JT3H ApS

Østergade 4, DK-4690

Annual Report for 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024

CVR No. 37 30 42 39

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 21/1 2025

Peter Schäfer
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of JT3H ApS for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 September 2024 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations and of consolidated cash flows for 2023/24.

In my opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Haslev, 21 January 2025

Executive Board

Lars Thuesen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of JT3H ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 30 September 2024 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as of the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of JT3H ApS for the financial year 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows ("the 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Financial 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 Statements 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 the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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.

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

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

Independent Auditor's report

Hellerup, 21 January 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob F Christiansen State Authorised Public Accountant mne18628	Jakob Thisted Binder State Authorised Public Accountant mne42816

Company information

The Company	JT3H ApS Østergade 4 DK-4690
	CVR No: 37 30 42 39
	Financial period: 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024
	Incorporated: 15 December 2015
	Municipality of reg. office: Faxe
Executive Board	Lars Thuesen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Group is described by the following financial highlights:

	Group				
	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2021	2020/21
	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK	Mio. DKK 1 months	Mio. DKK 15 months
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	1,994	1,708	1,044	40	81
Gross profit	345	278	212	6	-1
Profit/loss of primary operations	49	29	43	-2	-49
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	-6	-1	-4	0	22
Net profit/loss for the year	52	14	32	-3	-28
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	498	518	478	242	268
Investment in property, plant and equipment	26	10	5	0	0
Equity	17	-27	-11	-46	-44
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	118	90	112	-13	-8
- investing activities	-29	-83	-8	0	-2
- financing activities	-28	15	-28	0	27
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	61	22	76	-13	17
Number of employees	449	405	181	77	54
Ratios					
Gross margin	17.3%	16.3%	20.3%	15.0%	-1.2%
Operating margin	2.5%	1.7%	20.3%	-5.0%	-60.5%
Current ratio	95.2%	85.1%	91.8%	67.6%	20.4%
Solvency ratio	3.4%	-5.2%	-2.3%	-19.0%	-16.4%
Average number of Boeing 737 aircraft	11	10	7	5	5
Number of Boeing 737 aircraft, year end	11	11	8	5	5

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines. For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

Management's review

Principal activities

The Group is solely engaged in the Business-to-Business market offering air transport solutions for:

- Primarily; Nordic tour operators who are offered full charter aircraft
- Secondarily;
    - Other European airlines who are offered ad-hoc/short- and medium term capacity solutions (ACMI)
    - Ad-hoc full charter aircraft

The Group's activity is in all material respects performed through the subsidiary company Jettime a/s ("Jettime"). Further the Group consist of a crewing company in Finland ("Jettime OY") and a crewing company in Sweden ("Jettime AB). Both companies are wholly owned by Jettime and has no separate activity except of intercompany transactions with Jettime. Further JT3H owns 100 % of the shares in SMBCO Invest ApS. SMBCO Invest ApS is dormant.

Jettime is built on long-term partnerships with its customers and suppliers, a model that has proven its value both before and after the pandemic.

Based on the post corona competition landscape Jettime was established during summer 2020. The airline industry has been through an unprecedented period, which has required extensive capital investments and a high degree of agility, and it was, and still is the ambition to exploit the ongoing industry consolidation to the benefit of the Group.

After surviving a challenging hibernation and restart of operation during summer 2021 the continued focus has been to further strengthen the customer base and the operational platform as well as exploiting the benefits of the IOSA certification obtained in September 2022, and as renewed during early 2024. This work has taken place in parallel to balancing post-pandemic and Ukraine war related challenges across the industry.

Jettime is well positioned to exploit market opportunities. Jettime is acknowledged as a competitive, agile, independent and experienced industry player in particularly the Nordic charter market. We are known for our agility and flexibility, and we are used to working with different charter and ACMI partners, mimic their service concept and adapt quickly to new requirements.

Development in activities and financial matters

The financial year 2023/24 was still somewhat impacted by the aftermath of the covid-19 pandemic and the high inflation, leading to lower utilization of the fleet during the winter season. During the year, Jettime has increased its operation and has gradually improved the utilization on the fleet, the number of employees as well signed more aircraft to enter the fleet.

The total flight production in 2023/24 amounted to 34.301 block hours compared to 29.347 in 2022/23.

At the end of 2023/24 the Group had a fleet of 11 Boeing 737 NG aircraft compared to 11 at the end of 2022/23.

The average number of employees during 2023/24 was 449 compared to 405 in 2022/23. And finally, at the end of 2023/24, the Group had 457 employees compared to 430 at the end of 2022/23.

The Group’s consolidated revenue in 2023/24 was DKK 1,994 million compared to DKK 1,708 million in 2022/23. The Group showed a profit before tax of DKK 43 million in 2023/24, which compares to a profit of DKK 28 million in 2022/23. At year end 2023/24, the Group showed a positive equity of DKK 17 million compared to a negative equity of DKK 27 million at the end of 2022/23. Free cash at bank and in hand was DKK 165 million at year end 2023/24 compared to DKK 104 million at the end of 2022/23.

Management's review

The total balance sheet amounted to DKK 498 million in 2023/24 down from DKK 518 million in 2022/23.

In light of the result of controlled growth during a period affected by both post pandemic and war related effects, Management considers the result before tax of MDKK 43 for 2023/24 as satisfactory.

Capital resources and liquidity

Equity at 30 September 2023 was DKK -27 million. During the financial year 2023/24, equity has been improved with DKK 44 million leading to an equity at 30 September 2024 of DKK 17 million.

During 2023/24 Jettime A/S has issued a loan of DKK 30 million to its parent company JT3H.

In Management's assessment, the liquidity from current free cash and from planned operations is sufficient to finance the Group's operation in the financial year 2023/24.

Investments

The Group's investments for the year were DKK 59 million in total, including deposits and maintenance on operationally leased aircraft, DKK 26 million.

Risks

Price risks
The Group's use of jet fuel and CO2 emission quotas implies a particular risk due to the significant fluctuations in the energy market. The Group aims at hedging energy prices by entering into hedging contracts corresponding to more than 90% of its exposure.

As a main rule, the Group enters into long-term flight agreements with charter companies. Hedging of energy prices is done either by the Group at the time of contracting with the charter companies and in general at their expense - or by the charter companies where they carry the full price risk on energy.

Foreign currency risks
Purchase of jet fuel as well as lease- and aircraft related expenses are mainly settled in USD. This means that profit/loss for the year, cash flows and equity are influenced by the USD exchange rate development.

It is company policy to hedge commercial currency risks. Hedging is primarily performed by natural hedge (balancing the Company's USD costs with USD income and/or assets), and by means of forward exchange contracts and options to hedge expected costs in USD within the coming 12 months. Speculative forward exchange contracts are not made.

Credit risks
The Group's credit risks relate primarily to financial assets recognized in the balance sheet.

The Group does not have significant credit risks relating to one single customer or liaison as trading conditions request prepayment from the customer before operating flights.

Recognition & measurement

The principles for recognition & measurement are described in the accounting policies in note 1 & note 24.

Management's review

Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which affect the Annual Report or the Group's financial position.

Outlook

The Group have experienced a significant drop in demand for charter flights for winter 2024/25 and summer 2025, especially from Sweden and Finland, however demand for ACMI flights is strong and the Group expects a significant increase in its ACMI production for 2024/25.

The Group expects revenue of around DKK 2.000 million and a profit before tax of between DKK 10 to 30 million in 2024/25.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The business model has been described under the Principal activities in the Management’s Review.

Jettime has over the past year increased its production and added more aircraft to the fleet. However, Jettime is at the same time well aware that the aviation industry must become more sustainable – and that Jettime as an airline holds a responsibility to contribute to this development.

The framework for the overall strategic approach within CSR are the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals number 12 (“Ensure Sustainable Consumption & production Patterns”) and number 8 (“Decent Work & Economic Growth”).

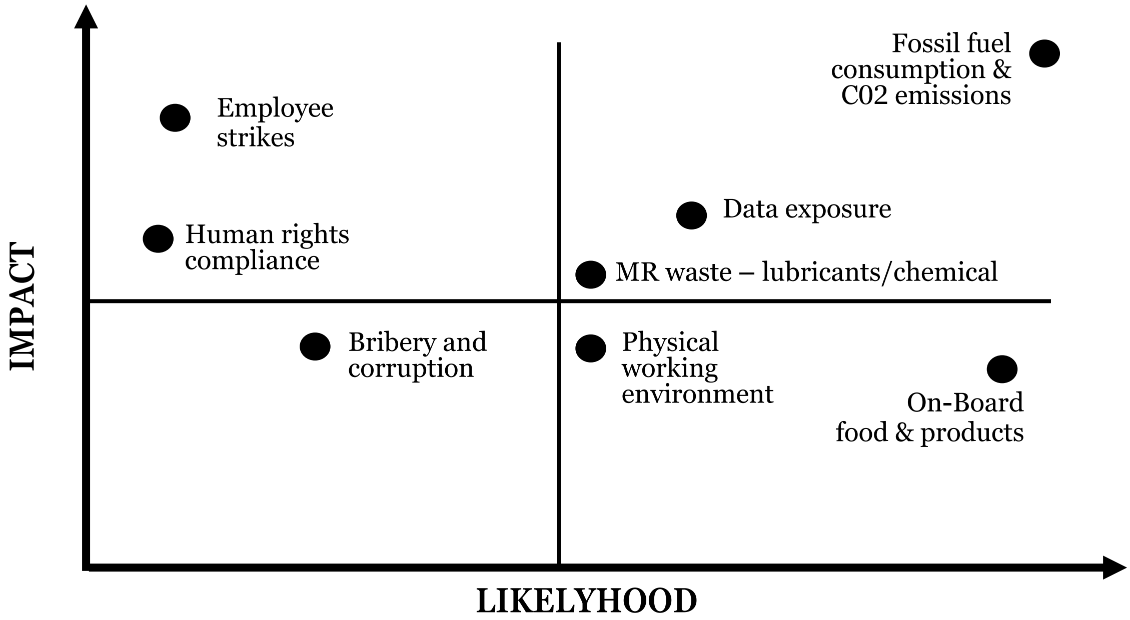
Jettime has a societal impact as employer, purchaser and producer of air transport solutions. At the same time, as an airline, Jettime has a climate and environmental impact, most significantly through fossil fuels and consequently CO2 emissions.

Jettime strives to continually improve within the areas of climate and environmental impact, as well as taking a social responsibility. Sustainable growth and development also entails striving for sustainable profitability and financial growth. Jettime concentrates the efforts to become a more sustainable airline on practical and operational improvements with the aim of reducing the amount of CO2 emissions from our aircraft operation. Furthermore, several initiatives included in our service on board are visible to our guests.

Risk Matrix

In relation to corporate social responsibility, Jettime has assessed the potential negative impact of the airline’s operation on climate and environment, social conditions, employee conditions, human rights and anti-corruption. Through this assessment, 8 potential CSR risks affiliated to Jettime’s production or to Jettime’s suppliers and products have been identified. These risks will be addressed individually throughout the report.

Management's review



This financial year Jettime has continued to prioritize two of the risk factors with high likelihood; “Fossil fuel consumptions & C02 emissions” and our “On board food and products”. In addition, IT security and data protection has been an area of attention and improvement during the past year. The overall targets within sustainability and supporting the risk factors are;

For the period 2021-2025:

- Reduce CO2 emissions per passenger seat kilometer by 10%
- Reduce single use plastic products on board our aircraft by 50%

Even though fossil fuels are a necessity in operating a fleet of aircraft, Jettime believes things can be done to continuously reduce the fuel consumption and thereby lower the overall CO2 emissions. The “on board” service to our guests is a very visible element in our environmental work and a range of plastic products have been replaced by more sustainable alternatives.

To ensure impact in Jettime’s organization and production, the relevant parts of the CSR strategy have been placed in the respective departments and teams of relevance who are working on the practical implementation of projects and initiatives such as reduction of CO2 and reduction of single-use plastic. The accountability of the overall sustainability plan is placed within the executive management.

During the financial year we have initiated the reparations to be compliant with the EU CSR-D (Corporate Social Reporting Directive by the financial year 2025-2026. The preparations entail prioritization of areas within the scope of Jettime’s business in regards to impact and opportunities as well as our role as supplier to large corporations, already included in the reporting directive obligations.

Management's review

1. Fossil fuel consumptions & CO2 emissions

Reducing carbon dioxide is a pivotal aspect of Jettime's environmental focus, as this by far is the single most relevant environmental denominator for Jettime and the airline industry in general. In relation to CO2 emission, Jettime is registered and regulated by the EU Decree 2003/87EC where airlines register and report their CO2 emission.

The work on the improvement measures to achieve lower fuel consumption and CO2 emissions are concentrated on 3 different initiatives;

- *Split Scimitar Winglets (Aerodynamic, Weight and Efficiency Improvement)*

All of Jettime's aircraft are equipped with winglets which improve up-trust and optimize fuel economy and CO2 emission by up to 1,8% according to official Boeing calculations. Installing split scimitar winglets on the aircraft can further increase the fuel efficiency by lowering fuel consumption and CO2 emission by an extra 1,8%. Management has decided to invest and install split scimitar winglets on all new aircraft added to the fleet from 2025 and onwards.

Out of 11 aircraft currently in the fleet, 6 individuals are equipped with split scimitar winglets and 3 more are planned to be retrofitted.

- *Cooperation with FuelVision (fuel efficiency application)*

During this financial year our partnership with FuelVision has matured. Jettime pilots are using the FuelVision app to enhance fuel efficient measures during the flight such as single engine taxi, reduced flap retraction and idle decent. Annual fuel saving measured to 290 tons equal to a reduction of 915 tons of CO2. Relevant procedures are incorporated into the operational manuals used by pilots.

- *Fleet Renewal*

At year-end, Jettime operated one B737-700 and ten B737-800 aircraft. No additional aircraft has been added to the fleet during this financial year.

The passenger load factor on our flights has increased compared to the previous financial year from 88.4% to 89% and improves the CO2 emission per Passenger Seat Kilometer (PSK). By end of 2025 our target is to reduce CO2 emission by 10% per PSK (vs. 2018 baseline) and we have reached 93% reduction so far with a PSK this financial year of 66.3 CO2 gram. The main drivers to the achievement of our target are; split scimitar winglets, less position flights and the incorporated FuelVision procedures in the pilots operational procedures.

2. On-Board food and products

The service delivery onboard Jettime flights in terms of meals served and products used in the dry store have continued changing towards more sustainable alternatives in line with more options available amongst our suppliers.

Our guest meals served onboard does not contain meat from four-legged animals, instead we serve hot meals with lots of vegetables and chicken or pure vegetarian. Single-use plastic is replaced by a food box and food bowl made from degradable material and the cutlery is an EU-certified wooden product. During this financial year a broader range of meal choices have been introduced to our guests on board and all without meet from four-legged animals. Our food supplier holds an ISO 14001 certification and uses pure wind energy in food production. In the dry store assortment only plastic glasses remain since no suitable alternative has yet been identified.

Both pilots and cabin crew perform a mandatory “green briefing” on board all flights and thereby enhance the guest experience and give them insight into the Jettime initiatives to become a more sustainable airline.

In connection with the development towards more electronically based communication and working equipment for our flight crew, less paper has been used on board Jettime’s aircraft with the introduction of an Electronic Flightbag as replacement of paper manuals for both pilots and cabin crew. A total of approximately 20 kg of paper in each cockpit has been removed and has lowered the weight of the aircraft and thereby reduced the annual CO2 emission.

3. Maintenance Repair (MR) waste – lubricants/chemicals

Jettime has its own Technical Department in CPH airport that services the airline’s aircraft. In this connection, Jettime’s mechanics handle different types of waste that can pose a health risk. Likewise, the waste has a potential negative impact on the environment if not handled correctly.

To mitigate these risks, Jettime has contracted the environmental service partner Stena Recycling, who ensures correct storage and disposal of problematic waste and chemicals.

No significant spillages have been reported in connection with technical maintenance of Jettime’s aircraft in the financial year 2023/24.

On board our aircraft the cabin crew conduct waste sorting as a standard procedure entailing separation of cans (metal) and other waste.

4. Employee strikes

Strikes among employees of the airline can potentially have a major impact on Jettime’s ability to live up to its customer promise and the service experience expected of the airline’s passengers. Since the start-up of Jettime, there have been no strikes among any of Jettime’s employee groups.

However, to mitigate this potential risk, Jettime has a number of policies relating to working environment and working conditions. Moreover, seven different groups of employees are covered by collective agreements in Jettime across three countries (Denmark, Sweden, Finland). Cooperation with the seven unions in Jettime, 4 in Denmark, 2 in Finland and 1 in Sweden, takes place within the framework of national laws and agreements affecting the unit concerned, and Jettime expects a continued constructive cooperation with the unions in the years to come.

Jettime became a member of two employer industry organizations during the financial year 2023/24. Jettime AB is a member of the Swedish “Svensk Näringsliv” and the mother company Jettime a/s became a member of “Dansk Industri” and “Brancheforeningen for Dansk Luftfart”. Those memberships secure Jettime an increased robustness in regards to potential employee strikes. three countries are working according to

5. Physical Working Environment

As an employer, Jettime is responsible for ensuring proper work conditions and a healthy working environment. Jettime has a ‘Health and Safety and Environment Policy’ as well as a ‘Health and Safety and Environment Committee’. The Committee ensures compliance with legislation, policies on health, safety and environmental aspect and the work environment representatives from the 4 employee groups including Jettime OY in Finland meet 4 times a year.

Jettime employees in Denmark and Finland have the benefit of a private health insurance provider which offers a wide range of treatments and services. Jettime bears the costs for the health insurance provider through the pension scheme.

Jettime is in close dialogue with union representatives to prevent labor right violations. Should a potential labor violation occur in relation to an employee’s employment, Jettime will cooperate with the relevant union representative to reach a fair conclusion on the matter.

6. Bribery and Corruption

Jettime work with a code of conduct which includes our expectations towards our suppliers on anti-corruption.
Due to the fact that Jettime's main activities take place in the Nordic region, in which local authorities demand full compliance with legislation on anti-corruption, it is management's assessment that the risk that the Group becomes involved with corruption or bribery is limited. As a buyer, Jettime uses the services of a number of subcontractors. To mitigate this, relevant suppliers will sign the code of conduct as part of the contract procedure. Jettime does not accept bribery and corruption and expects our partners to maintain the same integrity in relation to all business affairs.

In the on-going follow-up with suppliers, Jettime has found no breaches regarding anti-corruption, anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust or monopoly practices in the financial year 2023/24, and Jettime expects this practice to continue onwards.

7. Human Rights Compliance

Jettime has no specific policies on human rights. As an operator in the Nordic region, we have deemed compliance with human rights a given.

By being an operator in the Nordic region, which is characterized by a high degree of protection of human rights, the risk that the Group's activities have a negative impact on human rights is considered low. Consequently, a separate policy on human rights has not been deemed necessary. We do, however, always comply with all relevant legislation both locally and globally.

In September 2022 Jettime launched a formal Whistleblower reporting platform on our Intranet for the employees to use in case of suspicion or concerns regarding bribery, corruption or human rights violation etc. The platform is administered by an external law firm. No reports have been filed during the financial year 2023-2024 nor before.

During the year Jettime also opened a base in Arlanda, Sweden and has already from the beginning negotiated a collective agreement with the unions in order to secure working conditions for crew, and following Jettime entering into Dansk Industri, the collective agreements with Dansk Metal and HK have also been updated.
In the coming year Jettime will negotiate union agreements with the Danish and Finnish Pilots and cabin crew. The crew meal concept has also been updated during the year following a dialogue with unions and staff.

Jettime’s Employee Handbook contains a general corporate policy applying to all employees. Moreover, Jettime adhere to a ’Just Culture’ policy that applies to the entire Company. This implies that all employees have access to a reporting tool by means of which all potential safety issues may be reported anonymously and without consequence, which promotes openness about errors and incidents. In that way, a safer working environment with a focus on communication and openness is ensured.

As a buyer, Jettime uses the services of a number of subcontractors. Jettime has therefore introduced a Jettime Code of Conduct. The document is mandatory for bigger partners and suppliers to sign, and it demands decent working conditions for anyone involved in the Jettime supply chain.

8. Data exposure & data ethics

Throughout its business, Jettime is working with data and complies with GDPR legislation including performing internal audits according to a fixed schedule among our system owners. Further, Jettime is in the process of implementing its NIS2 compliance.

As part of a highly regulated industry, Jettime has already implemented high standards for IT security and is currently evaluating steps to further improve the IT security and data protection standards.

Data ethics is governed in Jettime's IT policy manual section 9, which describes the data policy and the how to protect and govern access to private and other data. Jettime is actively working to further improve IT and data security and has engaged with external IT security experts.

Finally, Jettime is actively working to protect all data, and has implemented data processing agreements with relevant suppliers.

Income statement 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024

		Group		Parent company	
	Note	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Revenue	2	1,993,733	1,707,812	0	0
Other operating income		0	0	1,800	1,800
Direct expenses		-1,535,576	-1,332,822	0	0
Other external expenses		-113,650	-97,396	-229	-222
Gross profit		**344,507**	**277,594**	**1,571**	**1,578**
Staff expenses	3	-290,057	-244,315	-603	-50
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-5,325	-4,473	0	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**49,125**	**28,806**	**968**	**1,528**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	0	53,011	8,190
Income from investments in associates		-288	-722	0	0
Financial income	4	2,008	6,098	8	863
Financial expenses	5	-7,992	-6,494	-2,113	-1,751
Profit/loss before tax		**42,853**	**27,688**	**51,874**	**8,830**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	9,618	-13,271	597	-971
Net profit/loss for the year	7	**52,471**	**14,417**	**52,471**	**7,859**

Balance sheet 30 September 2024

Assets

	Note	Group 2023/24 TDKK	Group 2022/23 TDKK	Parent company 2023/24 TDKK	Parent company 2022/23 TDKK
Acquired licenses		0	0	0	0
Acquired trademarks		4,483	5,718	0	0
Acquired other similar rights		40,723	37,292	0	0
Intangible assets	8	**45,206**	**43,010**	**0**	**0**
Land and buildings		10,049	10,983	0	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		254	328	0	0
Airplanes		9,842	5,977	0	0
Property, plant and equipment in progress		25,300	6,696	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	9	**45,445**	**23,984**	**0**	**0**
Investments in subsidiaries	10	0	0	45,625	1,331
Investments in associates	11	1,240	1,528	0	0
Deposits	12	20,975	20,922	0	0
Other receivables	12	140,570	252,934	0	0
Fixed asset investments		**162,785**	**275,384**	**45,625**	**1,331**
Fixed assets		**253,436**	**342,378**	**45,625**	**1,331**
Inventories	13	**8,722**	**7,855**	**0**	**0**
Trade receivables		7,608	10,445	0	0
Receivables from group enterprises		0	0	188	1,800
Other receivables		14,028	25,324	1,300	2
Deferred tax asset	15	18,918	0	0	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		0	0	7,848	22,170
Prepayments	16	30,487	28,158	0	0
Receivables		**71,041**	**63,927**	**9,336**	**23,972**

Balance sheet 30 September 2024

Assets

		Group		Parent company	
	Note	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cash at bank and in hand		**165,060**	**104,249**	**470**	**598**
Current assets		**244,823**	**176,031**	**9,806**	**24,570**
Assets		**498,259**	**518,409**	**55,431**	**25,901**

Balance sheet 30 September 2024

Liabilities and equity

		Group		Parent company	
	Note	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		250	250	250	250
Reserve for hedging transactions		-5,317	3,415	0	0
Reserve for exchange rate conversion		-20	-35	0	0
Other reserves		0	0	0	0
Retained earnings		22,045	-30,426	16,708	-27,046
Equity		**16,958**	**-26,796**	**16,958**	**-26,796**
Other provisions	17	224,107	338,474	0	0
Provisions		**224,107**	**338,474**	**0**	**0**
Payables to group enterprises		0	0	30,000	0
Corporation tax		0	15,445	0	18,357
Other payables		0	28,109	0	29,109
Long-term debt	18	**0**	**43,554**	**30,000**	**47,466**
Prepayments received from customers		90,721	50,812	0	0
Trade payables		81,828	33,829	0	0
Corporation tax		6,520	4,624	7,316	4,624
Other payables	18	78,125	73,912	1,157	607
Short-term debt		**257,194**	**163,177**	**8,473**	**5,231**
Debt		**257,194**	**206,731**	**38,473**	**52,697**
Liabilities and equity		**498,259**	**518,409**	**55,431**	**25,901**

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Statement of changes in equity

Group

	Share capital	Reserve for hedging trans- actions	Reserve for exchange rate conversion	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 October	250	3,415	-35	3,634	-30,426	-23,162
Net effect from change of accounting policy	0	0	0	-3,634	0	-3,634
Adjusted equity at 1 October	250	3,415	-35	0	-30,426	-26,796
Exchange adjustments relating to foreign entities	0	0	15	0	0	15
Tax on adjustment of hedging instruments for the year	0	2,463	0	0	0	2,463
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other equity movements	0	-11,195	0	0	0	-11,195
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	0	52,471	52,471
Equity at 30 September	**250**	**-5,317**	**-20**	**0**	**22,045**	**16,958**

Parent company

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 October	250	-23,412	-23,162
Net effect from change of accounting policy	0	-3,634	-3,634
Adjusted equity at 1 October	250	-27,046	-26,796
Exchange adjustments relating to foreign entities	0	15	15
Other equity movements	0	-8,732	-8,732
Net profit/loss for the year	0	52,471	52,471
Equity at 30 September	**250**	**16,708**	**16,958**

Cash flow statement 1 October 2023 - 30 September 2024

		Group	
	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Result of the year		52,471	14,417
Adjustments	19	1,994	18,704
Change in working capital	20	90,552	57,219
Cash flow from operations before financial items		**145,017**	**90,340**
Financial income		1,708	6,098
Financial expenses		-8,383	-6,103
Cash flows from ordinary activities		**138,342**	**90,335**
Corporation tax paid		-20,386	0
Cash flows from operating activities		**117,956**	**90,335**
Purchase of intangible assets		-3,432	-43,839
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-25,551	-10,047
Fixed asset investments made etc		-53	-29,476
Cash flows from investing activities		**-29,036**	**-83,362**
Repayment of other long-term debt		-28,109	0
Raising of other long-term debt		0	14,845
Cash flows from financing activities		**-28,109**	**14,845**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**60,811**	**21,818**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 October		104,249	82,431
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September		**165,060**	**104,249**
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		165,060	104,249
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September		**165,060**	**104,249**

The accumulated cost for purchases of CO_2 quotas in the financial year, which has still not been utilized are presented as part of the investing activities in the cash flow statement. The cost price for utilized Co_2-quotas in the financial year are presented as operating cash flow.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

In connection with the preparation of the financial statements, management applies accounting estimates and judgements. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group accrues for future aircraft maintenance. The future costs for aircraft maintenance is subject to accounting estimates. Such accounting estimates are subject to more uncertainty due to i.e. changes in pricing for the separate events. The Group has recognized a receivable regarding future maintenance (prepayments) which is expected to offset future aircraft costs. The utilization of the receivable is subject to uncertainty due to the expected share of future maintenance costs to be covered by the receivable etc.

The Group has recognised a deferred tax asset which are expected to be utilized within a short period of time. The tax asset primarily relates to accruals for future maintenance. Uncertainty exist in relation to the exact timing of the utilization.

2. Revenue

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Geographical segments				
Revenue, Scandinavia	1,993,733	1,707,812	0	0
	1,993,733	**1,707,812**	**0**	**0**
Business segments				
Charter and ad hoc	1,894,475	1,549,510	0	0
ACMI	99,258	158,302	0	0
	1,993,733	**1,707,812**	**0**	**0**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
3. Staff expenses				
Wages and salaries	262,334	221,060	600	50
Pensions	23,832	19,716	0	0
Other social security expenses	3,891	3,539	3	0
	290,057	**244,315**	**603**	**50**

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Average number of employees	**449**	**405**	**1**	**0**

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
4. Financial income				
Interest received from group enterprises	0	0	0	863
Other financial income	2,008	1,099	8	0
Exchange gains	0	4,999	0	0
	2,008	**6,098**	**8**	**863**

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
5. Financial expenses				
Interest paid to group enterprises	0	0	1,746	0
Other financial expenses	6,605	6,494	367	1,751
Exchange loss	1,387	0	0	0
	7,992	**6,494**	**2,113**	**1,751**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
6. Income tax expense				
Current tax for the year	7,238	12,300	-196	0
Deferred tax for the year	-18,918	963	0	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-401	971	-401	971
	-12,081	**14,234**	**-597**	**971**
thus distributed:				
Income tax expense	-9,618	13,271	-597	971
Tax on equity movements	-2,463	963	0	0
	-12,081	**14,234**	**-597**	**971**

	Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
7. Profit allocation		
Retained earnings	52,471	7,859
	52,471	**7,859**

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Intangible fixed assets

Group

	Acquired licenses	Acquired trademarks	Acquired other similar rights
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 October	559	6,250	37,292
Additions for the year	0	0	102,310
Disposals for the year	0	0	-98,879
Cost at 30 September	559	6,250	40,723
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 October	559	532	0
Amortisation for the year	0	1,235	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 September	559	1,767	0
Carrying amount at 30 September	**0**	**4,483**	**40,723**
Amortised over	3-8 years	5 years	

9. Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Airplanes	Property, plant and equipment in progress
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 October	14,000	4,722	8,448	6,696
Additions for the year	0	0	0	25,549
Transfers for the year	0	0	6,945	-6,945
Cost at 30 September	14,000	4,722	15,393	25,300
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 October	3,017	4,395	2,470	0
Depreciation for the year	934	73	3,081	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 September	3,951	4,468	5,551	0
Carrying amount at 30 September	**10,049**	**254**	**9,842**	**25,300**
Amortised over	15 years	3-5 years	5 years	

Notes to the Financial Statements

		Parent company	
		2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
10.	**Investments in subsidiaries**		
	Cost at 1 October	52,500	25,000
	Additions for the year	0	27,500
	Cost at 30 September	52,500	52,500
	Value adjustments at 1 October	-51,169	-25,000
	Exchange adjustment	15	0
	Net profit/loss for the year	53,011	-3,634
	Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments for the year	-8,732	0
	Other adjustments	0	-27,500
	Reversals for the year of revaluations in previous years	0	4,965
	Value adjustments at 30 September	-6,875	-51,169
	Carrying amount at 30 September	**45,625**	**1,331**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership
Jettime a/s, Amager Strandvej 390-392, DK-2770 Kastrup	Denmark	100%
SMBCO Invest ApS, Østergade 4, DK-4690 Haslev	Denmark	100%

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK

11. Investments in associates

	Group 2023/24 TDKK	Group 2022/23 TDKK	Parent company 2023/24 TDKK	Parent company 2022/23 TDKK
Cost at 1 October	2,250	2,250	0	0
Cost at 30 September	2,250	2,250	0	0
Value adjustments at 1 October	-722	0	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	-66	-500	0	0
Amortisation of goodwill	-222	-222	0	0
Value adjustments at 30 September	-1,010	-722	0	0
Carrying amount at 30 September	**1,240**	**1,528**	**0**	**0**
Positive differences arising on initial measurement of associates at net asset value	2,224	2,224	2,224	2,224

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Fuel Vision ApS	Copenhagen	TDKK 53	25%

12. Other fixed asset investments
Group

	Deposits	Other receivables
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 October	20,922	252,934
Exchange adjustment	-1,279	-13,795
Additions for the year	1,332	10,752
Disposals for the year	0	-109,321
Cost at 30 September	20,975	140,570
Carrying amount at 30 September	**20,975**	**140,570**

Other receivables consists of receivables regarding future maintenance.

Of other receivables on TDKK 140,570, TDKK 73,518 is falling due within 1 year.

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
13. Inventories				
Raw materials and consumables	8,722	7,855	0	0
	8,722	**7,855**	**0**	**0**

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK

14. Derivative financial instruments

The Parent Company has granted an option to sell 49 % of the subsidiary Jettime A/S to SMBCO Invest ApS. The option must be exercised before 30 November 2024 to a fixed price of DKK 25 million. If the option has not been called within the option period, the option will automatically lapse at 30 November 2024.

An option fee of DKK 1 million has been paid. The option fee is measured at cost which is estimated to equal to fair value.

The option fee has been eliminated in the group figures.

15. Deferred tax asset

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	16,455	0	0	0
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	2,463	0	0	0
Deferred tax asset at 30 September	**18,918**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The recognised tax asset primarily relates to accruals for future aircraft maintenance. The recognised tax asset is expected to be used within a short period of time.

16. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning leases, fuel, heavy maintenance checks and other.

17. Other provisions

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Accrued delay costs	12,153	7,279	0	0
Provision, aircraft maintenance	199,631	324,601	0	0
Provision for obligation to return	12,323	6,594	0	0
	224,107	**338,474**	**0**	**0**
The provisions are expected to mature as follows:				
Within 1 year	109,206	57,408	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	114,901	281,066	0	0
After 5 years	0	0	0	0
	224,107	**338,474**	**0**	**0**

18. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Payables to group enterprises				
After 5 years	0	0	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	0	0	30,000	0
Long-term part	0	0	30,000	0
Within 1 year	0	0	0	0
	0	**0**	**30,000**	**0**
Corporation tax				
After 5 years	0	0	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	0	15,445	0	18,357
Long-term part	0	15,445	0	18,357
Within 1 year	6,520	4,624	7,316	4,624
	6,520	**20,069**	**7,316**	**22,981**

Notes to the Financial Statements

18. Long-term debt

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Other payables				
After 5 years	0	0	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	0	28,109	0	29,109
Long-term part	0	28,109	0	29,109
Other short-term payables	78,125	73,912	1,157	607
	78,125	**102,021**	**1,157**	**29,716**

19. Cash flow statement - Adjustments

	Group	
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
Financial income	-2,008	-6,098
Financial expenses	7,992	6,494
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	5,325	4,473
Income from investments in associates	288	722
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-9,618	13,271
Other adjustments	15	-158
	1,994	**18,704**

20. Cash flow statement - Change in working capital

	Group	
	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
Change in inventories	-867	-2,483
Change in receivables	124,469	27,981
Change in other provisions	-114,367	8,019
Change in trade payables, etc	92,512	19,324
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	-11,195	4,378
	90,552	**57,219**

21. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Rental and lease obligations				
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:				
Within 1 year	140,948	143,749	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	446,856	328,784	0	0
After 5 years	172,575	0	0	0
	760,379	**472,533**	**0**	**0**
Aircraft leases	745,815	463,438	0	0
Rental of property, hangar, etc	14,564	9,095	0	0
Guarantee obligations				
Foreign payment guarantees	3,326	0	0	0

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable by the Group amounts to TDKK 6,520. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Group's liability.

22. Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Lars Thuesen	Malmøgade 5, 3. 2100 København Ø Denmark

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

	Group		Parent company	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
23. Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting				
PricewaterhouseCoopers				
Audit fee	1,321	963	65	100
Tax advisory services	422	331	70	0
Non-audit services	415	548	20	0
	2,158	**1,842**	**155**	**100**

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of JT3H ApS for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements for 2023/24 are presented in TDKK.

Changes in accounting policies

In 2023/24 Management has decided to the change the accounting policies for measurement of Co2 quotas from fair value to cost.

The change in accounting policies has resulted in a decrease of the Group's equity as of 1 October 2023 of TDKK 3,634 and a decrease in the total balance sheet as of 30 September 2023 of TDKK 3,634. Further, the change has resulted in an increase in the profit for the financial year 2022/23 of TDKK 3,225.

Recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Parent Company, JT3H ApS, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Group.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

All leases of aircrafts are considered operating leases.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as ”Other receivables” and ”Other payables”, respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting.

Segment information on revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments is based on the Group´s risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of charter and ACMI flights is recognised in the income statement on the departure date.

Income from the sale of duty-free and non-duty-free goods, included and reported as “Ancillary and Other”, is recognised in the income statement on delivery date. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, taxes and sales discounts.

Direct expenses

Production costs
Production costs comprise e.g. costs of fuel, charges in connection with air transport and other costs of maintenance and operation of the aircraft fleet including lease costs.

Leases
The Group has entered into agreements on operating leases of aircraft. Payments relating to operatingleases are recognized in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff costs comprise wages, salaries, pension and social security costs to own staff and hired full-time consultants.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. CO2-quotas are expensed as production costs when utilized.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The items “Income from investments in subsidiaries” and “Income from investments in associates” in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Acquired trademarks and acquired licenses are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Acquired trademarks are amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed to be 5 years. Acquired licenses are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding 3-8 years.

Other similar rights consist of CO2-quotas. The CO2-quotas are measured at cost. The cost price for CO2-quotas are recognized based on the expected average price for the CO2-quotas used in the financial year. CO2-quotas are expensed when utilized over production costs in the financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Buildings	15 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Airplanes	5 years

The fixed assets’ residual values are determined at nil.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil. Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets except of CO2-quotas and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

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

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

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries and the associates.

Subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of Deposits, Receivable future maintenance og Receivables from group enterprises.

Deposits are initially recognized at cost. Subsequently, deposits denominated in foreign currencies are measuredat the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Receivable future maintenance comprises the contribution made to lessors for future maintenance work which is recognized to the extent that the payments are expected to be reimbursed at the time of incurrence of future maintenance costs.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial years.

Provisions

Other provisions consist of provision for future maintenance work on aircrafts, provision for the costs of returning aircraft on operating leases and accrued delay costs. Provisions are initially recognized at cost and are subsequently measured at net realisable value or value in use.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Cash Flow Statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Parent Company has not prepared a cash flow statement for the Company itself but has only prepared a cash flow statement for the Group.

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

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise ”Cash at bank and in hand”.

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	Gross profit x 100 / Revenue
Operating margin	Operating profit/loss x 100 / Revenue
Current ratio	Current assets at year end x 100 / Total current liabilities at year end
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end