 corresponding to an increase of 38%, despite a year with strong focus on building a future-proof organization and investing in preparing the company for future growth. The increase in revenue was driven by strong growth in both the Program and Trading divisions and has been higher than budgeted.

EBITDA before special items increased from USD 18.7m in 2016 to USD 28.6m in 2017 corresponding to an increase of 53%.

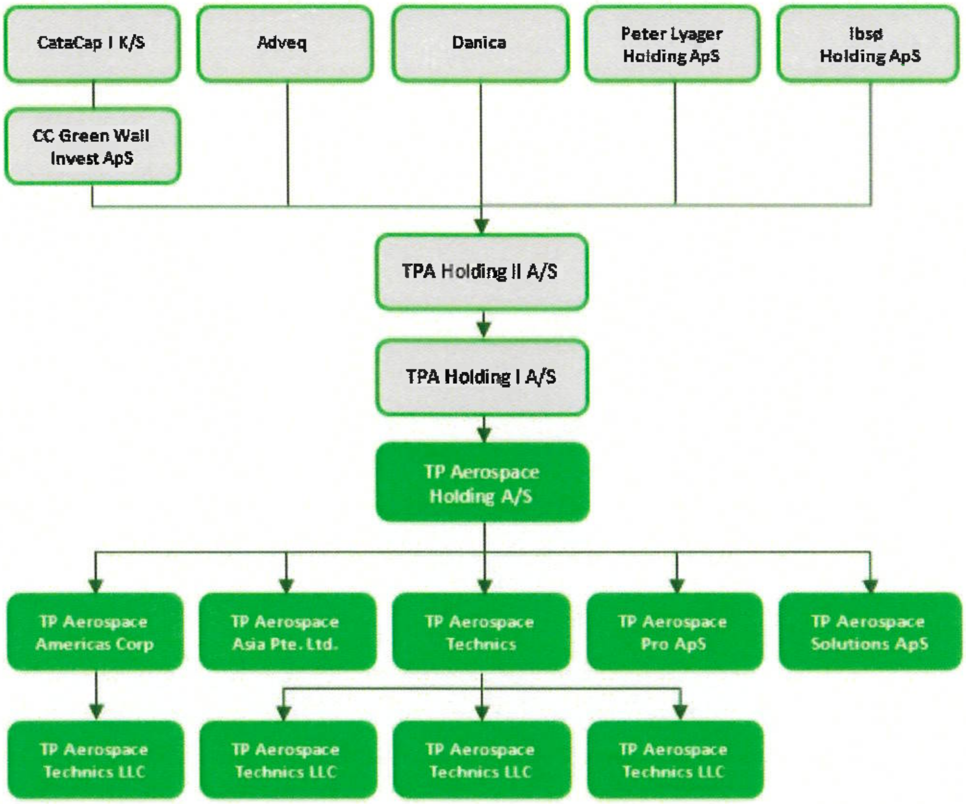
Outlook

The Program division has signed contracts for 102 new aircraft in 2017, 56 aircraft from existing customers and 46 aircraft from new customers. By the end of 2017, the Group supported almost 400 aircraft under various Programs.

Management's Review

Due to the full-year effect of the signed customers, and an expectation of continued increase in contract customers as well as trading customers, revenue is expected to increase by two-digit growth rates in 2018. Due to the increase in revenue, production efficiency improvements and cost cutting initiatives, EBITDA is also expected to increase in 2018.

Group structure

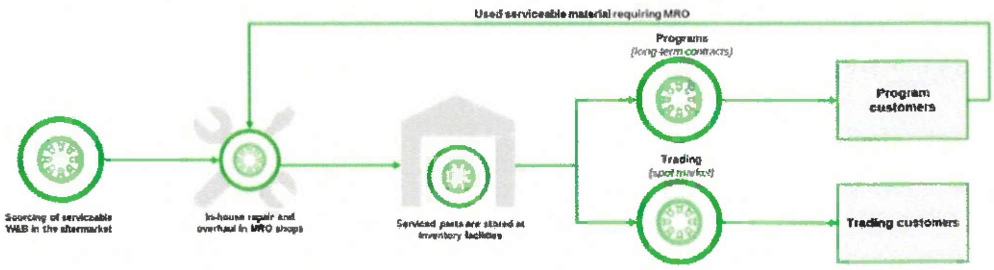


Primary activities

TP Aerospace is the leading aftermarket supplier of wheels and brakes, carrying the world's largest ready-to-go inventory in the market for most commercial, regional and commuter aircraft types.

From our locations in Copenhagen, Hamburg, Las Vegas, Orlando, Singapore, Dubai and Melbourne, we offer our services to airlines all over the world through our Trading and Program divisions, supported by our extensive in-house MRO capabilities.

Business model:



Management's Review

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement
In the application of the Group's accounting policies, Management of the Group is required to make accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions which form basis for the financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources. Description of critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions are included in the section "Accounting policies".

Unusual circumstances affecting recognition and measurement
No unusual matters have affected the Financial Statement for 2017.

Particular risks
TP Aerospace are following the guidelines on corporate governance issued by DVCA.

The Board of Directors assesses the risk picture that Management presents once a year in connection with the preparation of strategy plans and budgets. The risk picture is then monitored on an ongoing basis hereafter. The Board of Directors annually assesses the risk of fraud, and Management continuously monitors controls hereof.

The Board of Directors has in corporation with Management established a reporting process that includes yearly budgets, quarterly outlooks and external reporting, monthly internal reporting and ongoing weekly outlook tracker, including deviation explanations. The external reporting includes income statement, balance sheet, cash flow and selected notes. The internal reporting includes a daily update on operational KPIs, weekly update on group volumes, and monthly reporting on P&L, balance sheet, cash flow and liquidity.

In addition to the above, the corporate governance process furthermore includes monthly Chairmanship meetings with participation from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Management and CataCap.

The Board of Directors and Management have ongoing dialogues about important matters of the company, including the risks that are considered to significantly affect the company. Below are listed the key risks identified in the ongoing discussions.

Financial risk

Currency risk hedging

Running business / operations

Main currency in our business is USD, hence hedging could be considered towards other currencies (e.g. DKK, EUR, SIN dollar).

Operating income is mainly in USD except for app. EUR 6.4m annually. Costs of goods sold are in USD.

Local operating costs are in local currencies as shown in the table below (nominated in USDm).

Operating Costs per Year (USDm)	**DK**	**DE**	**SIN**	**USA**	**ME**	**AUS**	**SUM**
Wages	4.2	3.1	1.5	2.7	0.1	0.9	**12.5**
Other External Costs	2.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	**5.1**
Total	**6.4**	**3.9**	**2.0**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**17.6**

Management's Review

As can be seen from the table, currency risk from operations is mainly towards DKK and EUR. However, costs in EUR is currently balanced by income in EUR of app. USD 6.4m leaving a net income in EUR of app. USD 2.5m. Operating exposure is thus mainly towards DKK with costs of app. USD 6.4m and net income in EUR of USD 2.5m. As the exchange rate between EUR and DKK is fixed, the actual exposure towards DKK nominated in USD is app. USD 3.9m corresponding to DKK 25m.

The typical yearly exposure towards currencies other than USD is minor with Danish Kroner (DKKm 25) being the largest. Consequently, it has been decided to not hedge this exposure as it is not significant.

Loans

Debt facilities of the Group are in USD and DKK. It has been decided to not hedge the exposure of DKK debt vs. USD.

Liquidity buffer

The Company has sufficient liquidity to cater for the seasonality of the business as well as intra month movements in liquidity. The Board of Directors and Management continues to monitor the available liquidity.

Intellectual capital resources (Employees)

As a consequence of the continuing growth of the Company, the number of employees has increased during 2017. The growth has been throughout the company including staff functions and management. Number of employees within the Group is expected to continue to grow although at a lower rate than in 2017.

All employees in TP Aerospace go through continuous training and evaluation to increase the Company's level of competence.

Employees per Year (#)	2015	2016	2017
Denmark	19	29	38
Hamburg	52	61	71
Singapore	25	31	34
Melbourne	0	16	19
Orlando	20	25	41
Las Vegas	8	11	25
Dubai	0	4	6
Total	**124**	**177**	**234**
Increase		**43%**	**32%**

Management's Review

Research and development activities

To support the growth strategy of the company, TP Aerospace continues to develop its product platform, capacity, capabilities and global footprint. In 2017, the Group invested in equipment and improved layout of the MRO in Hamburg to double the capacity. Further, the Group opened a new facility in Las Vegas.

In the MRO division, TP Aerospace is developing a paperless system supported by barcodes and handheld devices.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Corporate Responsibility Reporting

During 2017, we strengthened our commitment to corporate responsibility as we became signatory to the United Nations Global Compact – the world's largest voluntary initiative within responsible business conduct. With this commitment, we have agreed to align our strategies and operations with ten universal principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption and to take action to advance broader societal goals.

Following this new commitment, we released a global corporate responsibility policy, established a corporate responsibility governance structure and developed a 2021 strategy that sets the direction for our corporate responsibility journey the coming four years.

More information on this can be found in our Corporate Responsibility Report 2017, which is available at: http://tpaerospace.com/media/1180/2017_corporate-responsibility-report.pdf. This corporate responsibility report serves as our Communication on Progress (COP) to the UN Global Compact and as our reporting in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (§ 99a).

Statutory report on the underrepresented gender (§99b)

It is TP Aerospace's policy to always hire the most qualified candidates for a given position, however, we recognize that diversity is a quality in itself in order to develop and promote different views, ideas and perspectives.

Diversity in our supreme management bodies

TP Aerospace has chosen only to set and report on targets for the underrepresented gender in the Danish companies which individually are required to report in accordance with section 99b of the Danish Financial Statements Act. This includes the Board of Directors of TP Aerospace Holding and executive management of TP Aerospace Pro ApS and TP Aerospace Solutions ApS. For both daughter companies, equal representation has been obtained in the supreme management bodies.

Following CataCap's acquisition of TP Aerospace in 2017, a new Board of Directors was established. During this process, initiatives were taken to identify female candidates for the board. However, we did not manage to find a qualified candidate matching the competencies and experience as the remaining board members. Our target of having minimum one female board member in 2020 remains unchanged.

Management's Review

Diversity policy at other management levels

At the core of our diversity management policy lies a commitment to work towards a balanced gender composition at all management levels throughout the Group. Our target is that the overall gender distribution of our workforce shall be matched at management levels and at top level specifically.

Also in 2017, it has been in TP Aerospace's interest to provide all managers, whether they are male or female, with equal opportunities for continuous professional development, either through management training, added responsibility, or other, and we are in ongoing dialogue with all managers to discuss career paths that suit the individual's needs and preferences.

During 2017, we also continued scrutinizing our internal procedures and benefits offered to ensure we create and maintain an environment and working conditions were female managers, and female employees in general, are provided with the best possible conditions for succeeding in their job while maintaining a healthy work life balance.

In general, the turnover in our global management group is very low, and thus the gender composition remains stable. By end 2017, 25% of the global management group were females.

Governance

TP Aerospace strives to align our corporate governance efforts with the "Recommendations on Corporate Governance" issued by the Danish Committee on Corporate Governance, e.g. by maintaining an ongoing dialogue with our owners and other stakeholders, by reporting results on a quarterly basis, and by facilitating an ongoing strategic development process in order to create value for our stakeholders.

Further, as our majority owner CataCap is a member of the Danish Venture Capital and Private Equity Association ("DVCA"), TP Aerospace is subject to comply with the guidelines issued by DVCA available at DVCA's website www.dvca.dk. The guidelines released in June 2008, with subsequent modifications, recommend extended coverage of a number of factors in annual reports, including corporate governance, financial risks, employee relations and strategy.

Stakeholders

TP Aerospace continuously seeks to develop and maintain good relations with the key stakeholders, because such relations are considered to have significant and positive impact on the Group's development.

The main stakeholders are employees, Board of Directors, original equipment manufacturers, aftermarket suppliers, aircraft operators, leasing companies, MROs and freight forwarders. It is the Group's policy to seek a written agreement basis with all close partners.

Management Structure

Our principles for good corporate governance are based on our Articles of Association and governed by our two-tier management structure, consisting of our Board of Directors and our Executive Management team. Whereas the Board of Directors constitute the supreme governing body and outlines the objectives, strategies and procedures for TP Aerospace, the Executive Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group and for complying with and following through on the targets set by the Board of Directors.

Management's Review

Information from the Executive Management of the various companies is provided systematically at meetings and through written and oral, ongoing reporting. This reporting includes market development, the company's development, profitability and financial position.

The Board of Directors meets according to a set schedule at least 5 times a year. In addition, an annual strategy meeting is held where the Group's vision, goals and strategy are determined.

The Board of Directors of TP Aerospace has set up an audit committee consisting of Deputy Chairman Peter Ryttergaard and Board Member Jesper Blom with the Deputy Chairman as chairman of this committee.

No other Board Committees are established, but the Chairmanship consisting of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and Management are in close and continuous dialogue.

Board of Directors

Flemming Jensen Chairman Born 1959 Member since 2017 Affiliation: Independent CEO, DSB	**OTHER MANAGEMENT DUTIES** ***Chairman*** TPA Holding I A/S, TPA Holding II A/S, TP Aerospace Holding A/S ***Executive Management*** DSB
Peter Ryttergaard Deputy Chairman Born 1970 Member since 2017 Affiliation: Non-independent Partner, CataCap	**OTHER MANAGEMENT DUTIES** ***Deputy Chairman of the Board*** TPA Holding I A/S, TPA Holding II A/S, TP Aerospace Holding A/S, G.S.V. Holding A/S, G.S.V. Materieludlejning A/S ***Board Member*** Ryttergaard Invest A/S, Kjærulff Pedersen A/S, CC Green Wall Invest ApS, CataCap Management A/S, CC Orange Invest ApS, Mobylife Holding A/S, Mobylife DK A/S, Mobylife AB, Mobylife AS, Mobylife OY, CC Track Invest ApS, CC Tool Invest ApS, CC Oscar Invest ApS, CC Oscar Holding I A/S, CASA A/S, CC Sky Invest ApS, CC Explorer Invest ApS, Handicap-befordring Holding A/S, Handicap-befordring A/S, CC Lingo Invest ApS ***Executive Management*** Ryttergaard Invest A/S, Buldus ejendomme ApS, Investeringsselskabet af 27/12 1985 ApS, CC Green Wall Invest ApS, CataCap OP ApS, CataCap DM ApS, CataCap DM II ApS, CC II Management Invest 2017 GP ApS, Mobylfie DM ApS, CC Tool Invest ApS, Casa ManCo ApS, CC Sky Invest ApS, CC Explorer Invest ApS, CC Lingo Invest ApS, LW ManCo ApS

Management's Review

Andrew Hoad	**OTHER MANAGEMENT DUTIES**
Member Born 1963 Member since 2017 Affiliation: Independent	***Board Member*** TPA Holding I A/S, TPA Holding II A/S, TP Aerospace Holding A/S
Jesper Blom	**OTHER MANAGEMENT DUTIES**
Member Born 1969 Member since 2015 Affiliation: Non-independent	***Board Member*** Ejendomsselskabet Energivej 2 A/S, Anden A/S, Andersen Biler A/S, TPA Holding I A/S, TPA Holding II A/S, Artha Holding A/S, Artha Kapitalforvaltning Fondsmæglerskab A/S, TP Aerospace Holding A/S
CFO, Andersen Biler	***Executive Management*** Ferdinand Holding 2017 ApS
Vilhelm Hahn-Petersen	**OTHER MANAGEMENT DUTIES**
Member Born 1960 Member since 2017 Affiliation: Non-independent Partner, CataCap	***Chairman of the Board*** Capacent A/S, CC Green Wall Invest ApS, CC Lingo Invest ApS ***Deputy Chairman of the Board*** Mobylife Holding A/S, Mobylife DK A/S, Mobylife AB, Mobylife AS Mobylife OY, CC Oscar Holding I A/S, CASA A/S ***Board Member*** Airhelp Inc., TPA Holding I A/S, TPA Holding II A/S, TP Aerospace Holding A/S, CataCap Management A/S, CC Orange Invest ApS, CC Track Invest ApS, Lyngsoe Systems Holding A/S, Lyngsoe Systems A/S, CC Tool Invest ApS, G.S.V. Holding A/S, G.S.V. Materieludlejning A/S, CC Oscar Invest ApS, CC Sky Invest ApS, Skybrands Holding A/S, Skybrands A/S, CC Explorer Invest ApS ***Executive Management*** Myco ApS, CataCap OP ApS, CataCap DM ApS, CataCap DM II ApS, CC II Management Invest 2017 GP ApS, CC Orange Invest ApS, Mobylfie DM ApS, CC Track Invest ApS, Casa ManCo ApS, LW ManCo ApS

Management's Statement

The Boards of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of TPA Holding I A/S for the financial year 08.03.2017 - 31.12.2017.

The Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management's Review has been 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 at 31 December 2017 of the Group and the Parent Company, and of the results of the Group operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 27.04.2017 - 31.12.2017, and of the results of the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 08.03.2017 - 31.12.2017.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Group and the Parent Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hvidovre, 21.02.2018

Executive Board

Peter Jørgen Lyager

Thomas Daniel Ibsø

Board of Directors

Jens Flemming Jensen
Chairman

Peter Rykergaard
Deputy Chairman

Andrew Hoad

Jesper Abildskov Blom

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of TPA Holding I A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Group operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 27.04.2017 - 31.12.2017, and of the results of the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 08.03.2017 - 31.12.2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year 27.04.2017 - 31.12.2017 and the Parent Company Financial Statements for the financial year 08.03.2017 - 31.12.2017 of TPA Holding I A/S, which comprise income statement and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

Management's Responsibilities for the 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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

In preparing the 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 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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 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 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 Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

• 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 21.02.2018
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Torben Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18651

Thomas Baunkjær Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35483

Consolidated statement of profit and loss 27 April - 31 December

	Notes	2017 USD'000
Revenue	3	64,427
Cost of sales		(28,279)
Other external expenses		(4,328)
Gross profit		**31,820**
Staff costs	4	(10,266)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	5	(10,439)
Operating profit before special items		**11,115**
Special items	7	(4,681)
Operating profit after special items		**6,434**
Finance income	8	540
Finance costs	9	(4,224)
Profit before tax		**2,750**
Tax on profit for the year	10	(1,149)
Profit for the period		**1,601**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income 27 April - 31 December

	Notes	2017 USD'000
Profit for the period		1,601
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of subsidaries (net)		(247)
Fair value changes for the year, cash flowhedge	23	66
Income tax relating to these items		(15)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**(196)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**1,405**

Consolidated balance sheet 31 December

	Notes	2017 USD'000
Intangible assets	11	49,396
Property, plant and equipment	12	24,470
Total non-current assets		**73,866**
Inventory	14	42,715
Trade receivables	15	14,072
Other receivables		728
Prepayments		410
Cash		871
Total current assets		**58,796**
Total assets		**132,662**

Consolidated balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2017 USD'000
Share capital	17	651
Share premium		64,441
Reserve for exchange rate translation		(247)
Reserve for cash flow hedges		51
Retained earnings		1,601
Total equity		**66,497**
Borrowings	18	30,079
Provisions	19	618
Deferred tax liabilities	13	840
Total non-current liabilities		**31,537**
Borrowings	18	21,721
Trade payables		8,596
Current income tax liabilities		994
Other payables		2,212
Prepayment from custemors		1,105
Total current liabilities		**34,628**
Total liabilities		**66,165**
Total equity and liabilities		**132,662**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital USD'000	Share premium USD'000	Reserve for exchange rate translation USD'000	Reserve for cash flow hedges USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total USD'000
Equity at beginning at the period	73	0	0	0	0	73
Profit for the period	0	0	0		1,601	1,601
Fair value change in the year, cashflow hedges	0	0	0	51	0	51
Exchange differences regarding subsidiaries in another currency	0	0	(247)	0	0	(247)
Total comprehensive income for the period	73	0	(247)	51	1,601	1,478
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Capital increase	578	64,441	0	0	0	65,019
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	578	64,441	0	0	0	65,019
Equity at 31.12.2017	**651**	**64,441**	**(247)**	**51**	**1,601**	**66,497**

Consolidated cash flow statement 27 April - 31 December

	Notes	2017 USD'000
Operating profit after special items		6,434
Depreciations and amortisations	28	1,034
Change in net working capital	26	(4,214)
Cash flows from primary operating activities		3,254
Interests paid		(1,670)
Income taxes paid		(2,691)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**(1,107)**
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(70,036)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(12,588)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(82,624)**
Proceeds from borrowings	27	19,437
Share capital and capital increase		65,092
Cash flow from financing activities		**84,529**
Net cash flow for the year		798
Cash and cash equivalents, formation of company		73
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**871**

Notes

1. Accounting policies
2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements
3. Net revenue
4. Staff costs
5. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses
6. Audit fees
7. Special items
8. Financial income
9. Financial expenses
10. Tax on profit for the year
11. Intangible assets
12. Property, plant and equipment
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21. Commitments and contingent liabilities
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25. Events after the balance sheet date
26. Changes in net working capital
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28. Depreciations and amortisations

Notes

1. Accounting policies

TPA Holding I A/S was founded on 8 March 2017. TP Aerospace Holding A/S was acquired on 27 April 2017.

The consolidated accounts include the parent company TPA Holding I A/S and subsidiaries in which TPA Holding I A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or otherwise has a controlling interest.

The Consolidated Financial Statements for TPA Holding I A/S have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union as well as additional Danish disclosure requirements applying to entities of reporting class C (large).

The annual report is prepared according to standards and interpretations effective for financial years beginning on 8 March 2017. The Group has early adopted IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts" and IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", which both mandatory should have been adopted 1 January 2018. As the company has been founded 8 March 2017 no changes to accounting policies have been made, when adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15.

General information on recognition and measurement

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

New standards

The IASB has issued a number of new or amended standards and interpretations effective for financial years beginning after 8 March 2017. Some of these have not yet been endorsed by the EU. Most relevant to the Group is the following:

- IFRS 16 "Leasing" was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted. The group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

On consolidation, elimination is made of intra-group income and costs, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividend and realised and unrealised profits or losses on transactions between the consolidated companies.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements of each of the reporting companies of the Group are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the functional currency).

The financial statements are presented in Dollars (USD), due to the Group's international activities, which is also the parents functional currency. The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;
b) Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:
- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the group.

Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of acquired businesses are measured initially at fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Revenue

In the trading business revenues consist of sale of overhauled wheels and brakes to different types of aircrafts. In the program business the group delivers overhauled wheels or brakes to its customers either as a service (CFR) or as sale of the overhauled wheel or brakes (LFL). In the program business, the group exchanges the core units of the wheel or brake (core asset) with its customers and the sale therefore consists of the overhaul of the wheel or brake. Other revenue consists of lease out of wheels or brakes to aircrafts and maintenance/repair of wheel or brakes as a service (MRO).

Sale of goods in the trading or LFL business

Sale are recognized at a point in time, when control of the wheels or brakes has transferred to the customer, being when they are delivered to the aircraft company and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customers' acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the wheels and brakes are handed over to the customer at the company's shop or when the customer takes delivery from an in-house stock of parts and the customer by that has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract.

There is no volume discounts or other variable payments in these contracts and no element of financing. Revenue are therefore recognized with the amount specified in the contract. A receivable is recognized at this point as this is the point, in time where the consideration is unconditional, because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Revenue (continued)

Sale of services in the CFR business or MRO

The CFR business and MRO business provides services in the form of overhaul of wheels and brakes. Revenue from providing services is recognized over time in the period in which the services are rendered. In the CFR business, the service is delivered over the period, where the customer uses the wheel and brakes on its planes. Revenue is recognized based on the usage of the company's wheels and brakes and the number of cyrcles. In the MRO business revenue is recognized over the period, where the overhaul is provided. This is determined based on the actual labor hours spent relative to the total expected labor hours.

Estimates of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Cost of sales of goods

Cost of sales comprises costs of sales for the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory write-downs. Such costs include an amount counterbalancing, if any, the restoration liability on asset lend by customers (mutual pool) in connection with CFR program activities, based on an estimate of the expected expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Group's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, losses on receivables, lease payments under operating leases, etc. This also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, etc. for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives if the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Finance income

Finance income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivabls from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Finance expenses

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

Income tax and deferred tax

The company is jointly taxed with the parent company CC Green Wall Invest ApS and the Danish companies. The Danish income tax payable is allocated between the jointly taxed Danish companies based on their proportion of taxable income (full absorption including reimbursement of tax deficits). The jointly taxed companies are taxed under the Danish Tax Payment Scheme. Additions, deductions and allowances are recognised under financial income or financial costs.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities are provided on taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, except for deferred income tax liability where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGU's, or groups of CGU's, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

Customer Contracts

The customer contracts were acquired as part of a business combination. They are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition and are subsequently amortised on a straight-line based on the timing of projected cash flows of the contracts over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life (Goodwill) are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements, assets held for lease and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measuret at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Cost comprise acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until such time as the assets are ready for use.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Property, plant and equipment (continud)
Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years
Assets held for lease-out	20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating costs.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement when the impairment is identified.

Leases
Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost on the basis of standard cost price and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery cost.

Cost prices of goods sold are calculated based on the sales price (or the estimated sales price for group internal sales) and the assumed fixed gross margin. The net realisable value of the inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables
Receivables are initially recognised at fair value adjusted for any transaction costs. Subsequently, receivables are measured at amortised cost, as the receivables are assets held for collection of cash flows, where the cash flows represents solely payments of principal and interest. Amortised cost usually corresponds to the nominal value. Write-down is made to net realisable value to provide for expected losses.

For trade receivables the group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise incurred costs related to CFR program activities and prepayments in advance for subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Equity
Reserve for exchange rate translation
The reserve for exchange adjustments consists of exchange rate differences that occur when translating the foreign subsidiaries financial statements from their functional currency into the the Group's presentation currency. On disposal of the net investment, the reserve for exchange adjustments of that foreign subsidiary is recognised in the income statement. Reduction of a net investment in a foreign operation which does not result in loss of control is not treated as a disposal.

Reserve for cash flow hedges
The reserve for hedge accounting consists of the effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Dividend distribution
Dividends are recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction expenses incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any differences between the proceeds and the redemption value are recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Other liabilities
Other debt or liabilities covering trade creditors and other debt are recognised at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers
Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Statement of cash flow

The cash flow statement shows the consolidated cash flows during the year distributed on operating, investing and financing activities, changes in cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated using the indirect method and comprise profit for the year adjusted for non-cash items, changes in working capital, interest paid and received etc., and payments of corporate tax.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and divestment of businesses and purchase and sale of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments as well as purchase, improvement and sale, etc. of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, including acquisition of assets held under finance leases, and short term bank debt.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, inception of finance leases, instalments on interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury shares, and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank deposits.

Consolidated Key Figures

The key figures and financial ratios have been prepared on a consolidated basis. The financial ratios have been calculated in accordance with the following definitions:

• Gross margin is calculated as the gross profit divided by net revenue.

• Operating profit before special items margin is calculated as the operating profit before special items margin divided by net revenue.

• Operating profit after special items margin is calculated as the operating profit after special items margin divided by net revenue.

• Return on equity is calculated as the profit or loss for the year after tax diveded by the equity.

• Equity ratio is calculated as the equity diveded by the total assets.

Notes

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions made are based on historical experience and other factors that Management considers to be reliable, but which by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. The most critical judgments, estimates and assumptions for the individual items are described below.

The Group is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may lead to actual results differing from these estimates, both positively and negatively.

Business combinations

Upon acquisition of enterprises, the assets and liabilities of the acquired enterprise are recognised under the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3. The most important assets acquired comprise goodwill, customer relations, inventories and receivables. No active market exists for the major part of the acquired assets and liabilities, which applies particularly to acquired intangible assets. Therefore, Management prepares an estimate of the fair value of the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Depending on the nature of the item, the stated fair value may be subject to uncertainty and may subsequently be adjusted. Unallocated purchase prices (positive amounts) are recognised in the balance sheet as goodwill attributable to groups of cash-generating units. Management prepares estimates when determining cash-generating units.

Customer relations

The value of customer relations and the expected useful life are assessed based on long-term and stable relations with the customers and the expected related profitability.

The measurement is based on the expected cash flows from customer relations, costs relating to invested capital, the tax effect and a calculated discount rate.

The carrying amount of customer relations is USD 3,257k at 31 December 2017.

Notes

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements - continued

Impairment test of goodwill

The Group annually tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1.

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on valuein-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, such as management but as by nature it is uncertain and unpredictable. Due to the risks and uncertainties which the group is subject to, actual outcomes may differ from the estimates made.

Goodwill amounts to USD 46,139k and no impairment losses has been recognised in 2017. Information on the impairment test are disclosed and described in note 11.

Property, plant and equipment (depreciation period)

The Group recognises its core units as property, plant and equipment with respect to core units included as part of the Group's programme activities. Core units used for the Group's programme activities are subject to impairment during their useful lives that end when it is estimated that the aircraft type in question can no longer be used.

The depreciation period has been determined at 20 years for these core units. Management's estimate of the expected useful lives is based on historical experience and factors, but is naturally subject to uncertainty.

The depreciation periods for core units are reassessed every year.

Costs for refurbishment and maintenance (MRO) of wheels and brakes are capitalised as part of fixed assets related to the enterprises' CFR programme activities and are depreciated over three months in respect of the wheels and eight months in respect of the brakes.

The deprecation periods have been determined based on an estimated useful life for the wheels and brakes, respectively.

The depreciation periods for refurbishment and maintenance (MRO) are reassessed every year.

Notes

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements - continued

Provisions

Lending of assets included in the programs by customers (mutual pool) occasionally occur in connection with the CFR program activities. In case that these programs end, the Company must return similiar assets in the same condition as when the lending took place. The provisions for such restoration liabilities include an amount counterbalancing the expected expenses. The amount is based on an estimate.

Revenue

Revenue related to programs are recognised as a service exclusive of the value of the core assets that are exchanged during delivery within the program as they are considered exchange of assets of similar nature and value. Cost of the delivered core asset is transferred for recognition as cost of the core asset received.

For assets to be included in programs, the allocation of total cost between the core element and the MRO element, respectively, is determined at the first exchange based on an estimate.

The sales value of the CFR programs is recognised concurrently with the customer's use of the asset delivered (per cycle). Cost related to CFR programs are depriciated over the expected average period until the next exchange calculated for wheels and brakes in all CFR programs, this period is based on an estimate.

Notes

	2017 USD'000

3. Revenue from contracts with customers

The group has recognised the following amounts of revenue in the statement of profit and loss:

	2017 USD'000
Revenue from contracts with customers	62,237
Other revenue, lease revenue	2,190
	64,427

	Trading	Programmes		Maintenance, repair and overhaul	
		LFL	CFR		Total
2017	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**
Revenue from contracts with customers	32,784	14,838	12,700	1,915	62,237
Total	**32,784**	**14,838**	**12,700**	**1,915**	**62,237**
Timing of revenue recognition					
At point in time	32,784	14,838	0	0	47,622
Over time	0	0	12,700	1,915	14,615
Total	**32,784**	**14,838**	**12,700**	**1,915**	**62,237**

	Europe	USA	Asia	Total
2017	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**	**USD'000**
Revenue from contracts from customers	41,348	11,795	9,094	62,237
Other revenue, lease revenue	2,101	71	18	2,190
Total	**43,449**	**11,866**	**9,112**	**64,427**
Timing of revenue recognition				
At point in time	31,078	10,991	5,553	47,622
Over time	12,371	875	3,559	16,805
Total	**43,449**	**11,866**	**9,112**	**64,427**

There was no revenue recognised in the current reporting period that related to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

Notes

	2017 USD'000
4. Staff costs	
Wages and salaries	10,018
Pensions	322
Other social security costs	842
Other staff costs	550
Transfered to special items	(1,466)
	10,266
Average number of employees	220

Key Management Compensation

Key Management includes Board of Directors and Executive Board. The compensation paid or payables to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2017 USD'000
Wages and salaries	383
Pensions	19
Long term Bonus	0
Other staff costs	7
Executive board	**409**

Remuneration of management in total:

Executive Board	409
Board of Directors	32
	441

	2017 USD'000
5. Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	
Amortisation	233
Depreciation	10,206
	10,439

Notes

6. Audit fees

	2017 USD'000
PwC	
Statutory audit	98
Other services	187
	285
Other auditors	
Statutory audit	15
Other services	8
	23

7. Special items

	2017 USD'000
Cost associated to acquisition of the TPA group	2,269
Non-recurring writedowns of inventories and receivables	730
Net losses related to new operations in Vegas and Dubai	1,193
One-off consulting cost to improve group technical operations	489
	4,681

8. Financial income

	2017 USD'000
Interest income	1
Exchange rate adjustments	539
	540

9. Financial expenses

	2017 USD'000
Interest expenses	1,740
Exchange rate adjustments	2,484
	4,224

Notes

10. Tax on profit for the year

	2017 USD'000
Current tax:	
Current tax on profits for the year	857
Total current tax expense	**857**
Deferred tax:	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	292
Total deferred tax assets	**292**
Income tax expenses for the period	**1,149**

Income tax expenses are specified as follows:	
Calculated 22.0% tax on profit for the year before income tax	605
Tax effects of:	
Higher/lower tax rate in subsidiaries	157
Tax on other comprehensive income	15
Non-deductable expenses	372
	1,149
Effective tax rate	42%

Notes

11. Intangible assets

	Goodwill USD'000	Customer contracts USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost:			
At 27.04.2017	0	0	0
Additions through business combinations	46,139	3,490	49,629
At 31.12.2017	46,139	3,490	49,629
Amortisation and impairment:			
At 27.04.2017	0	0	0
Amortisation for the year	0	233	233
At 31.12.2017	0	233	233
Carrying amount 31.12.2017	**46,139**	**3,257**	**49,396**

Impairment test for goodwill
Goodwill is monitored by management at the level of TPA Holding I A/S as one CGU.

The group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. The recoverable amount of the entity is determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a eight-year period.

Cash flows beyond the eight-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. These growth rates are consistent with forecasts included in industry reports specific to the industry in which the entity operates.

Key assumptions, long term growth rate and discount rate used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

Assumptions at 31.12.2017	
Average sales growth (% annual growth rate) from year 2018 to year 2026	8
EBITA margin (%)	20
Marginal tax rate (%)	22
Long term growth rate (%)	2,5
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	6,2

Notes

11. Intangible assets - continued

Description of assumptions

Average sales growth is the average annual growth rate over the eight-year forecast period. It is based on past performance and management's expectations of market development.

The development of average sales is expected to be realised based on all the Group's activities, Programs, Trading and MRO and is supported by a documented increasing level of activity with the Group's existing customers and the expectation that new customers will be gained in the budget period. In 2018 and onwards, the Group will invest heavily in being able to meet the requirements and demands of existing and potential new customers.

Industry analyses show that the global aircraft fleet will increased by 3-4 per cent a year up to 2026 and that the airline companies spend more that USD 2 billion each year on the replacement and maintenance of the wheels and brakes of their aircrafts, which also supports Management's expectations for the average growth rate.

EBITA margin is the average margin as a percentage of revenue over the eight-year forecast period. It is based on the current sales margin levels and expectatins to sales mix and the expectation that the budgeted increasing level of activity will have a positive spill-over effect on the Company's EBITA margin.

Marginal tax rate is the expected rate over the eight-year forecast period. It is based on current Danish tax legislation.

Sensitivity to changed assumptions

The calculated value in use of the cash-generating unit is considerably higher than the carrying amount, and the prepared impairment test shows that goodwill and custemor relations are not impaired. In Management's opinion, no reasonable likely change to the above-mentioned assumptions will imply that the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit will exceed the value in use significantly.

Notes

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings USD'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment USD'000	Leasehold improvements USD'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment in progress USD'000	Total USD'000
Cost:					
At 27.04.2017	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange differences	0	0	0	0	0
Additions through business combinations	148	20,441	309	1,198	22,096
Additions during the year	0	12,919	219	0	13,138
Disposals during the year	0	(9,551)	0	0	(9,551)
Reclassifications	0	1,198	0	(1,198)	0
At 31.12.2017	148	25,007	528	0	25,683
Amortisation and impairment:					
At 27.04.2017	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange differences	0	8	0	0	8
Depreciation for the year	8	10,123	75	0	10,206
Impairment for the year	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal regarding disposals	0	(9,001)	0	0	(9,001)
At 31.12.2017	8	1,130	75	0	1,213
Carrying amount 31.12.2017	**140**	**23,877**	**453**	**0**	**24,470**

Notes

	2017 USD'000
13. Deferred tax	
Deferred tax at 27.4.2017	0
Additions through business combinations	(548)
Deferred tax reccognised in the income statement	(292)
Deferred tax at 31.12.2017	**(840)**
Deferred tax relates to:	
Intangible assets	(440)
Property, plant and equipment	(586)
Provisions	136
Amortisation costs	28
Other liabilities	22
	(840)
Of which presented as deferred tax liabilities	840

	2017 USD'000
14. Inventories	
Finished goods	44,812
Total inventories	**44,812**
Less: provision for inventory reserves	(2,097)
Total net inventories	**42,715**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in 'Cost of sales' amounted to USD 25.586k.

Provision for inventory reserves amounts to USD 2,097k at 31 December 2017. Provision for inventory reserves are carried out based on a write-down model used by the Group as a whole. The write-down principles are based on an age-based model where write-downs of inventories are made when no movement on given part numbers, in a given period, are ascertained.

Notes

15. Trade receivables

	2017 USD'000
Trade receivables and other receivables at 31.12.2017	15,129
Less provision for impairment of trade receivables	(1,057)
Trade receivables net	**14,072**

Movement on the Group provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

Opening balances	863
Allowances during the year	441
Reversed allowances	(247)
Impairment of trade receivables at 31.12.2017	**1,057**

Allocation of receivables past due but not impaired by maturity period are as follows:

Up to 30 days	2,830
Between 31 and 90 days	1,219
More than 90 days	1,367
Overdue net receivables at 31.12.2017	**5,416**

Notes

16. Fair values

Financial instruments measured at fair value can be divided into three levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liablilities

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of bank borrowings does not differ significantly from the carrying amount. The fair value of derivatives are calculated on level 2 in the fair value hierarchy using direct quotes.

Fair value measurements at 31 December 2017

	Quoted prices (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000
Interest rate swap	0	66	0	66
Interest rate cap	0	(61)	0	(61)
As at 31.12.2017	**0**	**5**	**0**	**5**

Fair values are approximately the same as the carrying amounts.

Notes

17. Share capital

The share capital comprise 4,449,950 shares of a nominal value of USD 0.15 each. No shares carry any special rights.

	Number of shares./	Nominal value USD'000
Changes in share capital:		
Share capital at 08.03.2017	500,000	73
Capital increase at 27.04.2017	3,949,950	578
Share capital at 31.12.2017	**4,449,950**	**651**

Capital management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to secure the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital. Any surplus liquidity is used to reduce debt.

The board of directors monitors the share and capital structure to ensure that the group's capital resources support the strategic goals.

18. Borrowings

The borrowings comprise of acquisition related loans as well as revolving facilities to fund the ongoing operations. There are covenants attached to the loan facilities.

	Effective interest rate	Currency	Maturity	Carrying amount
Loan from credit institution	3,0% - 3,5%	DKK	27 April 2022	17,973
Term Loan	3,25% - 3,75%	USD	27 April 2022	15,134
Revolving Facility	3,0% - 3,5%	DKK, EUR, USD	27 April 2022	18,693
Total bank borrowings				51,800

Term Loan is repayable in installments as of 27 April 2018 to 27 April 2022.

Loan from credit institution and Revolving Facility is loans without repayment until maturity.

Notes

19. Provisions

Lending of assets included in the programs by customers (mutual pool) occasionally occur in connection with the CFR program activities. In case that these programs end, the Group must return similar assets in the same condition as when the lending took place. The provisions include an amount counterbalancing the restoration liability based on an estimate of the expected expenses. The liability is recognised during the application period of the lend assets. There has been no increase or decrease in provision since acquisition on 27 April 2017.

20. Related parties

The group is controlled by TPA Holding II ApS. The groups ultimate parent is CataCap I K/S.

"Key management compensation" is disclosed in note 4.

The following transactions were carried through with related parties:

	2017 **USD'000**
Transactions with CataCap I K/S:	
Cost from CataCap I K/S	13
	13
Transactions with TPA Holding II A/S:	
Formation of company	73
Capital increase	65,019
	65,092

Notes

21. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Operating leases

The group leases various offices under operational leasing arrangements which are terminable with 6-24 months' notice. The leasing periods are typically between 1,5-5 years.

	2017 USD'000
Operating lease commitments:	
Due within 1 year	1,784
Due between 1 and 5 years	5,669
Due after 5 years	0
	7,453
Expensed payments relating to operating leases	1,473

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. for the Danish companies of the TP Aerospace Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is desclosed in the Annual Report of CC Green Wall Invest ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes for the period 27 April - 31 December 2017. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of divident tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustment of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Groups liability.

Charges and security

As security for borrowings, as well as group companies' bank commitments, security in share capital, inventory, tangible assets and goodwill, regarding the Group companies TP Aerospace PRO ApS, TP Aerospace Solutions ApS, TP Aerospace Holding A/S and TPA Holding I A/S nominal USD 1,4m, is effective.

Guarantee obligations

The Group has issued a guarantee of payment between the Danish Group companies TP Aerospace PRO ApS, TP Aerospace Solutions ApS, TP Aerospace Holding A/S and TPA Holding I A/S and the Groups credit institutions.

Notes

22. Business combinations

Acquisition of TP Aerospace Holding A/S

On 27 April 2017 TPA Holding I A/S has acquired 100% of the share capital in TP Aerospace Holding A/S.

The goodwill of mUSD 45.970 arising from the acquisition is attributable to the workforce and expected growth in the acquired business. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

TP Aerospace Group is an international provider of refurbished brakes and wheels either sold on the spot market (Trading) or provided to customers in exchange for the customer's unrefurbished items (Program). The company was founded in 2008 and is headquatered in Denmark. TP Aerospace Group has approximatly 220 employees placed on offices and service centers in Hvidovre, Dubai, Las Vegas, Orlando, Singapore, Melbourne and Hamburg.

The purpose of the acquisition is value creation through contribution of competencies and in order to support the Group in its determined strategy and to contribute positively to the Group's further growth going forward.

The acquisition of TP Aerospace A/S was completed with an acquisition date of 27 April 2017. The total consideration of tUSD 71.488 consisted of a cash. No equity instruments has been issued and there is no contingent consideration in the business combination. Transactions costs amounts to USD 2,269k.

Fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is summarized in the following table, which discloses recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Notes

22. Business combinations - continued

	USD'000
Net assets acquired	
Customer contracts	3,490
Tangible assets	22,097
Inventory	37,240
Trade receivables (gross contractual amount, trade receivables USD 11,698k)	10,945
Other receivables	5,754
Cash	1,452
Deferred revenue	1,219
Deferred tax liabilities	558
Borrowings	39,387
Other debt	14,465
Net assets	25,349
Consideration paid	71,488
Goodwill	46,139
Cash flows from acquisition:	
Consideration paid	71,488
Less cash received	(1,452)
	70,036

The acquired business contributed revenues of USD 64,4m and net profit of USD 2,9m to the group for the period from 27 April to 31 December 2017.

If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2017, consolidated proforma revenue and profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 would have been USD 86,6m and USD 3,1m respectively.

Notes

23. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: currency risk, interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance.

The Financial risks of the group are managed centrally. The overall risk management guidelines and policies have been approved by the board of directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity. Group management manages contracts and risk exposures in accordance with the guidelines and policies and reports to the board of directors on a regular basis.

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

As a consequence of the Group's structure, most net sales and expenditure in foreign currency are set off against each other, so that the Group is not exposed to major exchange-rate risks.

The groups revenue and expenses are mostly in the functional currency of the operating entity creating a natural currency hedge. Consequently, the group treasury's risk management policy is not to hedge foreign exchange rate risks.

The main borrowings are in USD or DKK. Board of Directors have decided not to hedge borrowings in DKK and the groups main currency risk is therefore related to loan in DKK.

Sensitivity analysis

The group is primarily exposed to changes in DKK/USD exchange rate. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from expenses and loans in DKK.

	Impact on post tax profit
	USD'000
DKK/USD exchange rate – increase 10%	3,037
DKK/USD exchange rate – decrease 10%	(3,447)

All other variables are held constant.

Notes

23. Financial risk management - continued

Interest rate risk

The group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings related to the acquisitions. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the group to fair value interest rate risk. Group policy is to hedge as a minimum 67% of the cash flow interest rate risk on the term loan A. The group uses internest rate swaps to hedge this risk.

Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest from borrowings and fair value changes of interest rate derivatives as a result of changes in interest rates. The sensibility analysis are calculated after the impact of the hedging instruments.

	Impact on post tax profit USD'000
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points	64
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points	(64)

All other variables are held constant.

Credit risks

Credit risk is managed on group basis, except for credit risk relating to accounts receivable balances. Each local entity is responsible for managing and analyzing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. For accounts over a certain size group management has to be consulted.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a high credit rating are accepted. For customers individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

The maximum exposure corresponds to the carrying amount of receivables. Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Notes

23. Financial risk management - continued

The group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses below also incorporate forward looking information. The creditrisk is generally considered immaterial.

Hedging

The group's activities expose it to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the group, derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps are used to fix variable future cash flows. These instruments reduce the uncertainty of interest payments. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

Hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is deferred into the cash flow hedge reserve through OCI and will be recognised in profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. This will effectively result in recognising interest expense at a fixed interest rate for the hedged loans.

Under interest rate swap contracts, the Group agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Group to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of issued fixed rate debt and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract, and is disclosed below. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period.

As the critical terms of the interest rate swap contracts and their corresponding hedged items are the same, the Group performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness and it is expected that the value of the interest rate swap contracts and the value of the corresponding hedged items will systematically change in opposite direction in response to movements in the underlying interest rates. The main source of hedge ineffectiveness in these hedge relationships is the effect of the counterparty and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts, which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rates.

No other sources of ineffectiveness emerged from these hedging relationships.

Notes

23. Financial risk management - continued

The following tables detail various information regarding interest rate swap contracts outstanding at the end of the reporting period and their related hedged items. Interest rate swap contract assets and liabilities are included in the 'other financial assets' and 'other financial liabilities' line items in the consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

There was no ineffectiveness during 2017 in relation to the interest rate swaps.

	Notional principal	Amount recognised in OCI	Fair value
	USD'000	**USD'000**	**USD'000**
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedge	15,134	66	51
As at 31.12.2017	15,134	66	51

	2017
Derivative financial instruments – interest rate swaps	**USD'000**
Carrying amount (asset)	66
Maturity Date	27 April 2022
Hedge ratio	67%
Weighted average hedged rate for the year	1,79%

Notes

23. Financial risk management - continued

Liquidity

Cash flow forecasting is performed on group level by management. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) or any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the group's debt financing plans and covenant compliance.

The group has undrawn borrowing facilities of mUSD 3,8 that may be available for future operating activities and to settle capital commitments.

The table below analyses the group's non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

For floating rate borrowings, the rate at the balance sheet date has been applied.

Non-derivatives	**Less than 1 year USD'000**	**1-5 years USD'000**	**>5 years USD'000**	**Total USD'000**
As at 31.12.2017				
Borrowings	25,258	33,587	0	58,845
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Other payables	3,144	172	0	3,316
	28,402	**33,759**	**0**	**62,161**

Derivatives	**Less than 1 year USD'000**	**1-5 years USD'000**	**>5 years USD'000**	**Total USD'000**
As at 31.12.2017				
Interest rate swap (positive value)	0	66	0	66
Interest rate cap (negative value)	0	(61)	0	(61)
	0	**5**	**0**	**5**

Notes

24. Financial assets and liabilities

The group classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

	2017
	USD'000
Financial assets	
Financial assets at amortised cost:	
Trade receivables	14,072
Other receivables	728
Prepayments	410
Cash and cash equivalents	871
Financial assets at fair value over other comprehensive income:	
Interest rate swaps	66
	16,147
Financial liabilities	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:	
Trade payables	8,596
Borrowings	51,800
Other payables	2,212
Financial liabilities at fair value over profit and loss	
Interest rate caps	61
	62,669

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit & Loss as disclosed in note 22 best represents their respective maximum exposure to credit risk. The Group holds no collateral over any of these balances.

Notes

25. Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of importance to the Annual Report.

26. Changes in net working capital

	2017 USD'000
Changes in inventories	(4,960)
Changes in trade receivables	(3,126)
Changes in other receivables	4,062
Changes in trade and other payables	(190)
	(4,214)

27. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2017 USD'000
Cash flow from financing activities at 08.03.2017	0
Proceeds from borrowings	19,437
Repayment of borrowings	0
Cash flow from financing activities at 31.12.2017	**19,437**

28. Depreciations and amortisations

	2017 USD'000
Depreciations and amortizations from Note 5	10,439
Depreciations related to MRO	(9,405)
	1,034

Depreciation relating to MRO on the CFR activities has a direct impact on the Group's cash flows, and are therefore adjusted in the cash flow statement for the financial year 2017.

Profit and loss (Parent Company) 8 March - 31 December

	Note	2017 USD'000
General and administrative expenses		(15)
Operating profit		**(15)**
Finance income	3	7,774
Finance costs	4	(8,009)
Profit before income tax		**(250)**
Income tax expenses	5	55
Profit for the period		**(195)**

Statement of comprehensive income (Parent Company) 8 March - 31 December

	Note	2017 USD'000
Profit for the period		(195)
Fair value changes for the year, cash flowhedge		66
Income tax relating to these items		(15)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**51**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(144)**

Balance sheet (Parent Company) 31 December

	Notes	2017 USD'000
Investment in subsidiaries	6	64,983
Deferred tax asset	7	9
Financial assets		**64,992**
Total non-current assets		**64,992**
Receivables from group enterprises		15,165
Other receivables		66
Income tax receivable		32
Receivables		**15,263**
Cash		**2**
Total current assets		**15,265**
Total assets		**80,257**

Balance sheet (Parent Company) 31 December

	Note	2017 USD'000
Share capital	8	651
Share premium		64,441
Reserve for cash flow hedges		51
Retained earnings		(195)
Total equity		**64,948**
Borrowings	9	15,134
Total non-current liabilities		**15,134**
Other payables		175
Total current liabilities		**175**
Total liabilities		**15,309**
Total equity and liabilities		**80,257**

Statement of changes in equity (Parent Company)

	Share capital USD'000	Share premium USD'000	Reserve for cash flow hedges USD'000	Retained earnings USD'000	Total USD'000
Equity at 08.03.2017	73	0	0	0	73
Profit for the period	0	0	0	(195)	(195)
Fair value change in the year	0	0	51	0	51
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period	73	0	51	(195)	(71)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Capital increase	578	64,441	0	0	65,019
Equity at 31.12.2017	**651**	**64,441**	**51**	**(195)**	**64,948**

Cash flow statement (Parent Company) 8 March - 31 December

	Notes	2017 USD'000
Operating proft		(15)
Change in net working capital	13	15
Impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries		7,347
Cash flows from primary operating activities		7,347
Interests received		
Interests paid		(453)
Net cash flow from operating activities		**6,894**
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(71,512)
Net cash flow from investing activities		**(71,512)**
Proceeds from borrowings		14,833
Loan to group enterprises		(15,378)
Share capital and capital increase		65,092
Cash flow from financing activities		**64,547**
Net cash flow for the year		(71)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		73
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**2**

Notes (Parent Company)

1. Accounting policies
2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements
3. Financial income
4. Financial expenses
5. Tax on profit for the year
6. Investment in subsidiaries
7. Deferred tax
8. Share capital
9. Borrowings
10. Related parties
11. Commitments and contingent liabilities
12. Events after the balance sheet date
13. Changes in net working capital
14. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
15. Capital management

Notes

1. Accounting policies

The Financial Statements for the parent company, TPA Holding I ApS have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union as well as additional Danish disclosure requirements applying to entities of reporting class C (large).

The annual report is prepared according to standards and interpretations effective for financial years beginning on 8 March 2017. No standards or interpretitations have been adopted early.

The parent company has the same accounting policies for recognition and measurement as Group. The parent company's accounting policies deviate from the Group's accounting policies as described below. For a detailed description of the group's accounting policies please refer to the consolidated financial statements, Note 1.

The functional currency of the parent Company is USD. The financial statement have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Dividend

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries are recognised as income in the parent company profit and loss account in the year where the dividens are declared.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

Impairment tests are performed on subsidiaries if events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

Notes

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions made are based on historical experience and other factors that Management considers to be reliable, but which by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. The most critical judgments, estimates and assumptions for the individual items are described below.

The company is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may lead to actual results differing from these estimates, both positively and negatively.

Impairment of investment in subsidiary

The group tests, if there are indicators of impairment, whether investment in subsidiary has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units will be determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

For a description of other significant accounting estimates, assumptions and uncertainties please refer to the consolidated financial statements, stated in note 2.

It is the managements judgement that no critical accounting estimates and judgements are made with regards to the accounting principles of the parent company, except for the above described.

Notes

3. Financial income

	2017 USD'000
Dividend received from subsidiaries	7,347
Interest income from group enterprises	427
Exchange rate adjustments	0
	7,774

4. Financial expenses

	2017 USD'000
Impairment losses on investments in subsidiaries	7,347
Interest expenses	602
Other financial expenses	60
	8,009

Notes

5. Tax on profit for the year

	2017 USD'000
Current tax:	
Current tax on profits for the year	(46)
Total current tax expense	(46)
Deferred tax:	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9)
Total deferred tax assets	**(9)**
Income tax expenses for the period	**(55)**
Income tax expenses are specified as follows:	
Calculated 22.0% tax on profit for the year before income tax	(55)
Tax effects of:	
Non-taxable income	0
Non-deductable expenses	0
	(55)
Effective tax rate	22%

Notes

	2017 USD'000
6. Investment in subsidiaries	
Cost:	
At 08.03.2017	0
Additions during the year	72,330
At 31.12.2017	72,330
Impairment:	
At 08.03.2017	0
Impairment charge	7,347
At 31.12.2017	7,347
Carrying amount 31.12.2017	**64,983**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Vote and ownership
TP Aerospace Holding A/S	Hvidovre	100%
TP Aerospace Solutions ApS	Hvidovre	100%
TP Aerospace PRO ApS	Hvidovre	100%
TP Aerospace Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%
TP Aerospace Americas Corp	Las Vegas, US	100%
TP Aerospace Technics LLC	Orlando, US	100%
TP Aerospace Technics GmbH	Quickborn, Germany	100%
TP Aerospace Asia Technics Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%
TP Aerospace Technics FZE	Dubai, UAE	100%
TP Aerospace Technics Pty Ltd.	Melbourne, Australia	100%

	2017 USD'000
7. Deferred tax	
Deferred tax at 08.03.2017	0
Adjustments regarding previous years	0
Deferred tax reccognised in the income statement	9
Deferred tax reccognised in other comprehensive income	0
Deferred tax 31.12.2017	**9**
Deferred tax relates to:	
Amortisation cost, Bank debt	9
	9

Notes

8. Share capital

For a specification of share capital please refer to the consolidated financial statements, Note 17.

9. Borrowings

For a specification of the Company's borrowings, please refer to the consolidated financial statements, Note 18.

10. Related parties

The company is controlled by TPA Holding II ApS. The company's ultimate parent is CataCap I K/S.

"Key management compensation" is disclosed in note 4.

The following transactions were carried through with related parties:

	2017 USD'000
Transactions with TPA Holding II A/S:	
Formation of company	73
Capital increase	65,019
	65,092
Transactions with TP Aerospace Holding A/S:	
Acquisition of TP Aerospace Holding A/S	71,488
Dividend received	7,347
Interest income	427
Loan to TP Aerospace Holding A/S	7,529
Cost to TP Aerospace Holding A/S	681
Cost from TP Aerospace Holding A/S	818
	88,290

Notes

11. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. for the Danish companies of the TP Aerospace Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is desclosed in the Annual Report of CC Green Wall Invest ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes for the period 27 April - 31 December 2017. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of divident tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustment of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Groups liability.

Charges and security

As security for bank loans, as well as group companies' bank commitments, security in share capital regarding the subsidiary TP Aerospace Holding A/S nominal USD 0,3m, is effective.

Guarantee obligations

TPA Holding I A/S has issued a guarantee of payment between the Parent Company TPA Holding II A/S and Nordea Danmark, Filial af Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sverige.

Furthermore TPA Holding I A/S has issued a guarantee of payment between the subsidiaries TP Aerospace PRO ApS, TP Aerospace Solutions ApS and TP Aerospace Holding A/S and Nordea Danmark, Filial af Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sverige.

Notes

12. Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of importance to the Annual Report.

13. Changes in net working capital

	2017 USD'000
Changes in other receivables	0
Changes in trade and other payables	15
	15

14. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	2017 USD'000
Cash flow from financing activities at 08.03.2017	0
Proceeds from borrowings	15.134
Repayment of borrowings	0
Cash flow from financing activities at 31.12.2017	**15.134**

15. Capital management

For a description of capital mangement please refer to the consolidated financial statements, Note 17.