

CHC Group Ltd.
Form S-1/A
January 10, 2014
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 10, 2014

Registration No. 333-191268

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 5
To
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

CHC Group Ltd.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Cayman Islands (State or other jurisdiction of	4522 (Primary Standard Industrial	98-0587405 (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization)	Classification Code Number)	Identification Number)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act, check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer "
Non-accelerated filer x (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company "

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part and which is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities nor does it solicit an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated January 10, 2014

PROSPECTUS

29,412,000 Ordinary Shares

CHC Group Ltd.

CHC Group Ltd. is offering 29,412,000 of its ordinary shares. This is our initial public offering and no public market currently exists for our ordinary shares. We anticipate that the initial public offering price will be between \$16.00 and \$18.00 per share.

After the completion of this offering, funds affiliated with First Reserve Management, L.P., or First Reserve, will continue to own a majority of the voting power of ordinary shares eligible to vote in the election of our directors. As a result, we will be a controlled company within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of The New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE.

Our ordinary shares have been approved for listing on the NYSE under the symbol HELI.

Investing in our ordinary shares involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page 22.

PRICE \$ PER SHARE

	Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts	Proceeds, before expenses, to us(1)
Per Share	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$

(1) We have agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain expenses in connection with this offering. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

To the extent that the underwriters sell more than 29,412,000 ordinary shares, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional 4,411,800 ordinary shares from us at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discounts.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities, or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The underwriters expect to deliver the ordinary shares to purchasers on or about , 2014.

J.P. Morgan

UBS Investment Bank

Barclays

HSBC	RBC Capital Markets	Wells Fargo Securities
	BNP PARIBAS	Standard Bank
Cormark Securities (USA) Limited	Cowen and Company	Raymond James
Simmons & Company	Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co.	

International

, 2014

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or contained in any free writing prospectus filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. Neither we, nor the underwriters, have authorized anyone to provide additional information or information different from those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectuses filed with the SEC. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, our ordinary shares only in jurisdictions where such offers and sales are permitted. The information in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of our ordinary shares. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may have changed since that

date.

For investors outside the United States: Neither we nor the underwriters have done anything that would permit our initial public offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of our ordinary shares and the distribution of this prospectus outside of the United States.

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MARKET, INDUSTRY AND OTHER DATA

The market data and other statistical information (such as the size of certain markets and our position and the position of our competitors within these markets, oil and gas production and market information) used throughout this prospectus are based on independent industry publications, government publications, reports by market research firms or other published independent sources, including reports from Spears & Associates, or Spears, U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Energy Agency, or IEA, and PFC Energy. Some market data and statistical information are also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from our review of internal surveys, as well as the independent sources listed above. We believe that these external sources and estimates are reliable, but have not independently verified them.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The audited consolidated financial statements of CHC Group Ltd. (the Successor, the Company, we, us or our), consist of the Successor's consolidated balance sheets as of April 30, 2012 and 2013 and the Successor's consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the years ended April 30, 2011, 2012, and 2013. CHC Group Ltd. was incorporated on July 3, 2008 under the Cayman Islands Companies Law, with the sole purpose to acquire CHC Helicopter Corporation (the Predecessor). The Successor completed its acquisition of the Predecessor on September 16, 2008, and has included the results of operations and cash flows of the entity formerly known as CHC Helicopter Corporation from September 16, 2008 to April 30, 2009 in its unaudited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2009, which are not included in this prospectus. Our results of operations also include organizational expenses and losses related to the acquisition, as it was not previously operating in the helicopter transportation services industry from May 1, 2008 up to the date of the acquisition. The acquisition of the Predecessor was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The application of the purchase method of accounting requires the allocation of the acquisition purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired, and liabilities assumed, based on their respective fair values as of the date of the acquisition. As a result, the assets and liabilities acquired from the Predecessor on the date of acquisition are recorded at fair values, and these became the Successor's cost basis. Accordingly, the Predecessor period from May 1, 2008 to September 15, 2008 and the Successor period from May 1, 2008 to April 30, 2009 have a different basis of accounting. The Predecessor adopted the U.S. dollar as its reporting currency on May 1, 2008. As such, historical figures previously reported in Canadian dollars have been translated into U.S. dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, the statement of operations and cash flow statement items have been translated into U.S. dollars using the rates in effect at the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities have been translated using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. The Predecessor applied this method retrospectively to all activity that commenced May 1, 2004. Equity balances which arose prior to May 1, 2004 have been translated to the reporting currency at the exchange rate in effect on May 1, 2004.

TRADEMARKS

CHC Helicopter and the CHC Helicopter logo are trademarks of CHC Capital (Barbados) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of CHC Group Ltd. All other trademarks and service marks appearing in this prospectus are the property of their respective holders. All rights reserved. The absence of a trademark or service mark or logo from this prospectus does not constitute a waiver of trademark or other intellectual property rights of CHC Group Ltd., its subsidiaries, affiliates, licensors or any other persons.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information contained in this prospectus, but does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus and the documents to which we refer you before making an investment decision. You should carefully consider the information set forth under Risk Factors, Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. Where applicable, we have assumed an initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share (the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus). Unless otherwise indicated, the information presented in this prospectus assumes that the underwriters' option to purchase additional ordinary shares is not exercised.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to Company, CHC, we, us and our refer to CHC Group Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company, and its subsidiaries. Our fiscal year ends on April 30, and we refer to fiscal years based on the end of such period (the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013 is referred to as fiscal 2013). Certain operational terms used in this prospectus are defined under the heading Glossary.

CHC HELICOPTER

Overview

We are the world's largest commercial operator of helicopters based on revenue of \$1.7 billion in fiscal 2013. We are also the world's largest commercial operator of heavy and medium helicopters based on our fleet of 238 heavy and medium helicopters as of October 31, 2013. With bases on six continents, we are one of only two global commercial helicopter service providers to the offshore oil and gas industry. Our mission is to provide the highest level of service in the industry, which we believe will enable our customers to go further, do more and come home safely. Through our 60 years of experience providing helicopter services, we believe our brand and reputation have become associated with safe and reliable transportation and mission-critical logistics solutions. Our fleet of heavy and medium helicopters, global capabilities and reputation for safety position us to capitalize on anticipated increases in ultra-deepwater and deepwater drilling and production spending by our major, national and independent oil and gas company customers.

Our helicopters are primarily used to facilitate large, long-distance crew changes on offshore production facilities and drilling rigs. We also provide search and rescue services, or SAR, and emergency medical services, or EMS, to government agencies. We maintain a presence in most major offshore oil and gas markets through a network of approximately 70 bases with operations in approximately 30 countries, more than any other commercial helicopter service provider in the world. We cover this expansive and diverse geography with a technologically advanced fleet of 238 helicopters and the expertise to serve customers in ultra-deepwater and deepwater locations. To secure and maintain operating certificates in the many jurisdictions in which we provide helicopter services, we must meet stringent and diverse regulatory standards across multiple jurisdictions, and have an established track record in obtaining and maintaining certificates as well as working with regulators and local partners.

We generate the majority of our oil and gas customer Helicopter Services revenue from contracts tied to our customers offshore production operations, which have long-term transportation requirements. A substantial portion of our remaining oil and gas customer Helicopter Services revenue comes from transporting personnel to and from offshore drilling rigs, and we believe this capability allows us to take advantage of expansion in the global ultra-deepwater rig fleet. Approximately 71% to 75% of the flying revenue in our Helicopter Services segment was attributable to fixed monthly charges for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

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We also provide maintenance, repair and overhaul, or MRO, services through our Heli-One business to both our own Helicopter Services segment and to third-party customers. Our MRO capabilities enable us to perform heavy structural repairs, and maintain, overhaul and test helicopters and helicopter components globally across various helicopter types. We believe our in-house MRO operations through our Heli-One business enable us to manage our supply chain and maintain our fleet more efficiently, thereby increasing the availability of our helicopters and reducing our overall cost of maintenance. In addition, we are the largest provider of these services (excluding original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs), which allows us to provide our Heli-One customers with comprehensive MRO services across multiple helicopter types and families. Our MRO services include complete maintenance outsourcing solutions, parts sales and distribution, engineering services, design services and logistics support.

We conduct our business through two operating segments: Helicopter Services for flying operations and Heli-One for MRO services. The following charts show our revenue generated by segment, our Heavy Equivalent, or HE Rate, our Adjusted EBITDAR, our Adjusted EBITDAR margin, our operating income and our operating margin, for each of the fiscal years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013:

- (1) HE Rate is the third-party operating revenue from our Helicopter Services segment excluding reimbursable revenue divided by a weighted average factor corresponding to the number of heavy and medium helicopters in our fleet. Our heavy and medium helicopters, including owned and leased, are weighted at 100% and 50%, respectively, to arrive at a single HE count, excluding helicopters expected to be retired from our fleet.
- (2) Adjusted EBITDAR margin is calculated as Adjusted EBITDAR divided by total revenue less reimbursable revenue. Cost reimbursements from customers are recorded as reimbursable revenue with the related reimbursement expense in direct costs.
- (3) Operating margin is calculated as operating income divided by total revenue.

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Adjusted EBITDAR, Adjusted EBITDAR margin and HE rate are not financial measures in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For an explanation of how we calculate Adjusted EBITDAR, Adjusted EBITDAR margin and HE rate, see Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Financial and Operating Metrics.

We have incurred net losses in the past five years, including approximately \$67.1 million, \$96.2 million, \$116.5 million and \$87.0 million in the last three fiscal years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, and the six months ended October 31, 2013, respectively, and on a cumulative basis since our inception. Our net losses during this five-year period have resulted from a number of factors, including non-cash impairments of goodwill and other assets totaling \$919.0 million and interest charges related to substantial leverage incurred to acquire additional helicopters and grow our business. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Net Losses and Our Indebtedness We have a history of net losses.

Our Market Opportunity

We believe trends in the offshore oil and gas industry will positively affect the market and demand for our helicopter services. As the major, national and independent oil and gas companies seek to replace reserves and grow production, we believe they will continue to explore for, develop and produce oil and gas from deeper waters and at locations that are further offshore, which requires more complex transportation and logistics services. According to PFC Energy, the number of oil and gas platforms that are accessible by helicopter in ultra-deepwater and deepwater locations has more than doubled in the past ten years, and the distance from shore has been increasing. Oil and gas companies are also adopting increasingly complex offshore oilfield services and solutions that require more personnel to operate. Additionally, regulatory bodies are increasing their own oversight functions and crews are being rotated on and off at periodic intervals. We believe these factors will drive an increase in the number of personnel needing to be transported to and from offshore facilities. Helicopter service is the most efficient and often the only viable or permitted form of transportation in many of these jurisdictions due to the distance from shore of the platforms and environmental conditions offshore, particularly in the North Sea, where a sea-faring vessel may take a substantially longer time to cover the same distance and in significantly less comfortable conditions, with greater logistical risks of transporting workers from vessel to platform.

We believe that the adoption of more complex services on ultra-deepwater and deepwater installations, increased regulatory oversight of these installations and more frequent rotation of increasingly larger crews at regular intervals will further drive customer demand for heavy and medium helicopters, which comprise all of our fleet. Based on our experience, heavy and medium helicopters are favored by customers with ultra-deepwater and deepwater transportation needs due to their greater range, passenger capacity, comfort, enhanced passenger safety systems and ability to fly under a variety of conditions. In recent years, in our experience, the demand for new commercial medium and heavy helicopters has outpaced their supply, a trend we believe will continue. As a result, we expect the market dynamics for our helicopter services to remain strong. Furthermore, we believe that our size and scale afford us greater operational and commercial flexibility when purchasing new helicopters and helicopter parts, allowing us to continue to grow our business in response to market opportunities.

Based on our experience operating in the industry, the market for MRO services is highly fragmented. We believe we are the only independent non-OEM provider of MRO services with a global footprint. Moreover, we believe our status as the largest commercial operator that purchases heavy and medium helicopters has positioned us to obtain licenses from all of the major manufacturers to conduct a full range of MRO services across a wide array of models of helicopters used in our industry. We believe that our geographic reach, combined with the related licenses, offers us a significant opportunity to grow our Heli-One business with our third-party customers. As demand for helicopter services grows in conjunction with growth in ultra-deepwater and deepwater drilling and production, we expect that a corresponding increase in flying hours should lead to greater demand for MRO services.

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Our Operations

We conduct operations in approximately 30 countries through a network of approximately 70 bases on six continents, including a new global operations center located in Irving, Texas. We believe our global operations center is the first of its kind in our industry, allowing us to centrally coordinate flight schedules, pilot rostering, training, fleet management and maintenance from a single location. Representatives from helicopter manufacturers work on-site at our global operations center alongside our own employees to resolve maintenance issues and return helicopters to service. Our global operations center leverages new information technology systems to promulgate best-in-class practices and procedures throughout our company.

We assist our customers with logistics solutions to manage rotation of their crews, as many of our offshore oil and gas customers are required by law and collective labor agreements to change crews every seven to 14 days. For the 12 months ended October 31, 2013, we operated approximately 86,000 flights worldwide, carrying in excess of one million passengers. As offshore operators have moved further from shore and become more remote, crews have grown larger and taken on functions that previously relied on shore based support. To accommodate the change out of larger crews, a helicopter would have to make multiple trips or several helicopters would have to be used. Computerized logistics systems in our global operations center help us provide seamless coordination between our regional bases and our customers, matching customer needs with helicopters, engineer and pilot availability which enables efficient crew changes, while maintaining compliance with relevant regulations. In addition, we have advanced systems in place to monitor and maintain equipment. In the event a helicopter requires unforeseen repairs or replacement of parts, we have the ability to provide immediate support to ground personnel to make a repair as well as a dedicated team available to identify the most efficient manner to source any replacement parts. Since October 2012, this infrastructure, and these processes, have enabled us to save approximately 24 aircraft on ground, or AOG, days per month, for a savings of approximately \$300,000 per month. We believe that our global operations center, combined with our expertise in crew logistics and equipment availability as well as our robust compliance programs, allow us to offer superior and differentiated service to our customers.

Our MRO operations are conducted through our Heli-One business, which provides quality and cost control for maintenance, repair, and overhaul of our own fleet as well as comprehensive outsourced MRO services to third-party customers. We maintain four principal Heli-One centers for our global MRO operations, including Delta, British Columbia (Canada), Fort Collins, Colorado (USA), Rzeszow (Poland) and Stavanger (Norway). We maintain a strategic inventory of spare parts, providing us the ability to respond quickly and efficiently to unplanned maintenance events. We believe our focus on speed and efficiency allows us to provide better service at lower cost. Approximately 28% and 34% of our third-party Heli-One revenue in the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years, respectively, was derived from power by the hour contracts, where the customer pays a ratable monthly charge, typically based on the number of hours flown, for all scheduled and un-scheduled maintenance.

Safety and Regulatory Compliance

We strive to exceed the stringent safety and performance audit standards set by aviation regulatory bodies and our customers. We have established an in-house flight safety group that is responsible for our compliance with safety standards within our organization, standardizing base operating procedures, compliance with government regulations and customer requirements, and educating and training our flight crews. Over the five year period ended November 1, 2013, according to our safety records we had a rolling average of 0.37 accidents per 100,000 flight hours, a much lower than average rate reported for civilian twin engine helicopters and an even smaller fraction of the rate reported for offshore helicopter operations generally, per industry reports. We also host a highly regarded annual international safety summit attended by our customers, manufacturers, competitors and regulators, which is a manifestation of our commitment to safe operations.

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A key to maintaining our strong safety record is having a highly qualified and experienced workforce. Our pilots average in excess of 3,000 flight hours of experience, and many of them carry endorsements to operate more than one type of helicopter. Our mechanics are highly experienced and receive ongoing training from helicopter manufacturers.

In addition to safety regulations, most of the countries in which we conduct flying operations have laws, with typically complex requirements, that require commercial operators to hold either or both an operating license and an air operator certificate, or AOC. We believe our track record of safety and experience working with regulators will enhance our ability to obtain needed licenses/certificates as we continue to grow.

Our Fleet

Helicopters are generally classified as light (3 to 7 passengers), medium (8 to 15 passengers) and heavy (16 to 26 passengers). We believe heavy and medium helicopters are favored by our customers and are best suited for crew change transportation services on oil and gas production facilities and drilling rigs due to their greater range, higher passenger capacity, enhanced passenger safety systems and ability to fly under a broader variety of conditions than light helicopters. In addition, heavy and medium helicopters have twin engines and typically two pilots, making them safer for longer flights. As a result, larger helicopters generally command higher pricing and earn higher margins compared to smaller helicopters.

We operate the largest fleet of heavy and medium commercial helicopters serving the offshore oil and gas industry, with 238 heavy and medium helicopters as of October 31, 2013. Our fleet is comprised purely of heavy and medium helicopters, which we believe optimally positions us to respond to opportunities in the high growth ultra-deepwater and deepwater market. Over the last eight years, we have modernized and expanded our fleet significantly, and we continue to invest to meet customer demand for newer heavy and medium helicopters. We have strong longstanding operating relationships with the four major OEMs, Eurocopter, Sikorsky, AgustaWestland and Bell, and have helicopters manufactured by each of them in our fleet. This diversity ensures that we are not overly reliant on any one model or manufacturer, while still giving our fleet critical mass across various helicopter types, resulting in fleet management, maintenance and training efficiencies.

The model life cycle for helicopters spans multiple decades. Individual components, which represent a large majority of a helicopter's value, are frequently replaced to meet regulatory requirements or safety standards. In addition, there is an active secondary market for helicopters supported by independent appraisers and valuation experts.

As of October 31, 2013, our fleet was valued at approximately \$2.95 billion, based on the average of 2013 third-party appraisals of fair market value by Ascend Worldwide Group Holdings Limited and HeliValue\$, Inc., consisting of approximately \$2.03 billion of value attributable to heavy helicopters and approximately \$920 million of value attributable to medium helicopters. As of October 31, 2013, the average age of our fleet was 11 years. The Eurocopter EC225, Sikorsky S92A, AgustaWestland AW139 and Sikorsky S76C++, which have been the core part of our capital investment program in recent years, represent approximately 76% of our total fleet value as of October 31, 2013.

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The table below provides a detailed summary of our fleet as of October 31, 2013:

Helicopter Type	Total	Cruise Speed (kts)	Approximate Range (nmi)	Passenger Capacity	Maximum Weight (lbs)
Heavy:					
Sikorsky S92A	37	145	400	19	26,500
Eurocopter EC225	31	145	400	19	24,250
Eurocopter (AS332 L, L1, and L2)	40	130-140	250-350	17-19	18,000-20,500
Sikorsky S61N	5	N/A ⁽¹⁾	N/A ⁽¹⁾	N/A ⁽¹⁾	N/A ⁽¹⁾
Total Heavy	113				
Medium:					
Agusta AW139	39	145	280	12-15	15,000
Sikorsky S76C++	23	145	220	12	11,700
Sikorsky S76C+	22	145	175	12	11,700
Sikorsky S76A/B/C	16	135	110-130	12	10,800-11,700
Bell 412	11	125	135	13	11,900
Eurocopter AS365 Series	9	120-145	80	11	9,500
Eurocopter EC135/145/155	5	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾	N/A ⁽²⁾
Total Medium	125				
Total Helicopters	238				

⁽¹⁾ SAR only

⁽²⁾ EMS only

As of October 31, 2013, we have committed to purchase \$71.9 million of helicopter parts by October 31, 2015 and 36 new heavy and medium helicopters from multiple OEMs for a total commitment of \$953.9 million. These helicopters are expected to be delivered in fiscal 2014 (\$253.7 million), 2015 (\$315.5 million) and 2016 to 2017 (\$384.7 million) and will be deployed in our Helicopter Services segment. In addition, we have committed to purchase \$100.0 million of heavy helicopters from Eurocopter prior to December 31, 2016. These helicopters will be purchased outright or financed through leases. In addition, at October 31, 2013, we had the option to purchase 26 heavy and medium helicopters which, if exercised, would represent a total purchase commitment of 62 helicopters, excluding the committed dollar amount with Eurocopter.

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The table below shows new deliveries of helicopters under contract with OEMs and lessors as of October 31, 2013 in fiscal years ending April 30, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and beyond.

Note: Does not include helicopters related to our commitment to purchase \$100.0 million of heavy helicopters from Eurocopter.

The following map illustrates the geographic distribution of our helicopters as of October 31, 2013 and countries in which we operated over the prior 12 months:

Note: Fleet count as of October 31, 2013. Worldwide fleet includes 23 helicopters held for fleet retirement, on dry lease, and in post-delivery modification.

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Our current oil and gas customer base is comprised of major, national and independent oil and gas companies. These customers generally enter into multi-year contracts for our services. The majority of our customer contracts provide for revenues based on fixed-monthly charges and hourly flight rates. In addition, our contracts generally require the customer to either provide or to be charged for fuel, which significantly limits our operational exposure to volatility in fuel costs.

Our contracts with offshore oil and gas customers are typically for periods of four to five years, and normally carry extension options of one to five years. Our contracts with government agencies for SAR and EMS services are typically for periods of eight to ten years, and we believe government agencies will increasingly look to outsource this function. Based on our experience, we believe that contracts are awarded based on a number of factors, including technical capability, operational effectiveness, price, strength of relationships, availability of fleet types and other technical mission requirements, quality of customer service and the safety record of the helicopter service provider. We believe that maintaining a strong safety record is imperative for our customers, and that our safety record and safety culture at all levels of our organization are key to maintaining and growing our business.

Longer-term contracts are ordinarily awarded through competitive bidding processes. An incumbent operator commonly has a competitive advantage when pursuing future business with that customer because of its relationship with the customer, knowledge of operating site characteristics, pre-existing investment in support infrastructure and demonstrated ability to meet defined service-level requirements. Also, customers often prefer to avoid start-up costs associated with switching to another operator. Over the past 12 months, we have retained approximately 92% of offshore oil and gas customer contracts that were up for renewal or extension.

Our key customers include many leading oil and gas companies around the world. The following table sets out our top ten customers based on revenue for our fiscal year ended April 30, 2013 and geographic regions served. Our top two customers for the year ended April 30, 2013 were Statoil and Petrobras, accounting for 14% of our revenues each. No other single customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenues during this period.

Company	Credit rating (Moody's / S&P)	Geographic regions served by CHC				
		North Sea	Brazil	Australia	SE Asia	Africa Euro Asia
	A2 / A					
	Aa1 / AA					
	A1 / A					
	A3 / A-					
	N/A					
	A3 / BBB					
	Aa1 / AA					
	Aa2 / AA-					
	Aa1 / AA-					
	Baa1/BBB+					

For our fiscal year ended April 30, 2013, the customers in the table above constituted approximately 60% of our total revenues.

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The largest customer of our Heli-One segment is our Helicopter Services segment. Our Heli-One contracts with third parties include military, coast guard, parapublic and other governmental organizations, and other helicopter operators. Revenues can be earned for services provided individually or, in many cases, as part of multi-year, complete maintenance outsourcing agreements.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that we possess the following competitive strengths, which will enable us to continue to grow our business globally:

The world's largest new generation fleet of heavy and medium helicopters. We are the world's largest commercial operator of helicopters based on revenue of \$1.7 billion in fiscal 2013. We are also the world's largest commercial operator of heavy and medium helicopters based on our fleet of 238 heavy and medium helicopters as of October 31, 2013. Our premium fleet has enabled us to establish a prominent position as a helicopter services provider to the fast-growing ultra-deepwater and deepwater markets. Our fleet includes some of the newest and most advanced civilian helicopters, including the Eurocopter EC225, Sikorsky S92A, AgustaWestland AW139 and Sikorsky S76C++, which together represent 76% of our total fleet value and which we believe helps us attract and retain highly experienced pilots and maintenance engineers. We have modernized and expanded our fleet significantly over the last eight years, and we continue to invest to meet customer demand. As of October 31, 2013, we have plans to acquire 36 new heavy and medium helicopters from multiple OEMs, and \$100.0 million of heavy helicopters from Eurocopter, with delivery dates between fiscal 2014 and 2017, and options to acquire an additional 26 heavy and medium helicopters. The size of our fleet and diversity across multiple helicopter types enables us to meet the varied operational requirements of our customers.

Largest global footprint servicing the offshore oil and gas market. We are the most globally diverse participant in our industry, with operations in approximately 30 countries. Our broad geographic coverage and experience entering new markets enables us to respond quickly and efficiently to new business opportunities, by leveraging our knowledge of, and experience with, international safety standards, local market regulations and customs. Additionally, our multi-national footprint and scale allow us to secure contracts and global framework agreements where our largest customers are seeking helicopter operators that can provide one standard of service in many locations around the world.

Strong long-term relationships with leading oil and gas producers. We believe we have strong relationships with our top ten customers, which include Statoil, Petrobras, BP, Shell, Total, ENI and other oil and gas producers, many of which we have continuously served for over a decade. We establish relationships with our customers at both the regional and global level, which positions us to grow our business as our customers grow. We believe this enables us to better understand our customers' growth objectives and positions us to participate in contract tenders. Our strong customer relationships and track record of performance have allowed us to achieve a 92% retention rate on contract renewals and extensions and a 65% win rate on all contract tenders over the 12 month period through October 31, 2013.

Safety record and reputation. We have implemented a single safety management system worldwide and continue to meet or exceed the stringent safety and performance audits conducted by our customers. Over the five year period ended November 1, 2013, according to our safety records, we had a rolling average of 0.37 accidents per 100,000 flight hours, a much lower than average rate reported for civilian twin engine helicopters and an even smaller fraction of the rate reported for offshore helicopter operations generally, per industry reports. Our pilots average in excess of 3,000 hours of flight experience, and many of them carry endorsements to operate more than one type of helicopter. Our mechanics are highly experienced and receive ongoing training from helicopter manufacturers. We

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also host a highly regarded annual international safety summit attended by our customers, manufacturers, competitors and regulators, which is a manifestation of our commitment to safe operations.

Our innovative transformation initiatives are driving standardization, efficiencies and cost savings. For the past three years, we have implemented a comprehensive review of our operations and organizational structure through our transformation initiatives, with the goal of consolidating, strengthening and standardizing our capabilities, tools, processes and systems globally, while lowering overhead costs. We recently designed and launched our global operations center and implemented new information technology, or IT, systems across our operations to drive highly integrated processes, including fleet management, flight scheduling, maintenance and supply chain, which we believe allow us to offer superior and differentiated services to our customers and our personnel in the field.

Only global commercial helicopter operator with in-house MRO operations through Heli-One. Our Heli-One division is the market leader in helicopter MRO services by a non-OEM. Our Heli-One segment enhances the quality control and cost competitiveness of our maintenance processes, and improves the flight availability of our fleet. We have the capability to service and support multiple models from all the major OEMs including Eurocopter, Sikorsky, AgustaWestland and Bell, which allows us to offer a comprehensive outsourced maintenance solution to other helicopter operators, and to diversify our revenue stream.

Experienced management team. Our chief executive officer and senior executives have extensive experience at CHC managing our helicopter services business and Heli-One business and with managing major, international public corporations focused on technology, IT services and operational excellence. We believe our management's breadth of experience, equity ownership and incentive plans align their objectives with those of our shareholders.

Our Business Strategy

Our goal is to enhance our leadership position and create value for our shareholders by consistently and efficiently providing safe, reliable value-added services to our customers while maximizing our return on assets, earnings and cash flow. To achieve this goal, we intend to focus on the following key strategies:

Achieve the highest levels of safety and performance. Our overall strategy is deeply rooted in a foundation of safety. We will continue to build on our highly safety-conscious culture where the safety of our passengers and employees is embedded in everything we do. We will invest in technology, processes, training and talent to continuously improve our capabilities to enable us to achieve the highest level of safety performance and standards.

Continue to apply a disciplined, returns-based approach to evaluating growth opportunities. We have implemented a rigorous, financial returns-based approach throughout our organization that is fundamental to how we evaluate growth opportunities. Our centralized decision-making framework is critical to ensuring that our clearly defined return thresholds are applied in all key investment-making decisions, such as setting contract terms, pursuing expansion into new regions and acquiring new helicopters. This disciplined and coordinated methodology of pursuing the highest risk-adjusted growth opportunities will continue to drive

our expansion strategy and enable us to make rational capital investment decisions and maximize our returns as we continue to grow.

Continue to invest in our fleet of heavy and medium helicopters to meet customer demand and maximize our long-term financial returns. We will continue to upgrade our fleet and optimize our fleet size and mix to reflect the latest technologies and larger helicopters demanded by our customers, while selectively divesting older helicopters. We will continue to manage our fleet to provide optimum service to the growing ultra-deepwater and deepwater markets, where larger helicopters are preferred by our customers for their reliability, comfort and efficiency. The demand for helicopter services

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combined with continued constraints on new helicopter supply will allow us to focus our investments in our fleet on opportunities with the highest strategic and financial value. We believe our global fleet management strategy allows us to deploy our assets to our most attractive opportunities worldwide.

Expand our operations in high growth markets. We have existing operations in what we believe are some of the highest growth markets for helicopter services, such as Brazil and Australia. We intend to continue to grow in these regions as we believe the demand for our services continues to grow. We will also continuously evaluate entry into new markets with high projected growth rates which are often characterized by isolated locations and greater operating distances from shore. We have a track record of successfully entering new markets, which requires experienced pilots and expertise in assessing risks, obtaining permits, partnering with local businesses, working with regulators and establishing new flight bases. We believe our customers recognize the importance of our track record as well as our standardized and globally-integrated operational support, maintenance and IT systems, and our ability to realize operational efficiencies across numerous and often remote jurisdictions. We believe that owning the world's largest fleet of heavy and medium helicopters positions us to continue to grow our business in high growth ultra-deepwater and deepwater markets.

Leverage the differentiated attributes of our Heli-One segment to expand the depth and global reach of our Heli-One platform. We believe we are the largest non-OEM MRO vendor servicing the industry today and we believe that our Heli-One segment provides us with a competitive and differentiating advantage. The breadth of services we provide and our operational scale has enabled us to establish unique supply chain management expertise that we will leverage to provide superior service levels to our customers. We will capitalize upon our access to key OEM licenses to bolster our strategic inventories and to improve the level of integration with our own internal operations, as well as to expand our third-party revenues. We will seek to grow our third-party Heli-One business, as we believe it offers an opportunity to generate attractive returns on limited incremental capital investment. Given the fragmented nature of the global MRO market, we will also pursue targeted strategic acquisitions to enhance our position in key regions or markets and to capture new, unique service offerings for our customers.

Utilize knowledge and enterprise management systems to hone our customer service. We seek to build a customer-centric culture responsive to our customers' unique requirements. As part of our operational transformation efforts and investment in IT systems, we have expanded our capabilities to measure and report key performance metrics that are most critical to our customers. Our commercial and customer support teams maintain a regular dialogue across multiple disciplines within our customers' organizations to share these performance metrics as well as to discuss our customers' future plans. This enables us to better understand our customers' needs and how well we are addressing them. We believe that developing and maintaining such a deep understanding of our customers' requirements enables us to provide superior customer-centric services and ideally positions us to grow with our customers as they expand their operations.

Continue to implement innovative transformation initiatives to pursue industry leading operating efficiency and superior returns. We believe innovation is core to our culture. We believe we are the first in the industry to establish a global, in-house MRO capability through Heli-One and a global operations center, and to implement innovative IT platforms to standardize global processes. We have established leadership in

innovative transformation as a firmwide mindset with the goal of continuously improving operating efficiency, identifying cost savings and enhancing returns.

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Recent Developments

Following an incident in October 2012 that led to the temporary industry-wide suspension of all over-water flights by Eurocopter EC225 helicopters, in July 2013, we commenced the phased re-introduction of our EC225 fleet to full service. We have now resumed commercial service on the Eurocopter EC225 fleet.

On August 23, 2013, one of our Eurocopter AS332L2 heavy helicopters was involved in an accident near Sumburgh in the Shetland Isles, United Kingdom. Authorities subsequently confirmed four fatalities and multiple injuries among the 16 passengers and two crew members on board. The cause of the accident is not yet known, and full investigations are being carried out in conjunction with the U.K. Air Accident Investigation Branch, or UK AAIB, and Police Scotland.

Despite engineering and operating differences between the AS332L2, AS332L, AS332L1 and EC225 helicopters, for a limited period, we voluntarily canceled all our flights worldwide on those helicopter types (except for those involved in life-saving missions), out of respect for our work force and those of our customers, and to evaluate any implications associated with the accident.

Within a week of the incident, after consultation with our principal regulators, customers, union representatives and industry groups, and based on findings that there was no evidence to support a continuation of our temporary voluntary suspension and, on recommendations to return to active service all variants of these helicopter types, we resumed commercial passenger flights to and from offshore oil and gas installations, excluding those in the UK with AS332L2 helicopters. We resumed AS332L2 commercial flights in the UK in mid-September. All of these helicopter types worldwide have been returned to commercial operations.

On October 18, 2013, the UK AAIB issued its latest special bulletin about its investigation on the causes of the accident. A full copy of the special bulletin is available at http://www.aaib.gov.uk/publications/special_bulletins/s7_2013___as332_12_super_puma__g_wnsb.cfm. Neither the foregoing website nor the information contained on the website nor the report accessible through such website shall be deemed incorporated into, and neither shall be a part of, this prospectus or the registration statement of which it forms a part. In the special bulletin, the UK AAIB confirmed that, to date, the wreckage examination and analysis of recorded data as well as information from interviews of people involved in the accident have not found any evidence of a technical fault that could have been causal to the accident. The investigations by the UK AAIB and Police Scotland are not complete and are ongoing.

It is too early to determine the extent of the impact of the accident on our results of operations or financial condition based on information currently available.

Summary Risk Factors

An investment in our ordinary shares involves a number of risks, including changes in economic and oil and gas industry conditions, competition and other material factors, that could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and cause the trading price of our ordinary shares to decline. Some of the significant challenges and risks include the following:

we have a history of net losses;

our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in our business and place us at a competitive disadvantage;

many of the markets in which we operate are highly competitive, which may result in a loss of market share or a decrease in revenue or profit margins;

we rely on a limited number of large offshore helicopter support contracts with a limited number of customers, and if any of these are terminated early or not renewed, our revenues could decline;

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operating helicopters involves a degree of inherent risk and we are exposed to the risk of losses from safety incidents;

failure to mitigate potential losses through a robust safety management and insurance coverage program, would jeopardize our financial condition in the event of a safety or other hazardous incident;

failure to maintain standards of acceptable safety performance could have an adverse impact on our ability to attract and retain customers and could adversely impact our reputation, operations and financial performance;

our operations are subject to extensive regulations, which could increase our costs and adversely affect us;

we derive significant revenue from non-wholly owned entities, which, if we develop problems with the other owners of such non-wholly owned entities, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations;

our operations may suffer due to political and economic uncertainty; and

we are controlled by our financial sponsor, which might have interests that conflict with ours and the interests of our other shareholders.

Prior to this offering, funds affiliated with First Reserve, our financial sponsor, owned and controlled, directly or indirectly, approximately 98.7% of our outstanding equity interests. Immediately following the completion of this offering, funds affiliated with First Reserve will own an approximate 60.5% indirect economic and voting interest in us through 6922767 Holding (Cayman) Inc. (CHC Cayman), which will own approximately 61.3% of our outstanding ordinary shares (or 57.9% if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ordinary shares in full). These percentage ownership levels could change in the future. For more information, see Principal Shareholders.

Founded in 1983, First Reserve is an investment firm with over \$23 billion of capital raised since inception. First Reserve makes both private equity and infrastructure investments throughout the energy value chain. For 30 years, it has invested solely in the global energy industry, utilizing its broad base of specialized energy industry knowledge as a competitive advantage. First Reserve invests strategically across a wide range of industry sectors, developing a portfolio that is diversified across the energy value chain, backing talented management teams and creating value by building companies.

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Our Organizational Structure

The following chart shows a summary of our capital structure as of October 31, 2013, as adjusted for this offering and the use of proceeds therefrom.

- (1) On October 4, 2010, our subsidiary CHC Helicopter S.A. issued \$1.1 billion aggregate principal amount of 9.250% Senior Secured Notes due 2020, or the senior secured notes, at an issue price of 98.399%. On October 5, 2012, CHC Helicopter S.A. issued an additional \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes at an issue price of 101%. On May 13, 2013, CHC Helicopter S.A. issued \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.375% Senior Notes due 2021, or the senior unsecured notes, and, together with the senior secured notes, the senior notes, at par.
- (2) As of October 31, 2013, we had \$15.0 million of borrowings outstanding under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility and \$53.4 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding thereunder. Subsequent to October 31, 2013, the borrowings under our existing senior secured credit facility increased from \$15.0 million by \$210.0 million to \$225.0 million as of the date of this prospectus. Our existing senior secured revolving credit facility currently matures in 2015. We intend to enter into a new senior secured revolving credit facility concurrently with the consummation of this offering. See Description of Indebtedness.

We intend to use approximately \$134.0 million of the net proceeds from this offering to redeem 10% of the aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes at 103% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and a portion of the net proceeds from this offering, together with cash then on hand, to repay borrowings under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility. See Use of Proceeds.

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Corporate Information

CHC Group Ltd., formerly known as FR Horizon Holding (Cayman) Inc., was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on July 3, 2008 and changed its name by way of special shareholder resolution dated September 12, 2013 to CHC Group Ltd. CHC Group Ltd.'s registered office is located at c/o Intertrust Corporate Services (Cayman) Ltd., 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9005, Cayman Islands.

We have entered into agreements with Heli-One Canada Inc. and Heli-One American Support, LLC to provide certain management services, subject to authority limits as determined by our board of directors and set out in such agreements. The corporate headquarters of Heli-One Canada Inc.'s offices is located at 4740 Agar Drive, Richmond, British Columbia, V7B 1A3 Canada and its telephone number is (604) 276-7500.

Our website is located at *www.chc.ca*. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website shall not be deemed incorporated into and is not a part of this prospectus or the registration statement of which it forms a part.

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The Offering

Ordinary shares offered by us	29,412,000 ordinary shares (or 33,823,800 ordinary shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ordinary shares in full).
Ordinary shares to be outstanding immediately after this offering	75,931,484 ordinary shares (or 80,343,284 ordinary shares if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ordinary shares in full).
Use of proceeds	We estimate that our net proceeds from the sale of the ordinary shares that we are offering will be approximately \$465.3 million, assuming an initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share, which represents the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses of \$34.7 million payable by us. We intend to use approximately \$134.0 million of the net proceeds from this offering to redeem 10% of the aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes at 103% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and the remaining net proceeds, together with cash then on hand, to repay borrowings under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility and for general corporate purposes. As of the date of this prospectus, we had \$225.0 million outstanding under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility. See Use of Proceeds.
Dividend policy	We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our ordinary shares for the foreseeable future. See Dividend Policy.
Conflicts of Interest	Affiliates of HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC and UBS Securities LLC will receive 5% or more of the net proceeds of this offering by reason of the repayment of a portion of the outstanding indebtedness under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility, as described under Use of Proceeds. Accordingly, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, and UBS Securities LLC will be deemed to have a conflict of interest within the meaning of Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA) and this offering will be conducted pursuant to the requirements of that rule. Rule 5121 requires that a qualified independent underwriter as defined in Rule 5121(f)(12) participate in the preparation of this registration statement and exercise its usual standard of due diligence with respect thereto. Barclays Capital Inc. has agreed to act as qualified independent underwriter for this offering. We have agreed to indemnify Barclays

Capital Inc. for certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act). Pursuant to Rule 5121(c), none of HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC or UBS Securities LLC, or any other underwriter that has a conflict of interest pursuant to Rule 5121, is permitted to confirm sales to any account over which they exercise discretionary authority without the specific written approval of the accountholder.

Proposed NYSE symbol	HELI.
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2,812,015 ordinary shares issuable pursuant to our 2013 Employee Share Purchase Plan, or the 2013 ESPP.

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The following table shows our summary historical consolidated financial data, for the periods and as of the dates indicated. The summary statement of operations and cash flow data for the years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and the balance sheet data as of April 30, 2012 and 2013 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the respective periods included elsewhere in this prospectus. The balance sheet data as of April 30, 2011 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements, not included in this prospectus.

The summary statement of operations and cash flow data for the six months ended October 31, 2012 and 2013 and balance sheet data as of October 31, 2013 are derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the respective periods included elsewhere in this prospectus. The balance sheet data as of October 31, 2012 are derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period not included in this prospectus. The October 31, 2012 unaudited interim consolidated balance sheet has not been reviewed by our independent registered accounting firm. In the opinion of management, our unaudited interim consolidated financial data reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal and recurring adjustments) considered necessary to fairly present our financial position for the periods presented. The results of operations for the six month periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

The summary financial data presented below is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As at and for the year ended April 30,			As at and for the six months ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Operating data:					
Revenue:					
Operating revenue	\$ 1,321,036	\$ 1,525,795	\$ 1,578,309	\$ 779,790	\$ 776,276
Reimbursable revenue	124,424	166,744	165,538	83,065	82,027
Total revenue	1,445,460	1,692,539	1,743,847	862,855	858,303
Direct costs(i)	(1,047,532)	(1,205,740)	(1,190,101)	(600,257)	(604,455)
Earnings from equity accounted investees	2,159	2,844	4,718	1,837	3,918
General and administration costs	(64,867)	(70,108)	(74,113)	(37,570)	(38,657)
Adjusted EBITDAR(ii)	335,220	419,535	484,351	226,865	219,109
Helicopter lease and associated costs(i)	(164,828)	(176,685)	(201,736)	(97,227)	(110,445)
Depreciation	(99,625)	(112,967)	(131,926)	(55,945)	(70,751)
Restructuring costs	(4,751)	(22,511)	(10,976)	(3,727)	
Asset impairments(iii)	(29,403)	(17,651)	(29,981)	(16,405)	(23,014)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	7,193	8,169	(15,483)	(4,617)	(4,421)

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Operating income	43,806	97,890	94,249	48,944	10,478
Financing charges(iv)	(140,565)	(129,778)	(157,311)	(68,290)	(86,642)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(96,759)	(31,888)	(63,062)	(19,346)	(76,164)
Income tax recovery (expense)	32,833	(48,225)	(54,452)	(6,303)	(10,800)
Loss from continuing operations	(63,926)	(80,113)	(117,514)	(25,649)	(86,964)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(3,202)	(16,107)	1,025	812	
Net loss	\$ (67,128)	\$ (96,220)	\$ (116,489)	\$ (24,837)	\$ (86,964)

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	As at and for the years ended April 30,			As at and for the six months ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Net earnings (loss) attributable to:					
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (72,197)	\$ (108,642)	\$ (119,436)	\$ (26,185)	\$ (89,321)
Net earnings attributable to non-controlling interest	5,069	12,422	2,947	1,348	2,357
Net loss	\$ (67,128)	\$ (96,220)	\$ (116,489)	\$ (24,837)	\$ (86,964)
Net loss per ordinary share attributable to controlling interest basic and diluted:					
Continuing operations	(1.57)	(2.05)	(2.59)	(0.58)	(1.92)
Discontinued operations	(0.07)	(0.35)	0.02	0.02	
Net loss per ordinary share	(1.64)	(2.40)	(2.57)	(0.56)	(1.92)
Weighted average number of ordinary stock outstanding basic and diluted	44,019,484	45,198,936	46,519,484	46,519,484	46,519,484
Pro forma net loss per ordinary share attributable to controlling interest basic and diluted:					
Net loss per ordinary share (v)			\$ (1.60)		\$ (1.23)
Pro forma weighted average number of ordinary stock outstanding basic and diluted (vi)			67,637,131		67,637,131
Balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,020	\$ 55,639	\$ 123,801	\$ 68,935	\$ 84,189
Total assets	2,790,236	2,717,143	2,893,768	2,810,210	2,890,030
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations(vii)	1,291,486	1,287,080	1,477,225	1,415,543	1,665,279
Total liabilities	2,041,535	2,054,558	2,388,349	2,180,778	2,489,747
Capital stock	5	5	5	5	5
Shareholders equity	745,614	660,910	513,681	624,923	407,460

**Other financial
information:**

Adjusted EBITDAR

margin(ii)	25%		27%		31%		29%		28%
Adjusted net loss(viii)	\$	(53,459)	\$	(83,177)	\$	(59,237)	\$	(4,102)	\$ (56,966)
HE Rate(ix)	\$	6,842	\$	8,034	\$	8,730	\$	4,413	\$ 4,292

- (i) Direct costs above excludes helicopter lease and associated costs. These costs are combined in the consolidated statement of operations, which are included in the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and the audited annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (ii) Adjusted EBITDAR is a non-GAAP measure that is defined as earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and helicopter lease and associated costs or total revenue plus earnings from equity accounted investees, less direct costs excluding helicopter lease and associated costs less general and administration costs. Adjusted EBITDAR also excludes restructuring costs, asset impairments, gain (loss) on disposal of assets and goodwill impairment, if any. These items are significant components to understanding and assessing financial performance and liquidity. Adjusted EBITDAR margin is calculated as Adjusted EBITDAR divided by total revenue less reimbursable revenue. Cost reimbursements from customers are recorded as reimbursable revenue with the related reimbursement expense in direct costs. See our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Key Financial and Operating Metrics for a further discussion of this non-GAAP measure. Additional information about our Adjusted EBITDAR, including a reconciliation of this measure to our operating income, is also provided in Note 19 of our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six

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months ended October 31, 2012 and 2013 and Note 27 of our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, each of which are included elsewhere in this prospectus. See below for our calculation of Adjusted EBITDAR Margin.

		For the years ended April 30,		For the six months ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Adjusted EBITDAR	\$ 335,220	\$ 419,535	\$ 484,351	\$ 226,865	\$ 219,109
Total revenues less reimbursable revenue	\$ 1,321,036	\$ 1,525,795	\$ 1,578,309	\$ 779,790	\$ 776,276
Adjusted EBITDAR Margin	25%	27%	31%	29%	28%

- (iii) Asset impairments includes impairment of assets held for sale, impairment of assets held for use, impairment of receivables and residual value guarantees and impairment of intangible assets if any.
- (iv) Financing charges includes interest on long-term debt, foreign exchange gain (loss) and other financing charges (income). Other financing charges includes amortization of deferred financing costs, net gain (loss) on the fair value of derivative financial instruments, interest income and expense and the other items set forth in Note 10 to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended October 31, 2012 and 2013 and Note 16 to our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, each of which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (v) Pro forma net loss per ordinary share gives effect to the application of the net proceeds of this offering to redeem 10% of the aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes at 103% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, totaling \$134.0 million as if this transaction occurred on May 1, 2012 and has reduced the interest expense by \$11.3 million and \$6.1 million for the fiscal year and interim periods, respectively.
- (vi) Pro forma weighted average number of ordinary stock outstanding gives effect to the issuance of 21,117,647 ordinary shares in this offering attributable to the redemption of 10% of the aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes at 103% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, totaling \$134.0 million, and to repay borrowings of \$225.0 million under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility as if the offering and these transactions had occurred on May 1, 2012 for the fiscal year and interim periods, respectively (excluding the remaining 8,294,353 ordinary shares issued for general corporate purposes and the additional 4,411,800 ordinary shares that may be issued by us in this offering pursuant to the underwriters' option to purchase additional ordinary shares).
- (vii) Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations is presented net of the discount and includes the premium on our senior notes and excludes a facility secured by accounts receivables. As of October 31, 2013, the facility secured by accounts receivables had a balance of \$43.4 million. See Note 2(a)(ii) to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended October 31, 2012 and 2013 and Note 4(a)(ii) to our audited annual consolidated financial statements, each of which are included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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(viii) Adjusted net loss is a non-GAAP measure that has not been prepared in accordance with GAAP, and has not been audited or reviewed by our independent auditors. This financial measure is therefore considered a non-GAAP financial measure. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Summary Results of Operations for a discussion of this non-GAAP financial measure. A description of the adjustments to and reconciliations of this non-GAAP financial measure to the most comparable GAAP financial measure is as follows:

	For the years ended April 30,			For the six months ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Adjusted net loss	\$ (53,459)	\$ (83,177)	\$ (59,237)	\$ (4,102)	\$ (56,966)
Asset impairments	(29,403)	(17,651)	(29,981)	(16,405)	(23,014)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	7,193	8,169	(15,483)	(4,617)	(4,421)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	17,891	1,819	(11,383)	3,251	(12,903)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	(9,350)	(5,380)	(405)	(2,964)	10,340
Net loss	\$ (67,128)	\$ (96,220)	\$ (116,489)	\$ (24,837)	\$ (86,964)

(ix) HE Rate is the third-party operating revenue from the Helicopter Services segment excluding reimbursable revenue divided by a weighted average factor corresponding to the number of heavy and medium helicopters in our fleet. Our heavy and medium helicopters, including owned and leased, are weighted as 100% and 50%, respectively, to arrive at a single HE count, excluding helicopters expected to be retired from our fleet. See below for our calculation of this non-GAAP measure and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for a further discussion of this non-GAAP measure.

	For the years ended April 30,			For the six months ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Helicopter Services total external revenue	\$ 1,316,238	\$ 1,526,060	\$ 1,603,403	\$ 795,821	\$ 795,365
Less: Reimbursable revenues	(124,424)	(166,744)	(165,538)	(83,065)	(82,027)
Helicopter Services operating revenue	\$ 1,191,814	\$ 1,359,316	\$ 1,437,865	\$ 712,756	\$ 713,338
Heavy Equivalent (HE)	174.2	169.2	164.7	161.5	166.2
HE Rate	\$ 6,842	\$ 8,034	\$ 8,730	\$ 4,413	\$ 4,292

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a number of risks. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, before deciding whether to invest in our ordinary shares. This prospectus also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including the considerations described below and elsewhere in this prospectus. See Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Risks Related to Our Net Losses and Our Indebtedness

We have a history of net losses.

We have incurred net losses in the past five years, including approximately \$67.1 million, \$96.2 million, \$116.5 million and \$87.0 million in the last three fiscal years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, and the six months ended October 31, 2013, respectively, and on a cumulative basis since our inception. Our net losses during this five-year period have resulted from a number of factors, including non-cash impairments of goodwill and other assets totaling \$919.0 million and interest charges related to substantial leverage incurred to acquire additional helicopters and grow our business. We may continue to incur net losses in the future and our net losses may increase in the future, including as a result of our planned helicopter acquisitions, and we cannot assure you that we will achieve or sustain profitability, or that we will continue to generate sufficient cash flow and liquidity through access to the capital markets to meet our debt and interest obligations as and when they become due.

Our level of indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in our business or our industry and place us at a competitive disadvantage.

We are highly leveraged. As of October 31, 2013, as adjusted for the consummation of this offering and the use of proceeds therefrom, our total indebtedness would have been \$1,532.4 million. Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limit our ability to fund future capital expenditures and working capital, to engage in future acquisitions or development activities, or to otherwise realize the value of our assets and opportunities fully because of the need to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments of interest and principal on our debt or to comply with any restrictive terms of our debt;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

impair our ability to obtain additional financing in the future; and

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt.

If we fail to comply with the covenants or other terms of any agreements governing our indebtedness, our creditors may have the right to accelerate the maturity of that debt and, in the case of our secured debt, foreclose upon the collateral securing that debt. Realization of any of these factors could adversely affect our financial condition.

In addition, if we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to satisfy our debt obligations, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as:

refinancing or restructuring our debt;

selling assets;

reducing or delaying capital investments; or

seeking to raise additional capital.

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However, any alternative financing plans that we undertake, if necessary, might not allow us to meet our debt obligations. Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our debt obligations, including our obligations under our outstanding senior notes, or to obtain alternative financing, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

Failure to comply with covenants contained in certain of our lease agreements could limit our ability to maintain our leased helicopter fleet and could adversely affect our business.

The terms of our helicopter lease agreements contain covenants that impose operating and financial limitations on us. Such lease agreements limit, among other things, our ability to utilize helicopters in certain jurisdictions and/or sublease helicopters, and may contain restrictions upon a change of control. A breach of lease covenants could result in an obligation to repay amounts outstanding under the lease. If such an event occurs, we may not be able to pay all amounts due under the leases or refinance such leases on terms satisfactory to us or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have in prior periods entered into discussions with specific lessors for covenant resets, amendments and waivers when we have anticipated to fail covenant obligations, and in other instances received financial support from our shareholders to avoid covenant breaches. While we do not currently anticipate any breaches, no assurance can be made that we will not in the future, or that we will be successful in negotiating covenant resets, amendments or waivers, as necessary, or that financial support will be available.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Many of the markets in which we operate are highly competitive, which may result in a loss of market share or a decrease in revenue or profit margins.

Many of the markets in which we operate are highly competitive, which could result in a loss of market share or a decrease in revenue or profit margins. Contracting for helicopter services is usually done through a competitive bidding process among those having the necessary equipment and resources. Factors that affect competition in our industry include price, reliability, safety, professional reputation, helicopter availability, equipment and quality of service. We compete against a number of helicopter operators including the other major global commercial helicopter operator, and other local and regional operators. There can be no assurance that our competitors will not be successful in capturing a share of our present or potential customer base. In addition, many oil and gas companies and government agencies to which we provide services have the financial ability to perform their own helicopter flying operations in-house should they elect to do so.

The main MRO competitors to our Heli-One business are the OEMs of helicopters and helicopter components. As such, our main competitors in this industry are also our main parts suppliers and MRO license providers. A conflict with the OEMs could result in our inability to obtain parts and licenses in a timely manner in required quantities and at competitive prices. In addition, the OEMs hold greater inventory of helicopter components, have more extensive operational experience and significantly greater capital resources. These, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on a limited number of large offshore helicopter support contracts with a limited number of customers. If any of these are terminated early or not renewed, our revenues could decline.

We rely on a limited number of large offshore helicopter support contracts with a limited number of customers. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013, revenue from Statoil ASA totaling \$245.9 million and Petrobras totaling \$247.1 million were each approximately 14% of our total revenues. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013, our top ten

customers accounted for approximately 60% of our total revenues. Many of our contracts contain clauses that allow for early termination by the customer for convenience if exercised, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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Operating helicopters involves a degree of inherent risk and we are exposed to the risk of losses from safety incidents.

Hazards, such as helicopter accidents, adverse weather conditions, darkness, collisions and fire are inherent in furnishing helicopter services and can result in personal injury and loss of life, accidents, reduced number of flight hours, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and suspension of operations or grounding of helicopters. For example, on October 22, 2012, one of our EC225 helicopters made a controlled water landing in the North Sea with no injuries to crew or passengers. All flights of all operators using the same type of helicopter were subsequently suspended for the duration of a lengthy investigation and corrective action from the manufacturer. In addition, on August 23, 2013, one of our L2 helicopters was involved in an accident in the North Sea, resulting in four fatalities among the 16 passengers and two crew members on board. The cause of the accident is not yet known and full investigations are being carried out. We voluntarily restricted the use of this model of helicopter worldwide and in the United Kingdom for a limited period. As of October 31, 2013, our global fleet of L2 helicopters had returned to commercial operations. In addition to any loss of property or liability associated with helicopter crashes, our revenue, profitability and margins would decline to the extent any of our helicopters were voluntarily or mandatorily grounded. While we seek to mitigate the financial impact of such risks and preserve our rights through commercial and other arrangements with all those involved, when available, these mitigation efforts may not be successful or available for all incidents. Our performance, profitability and margins may fluctuate from period to period as a result of such incidents and our mitigation efforts.

If we are unable to mitigate potential losses through a robust safety management and insurance coverage program, our financial condition would be jeopardized in the event of a safety or other hazardous incident.

We attempt to protect ourselves against potential losses through our safety management system and insurance coverage. However, portions of our insurance coverage is subject to deductibles and maximum coverage amounts, and we do not carry insurance against all types of losses. We cannot ensure that our existing coverage will be sufficient to protect against all losses, that we will be able to maintain our existing coverage in the future or that the premiums will not increase substantially including, potentially, in connection with the L2 accident that occurred in August 2013. See Prospectus Summary Recent Developments. Our safety management system may not be effective. In addition, terrorist activity, risk of war, accidents or other events could increase our insurance premiums. Our inability to renew our aviation insurance coverage or the loss, expropriation or confiscation of, or severe damage to, a large number of our helicopters could adversely affect our operations and possibly our financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, we are not insured for loss of profit, loss of use of our helicopters, business interruption or loss of flight hours. The loss of, or limited availability of, our liability insurance coverage, inadequate coverage from our liability insurance or substantial increases in future premiums could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to maintain standards of acceptable safety performance could have an adverse impact on our ability to attract and retain customers and could adversely impact our reputation, operations and financial performance.

Our customers consider safety and reliability as the two primary attributes when selecting a provider of helicopter transportation services. If we fail to maintain standards of safety and reliability that are satisfactory to our customers, our ability to retain current customers and attract new customers may be adversely affected. Moreover, helicopter crashes or similar disasters of another helicopter operator could impact customer confidence and lead to a reduction in customer contracts or result in the grounding of our helicopters, particularly if such helicopter crash or disaster were due to a safety fault in a type of helicopter used in our fleet. In addition, the loss of any helicopter as a result of an accident could cause significant adverse publicity and the interruption of air services to our customers, which could adversely impact our reputation, operations and financial results. Our helicopters have been involved in accidents in

the past, some of which have included loss of life and property damage.

Negative publicity may adversely impact us.

Media coverage and public statements that insinuate improper actions by us, regardless of their factual accuracy or truthfulness, may result in negative publicity, litigation or governmental investigations by regulators.

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Addressing negative publicity and any resulting litigation or investigations may distract management, increase costs and divert resources. Negative publicity may have an adverse impact on our reputation and the morale of our employees, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our fixed operating expenses and long-term contracts with customers could adversely affect our business under certain circumstances.

Our profitability is directly related to demand for our helicopter services. Because of the significant expenses related to helicopter financing, crew wages and benefits, lease costs, insurance and maintenance programs, a substantial portion of our operating expenses are fixed and must be paid even when certain helicopters are not actively servicing customers and thereby generating income. A decrease in our revenues could therefore result in a disproportionate decrease in our earnings, as a substantial portion of our operating expenses would remain unchanged. Similarly, the discontinuation of any rebates, discounts or preferential financing terms offered to us by helicopter manufacturers would have the effect of increasing our fixed expenses, and without a corresponding increase in our revenues, would negatively impact our results of operations. We expect our maintenance costs to increase to a level comparative to normal activity as the EC225 has returned to commercial operations. Nonetheless, no assurance can be given that our costs will be comparable on a period to period basis, particularly when incidents may impact our helicopters.

Our long-term helicopter services and Heli-One contracts contain pre-determined price escalation terms and conditions. Although supplier costs and other cost increases are passed through to our customers through rate increases where possible, these escalations may not be sufficient to enable us to recoup increased costs in full. In addition, because many of our contracts are long-term in nature, cost increases may not be adjusted in our contract rates until the contracts are up for renewal. In particular, in our Heli-One business, approximately 28% and 34% of our third-party Heli-One revenue in the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years, respectively, was derived from PBH contracts, where the customer pays a ratable monthly charge, typically based on the number of hours flown, for all scheduled and un-scheduled maintenance. It can be difficult to correctly estimate the cost of providing maintenance on a PBH basis. There can be no assurance that we will be able to estimate costs accurately or recover increased costs by passing these costs on to our customers. In the event that we are unable to do so, the profitability of our customer contracts and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on a small number of helicopter manufacturers.

We contract with only four manufacturers of heavy and medium helicopters: Eurocopter, Sikorsky, AgustaWestland and Bell. These manufacturers have limited availability of helicopters, particularly heavy helicopters, and we have limited alternative sources of new helicopters. If we are unable to acquire new helicopters, continue operating helicopters already in our fleet, or purchase helicopters in the secondary markets, our business would be harmed.

Lead times for delivery of new heavy and medium helicopters are long (currently at least one year and historically as long as two years) and increasing for certain models, and annual production of new heavy and medium helicopters is limited. If any of these helicopter manufacturers faced production delays due to, for example, natural disasters, labor strikes, unavailability of skilled labor or safety issues, we may experience a significant delay in the delivery of previously ordered helicopters. During these periods, we may not be able to obtain additional helicopters with acceptable pricing, delivery dates or other terms. Delivery delays or our inability to obtain acceptable helicopter orders would adversely affect our revenue and profitability and could jeopardize our ability to meet the demands of our customers and execute our growth strategy. Although we have been able to acquire sufficient helicopters to date, a lack of available helicopters or the failure of our suppliers to deliver helicopters we have ordered on a timely basis could limit our ability to take advantage of growth opportunities or jeopardize our ability to meet the demands of our customers. Additionally, lack of availability of new helicopters could result in an increase in prices for certain types of

used helicopters.

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If any of the helicopter manufacturers we contract with, or the government bodies that regulate them, identify safety issues with helicopter models we currently operate or that we intend to acquire, we may be unable to operate a portion of our fleet or could experience a delay in acquiring new helicopters, both of which would negatively affect our business. For example, in October 2012, one of our EC225 helicopters made a controlled water landing in the North Sea with no injuries to crew or passengers. All flights of all operators using the same type of helicopter were subsequently suspended for the duration of a lengthy investigation and corrective action from the manufacturer. In August 2013, one of our AS332L2 helicopters was involved in an accident in the North Sea, resulting in four fatalities, see **Risks Related to Our Business and Industry**. Operating helicopters involves a degree of inherent risk and we are exposed to the risk of losses from safety incidents. The cause of the August 2013 accident is not yet known. Regulatory investigations and political debate are currently in process or planned in the United Kingdom. The AS332L2 and the EC225 are produced by the same manufacturer, and we operate other helicopter types by this manufacturer (as of October 31, 2013, 85 helicopters in total), which total represents approximately 36% of our entire fleet. If it is ever determined that a safety issue exists across one or more model types by the same manufacturer, we may be required to suspend flight operations of a significant and material portion of our fleet.

If we are unable to fully resume operations with the AS332L2 or EC225, or are forced to suspend operations of different helicopter models, our business, financial condition and results of operations during any period in which flight operations are suspended could be affected.

We depend on a limited number of third-party suppliers for helicopter parts and subcontract services.

We rely on a few key vendors for the supply of parts and subcontract services required to maintain our helicopters. Due to high demand, these vendors could experience backlogs in their manufacturing schedules and some parts may be in limited supply from time to time, which could have an adverse impact upon our ability to maintain and repair our helicopters.

We currently obtain a substantial portion of our helicopter spare parts and components from helicopter manufacturers and maintain supply arrangements with other key suppliers. To the extent that these suppliers also supply parts for helicopters used by the military or other government organizations, parts delivery for our helicopters may be delayed during periods in which there are high levels of military or government operations. Our inability to perform timely maintenance and repairs can result in our helicopters being underutilized which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, our operations in remote locations, where delivery of these components and parts could take a significant period of time, could experience delays in our ability to maintain and repair our helicopters. While every effort is made to mitigate the impact of any such delays, this may pose a risk to our results of operations. We do not have an alternative source of supply for parts and components supplied by the main helicopter manufacturers. Failure or significant delay by these vendors in providing necessary parts could, in the absence of alternative sources of supply, have a material adverse effect on our business, including the withholding of payments by customers in certain cases. Due to our dependence on helicopter manufacturers for helicopter parts and components, we may also be subject to adverse impacts from unusually high price increases that are greater than overall inflationary trends. We might not be able to increase our contract rates. An unusually high increase in the price of parts or components that cannot be fully passed on to our customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our business requires substantial capital expenditures, lease and working capital financing. Any deterioration of current economic conditions could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations and we might be unable to obtain needed capital or financing on satisfactory terms or at all.

Our business requires substantial capital expenditures including significant ongoing investment to purchase or lease new helicopters, refinance existing leases and maintain our existing fleet. To the extent that we do not generate sufficient cash from our operations, we will need to raise additional funds through operating lease financing or other debt financing to execute our growth strategy and make the capital expenditures required to operate our business successfully.

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Concerns about a systemic impact of a potential long-term and wide-spread economic recession, increased energy costs, the availability and cost of credit, diminished business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment rates contribute to increased market volatility and diminish expectations for western and emerging economies, including the jurisdictions in which we operate. In particular, the cost of raising money in the credit markets could increase substantially as many lenders and institutional investors, concerned about the stability of the financial markets generally and about the solvency of counterparties, could increase interest rates, enact tighter lending standards and reduce and, in some cases, cease to provide funding, to borrowers. In addition, financial market instability could leave our creditors unable to meet their obligations to us.

Our ability to access capital and bank markets or the availability of lease or other financings may be restricted at a time when we would like to, or need to access capital. Such inability could have an impact on our growth plans or on our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions. In addition, our credit facilities and helicopter leases will have maintenance covenants which may need to be renegotiated from time to time, and the financial market instability could have an impact on the lenders or lessors willingness to renegotiate these covenants on reasonable terms.

We rely on the secondary used helicopter market to dispose of our older helicopters and parts due to our on-going fleet modernization efforts.

We are dependent upon the secondary used helicopters and parts market to dispose of older models of helicopters as part of our ongoing fleet modernization efforts and any spare helicopter capacity associated with the termination or non-renewal of existing contracts. If we are unable to dispose of our older helicopters and parts due to a lack of demand in the secondary market, our helicopters and parts carrying costs may increase above requirements for our current operations, or we may accept lower selling prices, resulting in losses on disposition. A failure to dispose of helicopters and parts in the secondary market could impair our ability to operate our fleet efficiently and service existing contracts or win new mandates and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulations which could increase our costs and adversely affect us.

The helicopter industry is regulated by various laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. The scope of such regulation includes infrastructure and operational issues relating to helicopters, maintenance, spare parts and route flying rights as well as safety and security requirements. We cannot fully anticipate all changes that might be made to the laws and regulations to which we are subject nor the possible impact of such changes. These changes could subject us to additional costs and restrictions.

We are subject to governmental regulation that limits foreign ownership of aircraft companies. Based on regulations in various jurisdictions in which we operate, our authorizations, licenses and certificates may be suspended or revoked and we may lose our ability to operate within these regions if certain levels of local ownership are not maintained. See Note 2 to the interim unaudited consolidated financial statements and Note 4 to the annual audited consolidated financials included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our ability to conduct our business is dependent on our ability to maintain authorizations, licenses and certificates, which in many jurisdictions require us to subcontract with third-parties to obtain required helicopter operating leases. We are routinely audited to ensure compliance with all flight operation and helicopter maintenance requirements. There can be no assurance that we will pass all such audits. Our failure to pass such audits or any breach of regulations applicable to us could result in fines, adverse publicity or grounding of our helicopters, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, especially if a regulatory

breach were to lead to a helicopter crash or accident. Changes in laws or regulations could have a material adverse impact on our cost of operations or revenues from operations.

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If we are unable to maintain required government-issued licenses for our operations or if our ownership in our foreign partners exceeds permitted levels, we will be unable to conduct helicopter operations in the applicable jurisdiction, as outlined below.

Europe

Approximately 25% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013 originated from helicopter flying services provided by subsidiaries of EEA Helicopter Operations B.V., or EHOB, a Dutch Company 49.9% owned by us. These subsidiaries operate in the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland (member states of the European Union, or the EU, and Norway (member state of the EEA). To operate helicopters in the EU and EEA, an operator must be licensed by the applicable national Civil Aviation Authority. Under applicable European law, an operator must be effectively controlled and majority owned by nationals of member states of the EU or the EEA to maintain its license. We believe that the majority shareholder in EHOB is an EU national and therefore these subsidiaries are currently majority owned and effectively controlled within the meaning of European Union and European Economic Area licensing requirements. Any change in the national status of the majority shareholder in EHOB could affect the licenses of these subsidiaries.

Canada

Our helicopter operations in Canada are conducted through CHC Helicopters Canada Inc., a company in which we hold a minority interest. Our flying operations are regulated by Transport Canada and are conducted under that company's AOC. Our ability to conduct our helicopter operating business in Canada is dependent on our ability to maintain our relationship with CHC Helicopters Canada Inc. Our helicopter operations in certain other countries are conducted pursuant to an AOC issued by the Minister of Transport (Canada) under the provisions of the Aeronautics Act (Canada) for approximately 20 helicopters which our wholly owned subsidiary holds pursuant to an exemption until 2015. If we are unable to extend the ministerial exemption pursuant to which this certificate is issued, we will need to obtain licenses and certificates issued by the countries in which we conduct such operations or reach an agreement with CHC Helicopters Canada Inc. and/or customers in such countries to transfer the operations there to CHC Helicopters Canada Inc. We cannot give any assurance that we will be able to either extend the ministerial exemption, obtain local licenses and certificates or transfer such operations to CHC Helicopters Canada Inc., either at all or on acceptable terms.

Australia

Civil aviation in Australia is governed by the Civil Aviation Act 1988 (Cwlth) of Australia, and regulations made thereunder. To operate a helicopter in Australia, it must be registered with the Australian Civil Aviation Safety Authority and a Certificate of Airworthiness must be obtained, be valid and be in effect. The operation of a helicopter for a commercial purpose into, out of, or within Australian territory can only be undertaken as authorized by an Air Operators Certificate. Our ability to offer our helicopter transportation services in Australia is dependent on maintaining this certificate.

Brazil

Approximately 16% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013 originated from helicopter flying services provided by a subsidiary of Brazilian Helicopter Holdings S.A., or BHH, a Brazilian Company 60% owned by us. This subsidiary operates in Brazil. To operate helicopters in Brazil, an operator must be licensed by the applicable national Civil Aviation Authority. Under applicable Brazilian law, in order to maintain its license, an operator must be controlled by nationals of Brazil and its officers must be Brazilian as well. By control, Brazilian aviation legislation

refers to holding of at least 80% of operator's voting shares. We believe that the majority holder of voting shares in BHH is a Brazilian national and therefore this subsidiary is currently controlled within the meaning of Brazil licensing requirements. Any change in the national status of the majority shareholder in BHH and/or in the nationality of the officers of this subsidiary could affect the licenses of BHH.

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Our helicopter operations in Brazil are conducted through BHS – Brazilian Helicopter Services Táxi Aéreo S.A., the above-mentioned subsidiary of BHH. Our flying operations are regulated by the National Agency for Civil Aviation and are conducted under that company's AOC. Our ability to conduct our helicopter operating business in Brazil is dependent on our ability to maintain such AOC. If we are unable to keep such AOC, we will be prevented from performing flying operations in Brazil.

Other Countries and Regulations

Our operations in other foreign jurisdictions are regulated to various degrees by the governments of such jurisdictions and must be conducted in compliance with those regulations and, where applicable, in accordance with our air service licenses and AOC. These regulations may require us to obtain a license to operate in that country, may favor local companies or require operating permits that can only be obtained by locally registered companies and may impose other nationality requirements. In such cases, we partner with local persons, but there is no assurance regarding which foreign governmental regulations may be applicable in the future to our helicopter operations and whether we would be able to comply with them.

The revocation of any of the licenses discussed above or the termination of any of the relationships with local parties discussed above could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our MRO business, Heli-One, could suffer if licenses issued by the OEMs and/or governmental authorities are not renewed or we cannot obtain additional licenses.

Our MRO business, Heli-One, receives a significant portion of its third-party revenue from activities that require licenses from the OEMs and governmental authorities. The Heli-One business may require additional licenses to grow. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain such licenses from the OEMs and/or governmental authorities on acceptable terms or at all. Furthermore, our MRO business could decline if existing licenses are revoked or cannot be renewed upon the expiration of existing terms.

We derive significant revenue from non-wholly owned variable interest entities. If we are unable to maintain good relations with the other owners of such non-wholly owned entities, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.

Local aviation regulations require us to operate through non-wholly owned entities with local shareholders. We conduct many of our international operations through entities in which we have a minority investment or through strategic alliances with foreign partners. We derive significant amounts of revenue from these entities. For the six months ended October 31, 2013, we derived \$528.3 million of revenue, representing 62% of our total revenue from variable interest entities owned in part by local shareholders. We depend to some extent upon good relations with our local shareholders to ensure profitable operations. These shareholders may have interests that are not always aligned with ours. These shareholders are not required to provide any funding that these entities may require. Furthermore, certain shareholders' agreements with local shareholders contain call arrangements which allow the local shareholder to elect to purchase our shares and/or require us to bear all of the losses of these entities. The calls are exercisable in certain circumstances, including liquidation and events of default. In the event shareholder disputes arise or we lose our interest in these entities and/or find other local partners, this could negatively impact our revenues and profit sharing from these entities, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our operations may suffer due to political and economic uncertainty.

Risks associated with some of our operations include political, social and economic instability, war, terrorism and civil disturbances or other events that may limit or disrupt markets, expropriation without fair compensation, requirements to award contracts, concessions or licenses to nationals, international exchange restrictions and

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currency fluctuations, changing political conditions and monetary policies of foreign governments. Any of these events could materially adversely affect our ability to provide services to our customers. Certain of our helicopter leases and loan agreements impose limitations on our ability, including requiring the prior approval of the lessor or the lender, to locate particular helicopters in certain countries. We cannot provide assurance that these limitations will not affect our ability to allocate resources in the future to meet our operational needs.

Our business in countries with a history of corruption and transactions with foreign governments increases the compliance risks associated with our international activities.

Our international operations could expose us to trade and economic sanctions or other restrictions imposed by the United States or other governments or organizations. The U.S. Department of Justice, or the DOJ, and other federal agencies and authorities have a broad range of civil and criminal penalties at their disposal to impose against corporations and individuals for violations of trading sanctions laws, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA, and other federal statutes. Under trading sanctions laws, the government may seek to impose modifications to business practices, including cessation of business activities in sanctioned countries, and modifications to compliance programs, which may increase compliance costs, and could subject us to fines, penalties and other sanctions. If any of the risks described above were to materialize, they could adversely impact our financial condition or results of operations.

These laws also prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have operations, deal with government entities and have contracts in countries known to experience corruption. Our activities in these countries create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of our employees, consultants, sales agents or associates that could be in violation of various laws including the FCPA, even though these parties are not always subject to our control. Our existing safeguards and procedures might prove to be less than fully effective, and our employees, consultants, sales agents or associates might engage in conduct for which we could be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA could result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we could be subject to other liabilities that could negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, from time to time, we and our subsidiaries are subject to investigation by various government agencies in the jurisdictions in which we operate. In 2006, we voluntarily disclosed to the U.S. Office of Foreign Asset Control, or the OFAC, that our subsidiary, formerly operating as Schreiner Airways might have violated applicable U.S. laws and regulations by re-exporting to Iran, Sudan, and Libya certain helicopters, related parts, map data, operation and maintenance manuals, and aircraft parts for third-party customers. OFAC's investigation is ongoing and we continue to fully cooperate. Should the U.S. government determine that these activities violated applicable laws and regulations, we or our subsidiaries could be subject to civil or criminal penalties, including fines and/or suspension of the privilege to engage in trading activities involving goods, software and technology subject to U.S. jurisdiction. At January 6, 2014, it is not possible to determine the outcome of this matter, or the significance, if any, to our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws, rules, regulations and ordinances that could have an adverse impact on our business.

We are subject to extensive laws, rules, regulations and ordinances in the various jurisdictions in which we operate relating to pollution and protection of the environment and to human health and safety, including those relating to discharge of noise, emissions to the air, releases or discharges to soil or water, the use, storage and disposal of petroleum and other regulated materials and the remediation of contaminated sites.

Our operations, including helicopter maintenance and helicopter fueling, involve the use, handling, storage and disposal of materials that may be classified as hazardous to human health and safety and to the environment. Laws protecting the environment have become more stringent in recent years and may, in certain circumstances, impose liability for the investigation and cleanup of releases of regulated materials and related environmental

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damage without regard to negligence or fault. These laws also might expose us to liability for the conduct of, or conditions caused by, others such as historic spills of regulated materials at our facilities, for acts that were in compliance with all applicable laws at the time such acts were performed, and for contamination at third-party sites where substances were sent for off-site treatment or disposal. Additionally, any failure by us to comply with applicable environmental, health and safety or planning laws and regulations could result in governmental authorities or other third parties taking action against our business that could adversely impact our operations and financial condition, including the:

issuance of administrative, civil and criminal penalties;

denial or revocation of permits or other authorizations;

imposition of limitations on our operations; and

performance of site investigatory, remedial or other corrective actions.

In addition, changes in laws or regulations protecting the environment may result in changes in the regulation of the offshore oil and gas industry, which in turn could adversely affect us. We cannot predict the likelihood of change to any of these laws or in their enforcement or the impact that any such change, or any discovery of previously unknown conditions, could have on our costs and financial position.

We are subject to many different forms of taxation in various jurisdictions throughout the world, which could lead to disagreements with tax authorities regarding the application of tax laws.

We are subject to many different forms of taxation including, but not limited to, income tax, withholding tax, commodity tax and payroll-related taxes. Tax law and administration is extremely complex and often requires us to make subjective determinations. The tax authorities in the various jurisdictions where we conduct business might not agree with the determinations that are made by us with respect to the application of tax law. Such disagreements could result in lengthy legal disputes and, ultimately, in the payment of substantial funds to the government authorities of foreign and local jurisdictions where we carry on business or provide goods or services, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our estimate of tax related assets, liabilities, recoveries and expenses incorporates significant assumptions. These assumptions include, but are not limited to, the tax laws in various jurisdictions, the effect of tax treaties between jurisdictions, taxable income projections, and the benefits of various restructuring plans. To the extent that such assumptions differ from actual results, we may have to record additional income tax expenses and liabilities.

We are exposed to foreign currency risks.

Our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. However, a significant portion of our revenue and operating expenses are denominated in currencies consisting primarily of Pound Sterling, Norwegian Kroner, Canadian Dollars, Australian Dollars and the Euro. The functional currencies of many of our subsidiaries are non-U.S. currencies. There can be no assurances that our foreign currency risk management strategies will be effective and that foreign currency fluctuations will not adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. See

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our failure to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates effectively could unfavorably affect our financial performance.

We currently utilize derivative instruments to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in certain foreign currency exchange rates. These instruments may involve elements of market risk in excess of the amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and

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Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk elsewhere in this prospectus. Further, our financial results from operations of our subsidiaries which incur revenue and operating expenses in currencies other than U.S. dollars may be negatively affected if we fail to execute or if we improperly hedge our exposure to currency fluctuations.

We are exposed to credit risks.

We are exposed to credit risk on our financial investments which depends on the ability of our counterparties to fulfill their obligations to us. We manage credit risk by entering into arrangements with established counterparties and through the establishment of credit policies and limits, which are applied in the selection of counterparties.

Credit risk on financial instruments arises from the potential for counterparties to default on their contractual obligations and is limited to those contracts on which we would incur a loss in replacing the instrument. We limit our credit risk by dealing only with counterparties that possess investment grade credit ratings and monitor our concentration risk with counterparties on an ongoing basis. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure for financial assets.

Credit risk arises on our trade receivables from the unexpected loss in cash and earnings when a customer cannot meet its obligation to us or when the value of security provided declines. To mitigate trade credit risk, we have developed credit policies that include the review, approval and monitoring of new customers, annual credit evaluations and credit limits. There can be no assurance that our risk mitigation strategies will be effective and that credit risk will not adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our customers may seek to shift risk to us.

We give to and receive from our customers indemnities relating to damages caused or sustained by us in connection with our operations. Our customers' changing views on risk allocation could cause us to accept greater risk to win new business or could result in us losing business if we are not prepared to take such risks. To the extent that we accept such additional risk, and seek to insure against it, our insurance premiums could rise.

Our operations are largely dependent upon the level of activity in the oil and gas industry.

To varying degrees, activity levels in the oil and gas industry are affected by long-term trends in oil and gas prices. Historically, the prices for oil and gas have been volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors beyond our control, such as:

actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil producing countries to control prices or change production levels;

general economic and political conditions, both worldwide and in the regions in which we operate;

governmental regulation and policy;

the price and availability of alternative fuels;

advances in exploration, development and production technology; and

the effects of hostilities or instability in oil-producing countries or the regions in which they are located.

We cannot predict future oil and gas price movements. Any prolonged reduction in oil and gas prices could depress the level of helicopter activity in support of exploration and, to a lesser extent, production activity and, therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013, revenue generated by helicopter transportation services for the oil and gas industry was approximately 81% of our total revenues.

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Additionally, an increase in onshore fracking, which generally does not require use of our helicopter services, could have an adverse effect on our operations. If onshore fracking were to meaningfully increase in the international markets in which we operate, and if it were to drive a meaningful increase in the supply of hydrocarbons available to the markets we serve, it could potentially adversely impact the level of activity in our offshore oil and gas markets and the demand for our helicopter services.

Our customers are primarily in the oil and gas industry and, as a result, changes in economic and industry conditions could expose us to additional credit risk.

The majority of our customers are engaged in oil and gas production, exploration and development. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013, revenue generated by helicopter transportation services from oil and gas customers represented approximately 81% of our total revenues. This concentration could impact the overall exposure to credit risk because changes in economic and industry conditions that adversely affect the oil and gas industry could affect the majority of our customers. We generally do not require letters of credit or other collateral to support our trade receivables. Accordingly, a sudden or protracted downturn in the economic condition of the oil and gas industry could adversely impact our ability to collect our receivables and thus impact our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are highly dependent upon the level of activity in the North Sea, which is a mature exploration and production region.

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2013, approximately 44% of our gross revenue was derived from helicopter services provided to customers operating in the North Sea. The North Sea is a mature exploration and production region that has undergone substantial seismic survey and exploration activity for many years. Because a large number of oil and gas properties in this region have already been drilled, additional prospects of sufficient size and quality could be more difficult to identify. Generally, the production from these drilled oil and gas properties is declining. In the future, production could decline to the point that such properties are no longer economical to operate, in which case, our services with respect to such properties will no longer be needed. Oil and gas companies might not identify sufficient additional drilling sites to replace those that become depleted or cease to be economically viable. If activity in oil and gas exploration, development and production in the North Sea materially declines, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. We cannot predict the levels of activity in this or any other geographic area.

If oil and gas companies undertake cost reduction methods, there may be an adverse effect on our business.

Oil and gas companies engaged in the production, exploration and development sector continually seek to implement measures aimed at reducing costs, including the cost of helicopter support operations. For example, oil and gas companies in some circumstances have reduced manning levels on both old and new platforms, rigs and other installations by using new technology to permit unmanned operations, which could increase the length of offshore shifts and reduce the frequency of transportation of employees. The implementation of such measures could reduce the demand for helicopter transportation services and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Reductions in spending on helicopter services by government agencies could lead to modifications of SAR and EMS contract terms or delays in receiving payments, which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We receive significant revenue from government agencies in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Australia. Any reductions in the budgets of government agencies for spending on helicopter services, implementations of cost savings

measures by government agencies, imposed modifications of contract term or delays in collecting receivables owed to us by our government agency customers or loss of contracts could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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In addition, there are inherent risks in contracting with government agencies. Applicable laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate may enable our government agency customers to (i) terminate contracts for convenience, (ii) reduce, modify or cancel contracts or subcontracts if requirements or budgetary constraints change and/or (iii) terminate contracts or adjust their terms.

Failure to develop or implement new technologies and disruption to our systems could affect our results of operations.

Many of the helicopters we operate are characterized by changing technology, introductions and enhancements of models of helicopters and services and shifting customer demands, including technology preferences. Our future growth and financial performance will depend in part upon our ability to develop market and integrate new services and to accommodate the latest technological advances and customer preferences. In addition, the introduction of new technologies or services that compete with our services could result in our revenues decreasing over time. If we are unable to upgrade our operations or fleet with the latest technological advances in a timely manner, or at all, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer. Any disruption to computers, communication systems or other technical equipment used by us and our fleet could significantly impair our ability to operate our business efficiently and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on information technology, and if we are unable to protect against service interruptions, data corruption, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches, our operations could be disrupted and our business could be negatively affected.

We rely on information technology networks and systems to process, transmit and store electronic and financial information; to coordinate our business across our global operation bases; and to communicate within our company and with customers, suppliers, partners and other third-parties. These information technology systems, including the system at our global operations center in Irving, Texas, may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns, hardware or software failures, power outages, computer viruses, cyber attacks, telecommunication failures, user errors or catastrophic events. If our information technology systems suffer severe damage, disruption or shutdown, and our business continuity plans do not effectively resolve the issues in a timely manner, our operations could be disrupted and our business could be negatively affected. In addition, cyber attacks could lead to potential unauthorized access and disclosure of confidential information, and data loss and corruption. There is no assurance that we will not experience these service interruptions or cyber attacks in the future.

Assimilating any future material acquisitions into our company may strain our resources and have an adverse effect on our business.

The assimilation of any future material acquisitions we may make will require substantial time, effort, attention and dedication of management resources and may distract management from ordinary operations. The transition process could create a number of potential challenges and adverse consequences, including the possible unexpected loss of key employees, customers or suppliers, a possible loss of revenues or an increase in operating or other costs. Inefficiencies and difficulties may arise because of unfamiliarity with new assets and the business associated with them, new geographic areas and new regulatory systems. These types of challenges and uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may not be able to effectively manage the combined operations and assets or realize any of the anticipated benefits of future material acquisitions.

The loss of key personnel could affect our growth and future success.

Loss of the services of key management personnel at our corporate and regional headquarters without being able to attract personnel of equal ability could have a material adverse effect upon us.

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Our ability to attract and retain qualified pilots, mechanics, technicians and other highly-trained personnel is an important factor in determining our future success. The market for these experienced and highly trained personnel is competitive and may become more competitive. Accordingly, we cannot be assured that we will be successful in our efforts to attract and retain such personnel in the future. A limited supply of qualified applicants may contribute to wage increases that increase the related costs to us. Our failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Labor problems could adversely affect us.

Certain of our employees in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Brazil, Canada and Australia (collectively, approximately 73% of our employees as of October 31, 2013) are represented under collective bargaining or union agreements. Any disputes over the terms of these agreements or our potential inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with the unions that represent our employees could result in strikes, work stoppages or other slowdowns by the affected workers. Periodically, certain groups of our employees who are not covered under a collective bargaining agreement consider entering into such an agreement.

If our unionized workers engage in a strike, work stoppage or other slowdown, other employees elect to become unionized, existing labor agreements are renegotiated, or future labor agreements contain terms that are unfavorable to us, we could experience a disruption of our operations or higher ongoing labor costs, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If the assets in our defined benefit pension plans are not sufficient to meet the plans' obligations, we could be required to make substantial cash contributions and our liquidity could be adversely affected.

We sponsor funded and unfunded defined benefit pension plans for our employees principally in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Norway. As of April 30, 2013, there was an \$87.7 million funding deficit related to our various defined benefit pension plans which require ongoing funding by us.

Our estimate of liabilities and expenses for pensions incorporates significant assumptions, including the interest rate used to discount future liabilities and expected long-term rates of return on plan assets. Our pension contributions and expenses, results of operations, liquidity or shareholders' equity in a particular period could be materially adversely affected by market returns that are less than the plans' expected long-term rates of return, a decline in the rate used to discount future liabilities and changes in the currency exchange rates. If the assets of our pension plans do not achieve expected investment returns for a fiscal year, such deficiency may result in increases in pension expense. Changing economic conditions, poor pension investment returns or other factors may require us to make substantial cash contributions to the pension plans in the future, preventing the use of such cash for other purposes and adversely affecting our liquidity.

Adverse results of legal proceedings could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We are subject to and may in the future be subject to a variety of legal proceedings and claims that arise out of the ordinary conduct of our business. Results of legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Irrespective of its merits, litigation may be both lengthy and disruptive to our operations and could cause significant expenditure and diversion of management attention. We may be faced with significant monetary damages or injunctive relief against us that could materially adversely affect a portion of our business operations or materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations should we fail to prevail in certain matters.

In the event we are or become treated as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our U.S. shareholders could be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.

In the event we are or become a PFIC, U.S. Holders (as defined in Taxation Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations) of our ordinary shares could be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax

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consequences. These consequences include the following: (i) if our ordinary shares are marketable stock for purposes of the PFIC rules and a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election with respect to its ordinary shares, the U.S. Holder will be required to include annually in its U.S. federal taxable income an amount reflecting any year-end increase in the value of its ordinary shares, (ii) if a U.S. Holder does not make a mark-to-market election, it may incur significant additional U.S. federal income taxes on income resulting from certain distributions on, or any gain from the disposition of, our ordinary shares, as such income generally would be allocated over the U.S. Holder's holding period for its ordinary shares and subject to tax at the highest rates of U.S. federal income taxation in effect for such years, with an interest charge then imposed on the deferral of the resulting taxes with respect to such income, and (iii) dividends paid by us would not be eligible for reduced individual rates of U.S. federal income taxation in any year in which we are treated as a PFIC and in any year immediately following a year in which we are treated as a PFIC. In addition, U.S. Holders that own an interest in a PFIC are required to file additional U.S. federal tax information returns under guidance that has yet to be finalized. A U.S. Holder may not make a mark-to-market election with respect to any of our subsidiaries that are PFICs to mitigate the adverse tax consequences applicable under the PFIC rules attributable to any such subsidiary. See **Taxation** **Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations** **Passive Foreign Investment Company Consequences**.

The classification of our gross operating income as income from services, which should not be considered passive income for purposes of the PFIC income test, or rents, which could be passive income for that purpose, is a facts and circumstances determination that takes into consideration many factors and the weight that should be given to each factor and is currently subject to significant uncertainty under the U.S. federal income tax law. We believe that our gross operating income should be classified principally as income from services and not from rents, and that, accordingly, we should not be a PFIC under the PFIC income test. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, will agree with our conclusion and that the IRS would not successfully challenge our position. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we are not currently a PFIC and that we will not be a PFIC in the future under the PFIC income test.

Risks Related to Our Ownership Structure

We are controlled by our financial sponsor, which might have interests that conflict with ours or the interests of our other shareholders.

We are controlled by First Reserve, which can determine the outcome of matters to be decided by our shareholders. Circumstances may occur in which the interests of First Reserve could be in conflict with our interests or the interests of our other shareholders. For example, First Reserve is in the business of making investments in companies and might from time to time in the future acquire interests in businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or that are suppliers or customers of ours. Further, if First Reserve pursues such acquisitions or makes further investments in our industry, those acquisitions and investment opportunities might not be available to us. So long as First Reserve continues to directly or indirectly own a significant amount of our equity, even if such amount is less than 50%, it will continue to be able to influence our decisions. In addition, this concentration of ownership could have the effect of delaying, preventing or deterring a change of control of our company, could deprive shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their ordinary shares as part of a sale of our company and might ultimately affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

Upon the listing of our ordinary shares on the NYSE, we will be a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules and, as a result, will qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. You will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to such requirements.

After the completion of this offering, funds affiliated with First Reserve will continue to beneficially own a majority of the voting power of our ordinary shares eligible to vote in the election of our directors. As a result, we will be a controlled company within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of the NYSE. Under these rules,

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a company of which more than 50% of the voting power in the election of directors is held by an individual, group or another company is a controlled company and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements, including the requirements that, within one year of the date of the listing of our ordinary shares:

we have a board of directors that is comprised of a majority of independent directors, as defined under the rules of the NYSE;

we have a compensation committee that is comprised entirely of independent directors; and

we have a nominating and corporate governance committee that is comprised entirely of independent directors.

Following this offering, we intend to utilize these exemptions. As a result, a majority of the directors on our board of directors will not be independent. In addition, the compensation committee and the corporate governance committee of our board of directors will not consist entirely of independent directors or be subject to annual performance evaluations. Accordingly, you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of the NYSE.

Risks Related to this Offering and Ownership of Our Ordinary Shares

You will experience an immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of the ordinary shares you purchase in this offering.

The initial public offering price per share of our ordinary shares is substantially higher than the as adjusted net tangible book value per share of our ordinary shares will be immediately after this offering. As a result, you may pay a price per share that substantially exceeds the book value of our assets after subtracting our liabilities. Investors who purchase ordinary shares in this offering will be diluted by \$13.82 per share after giving effect to the sale of ordinary shares in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share, which represents the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. If we grant options in the future to our employees, and those options are exercised or other issuances of ordinary shares are made, there will be further dilution. See Dilution.

There may be sales of a substantial amount of our ordinary shares after this offering by our current shareholders, and these sales could cause the price of our ordinary shares to fall.

After this offering, there will be 75,931,484 ordinary shares outstanding (or 80,343,284 ordinary shares if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional ordinary shares from us). Of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares, all the shares sold in this offering will be freely transferable, except for any shares held by our affiliates, as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Immediately following the completion of this offering, funds affiliated with First Reserve will own an approximate 60.5% indirect economic and voting interest in us through CHC Cayman, which will own approximately 61.3% of our outstanding ordinary shares (or 57.9% if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional ordinary shares in full). These percentage ownership levels could change in the future. For more information, see Principal Shareholders.

Each of our directors, executive officers and First Reserve have entered into a lock-up agreement with representatives of the underwriters, which regulates, among other things, their sales and transfers of ordinary shares for a period of

180 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to certain exceptions and automatic extensions in certain circumstances. See [Shares Eligible for Future Sale](#) [Lock-Up Agreements](#).

Sales of substantial amounts of our ordinary shares in the public market after this offering, including by us or First Reserve or the perception that such sales will occur, could adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares and make it difficult for us to raise funds through securities offerings in the future. Of the ordinary shares to be outstanding after the offering, the ordinary shares offered by this prospectus will be eligible for immediate sale in the public market without restriction by persons other than our affiliates.

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There has been no prior trading market for our ordinary shares, and an active trading market might not develop or be sustained following this offering. The market price of our ordinary shares may be volatile, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Prior to this offering, our ordinary shares have not been traded in a public market. We cannot predict the extent to which a trading market will develop or how liquid that market might become. The initial public offering price may not be indicative of prices that will prevail in the trading market. The trading price of our ordinary shares following this offering is, therefore, likely to be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations in price in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

changes in financial estimates, including our ability to meet our future revenue and operating profit or loss projections;

fluctuations in our operating results or those of our competitors;

fluctuations in the economic performance or market valuations of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;

fluctuations in worldwide prices of and demand for oil and natural gas;

economic developments in the offshore oil and gas industry as a whole;

general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of related markets;

announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, new products, significant contracts or orders, commercial relationships or capital commitments;

the existence of operating risks inherent in our business, including the possibility of declining safety performance;

commencement of or our involvement in litigation;

disruption to our operations;

our ability to maintain our fleet of helicopters;

any major change in our board of directors or management;

political or social conditions in the markets where we operate;

changes in governmental regulations;

changes in foreign exchange rates and controls; and

changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for providers of helicopter services to the worldwide offshore oil and gas industry in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These fluctuations may be even more pronounced in the trading market shortly following this offering. These broad market and industry factors may cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decrease, regardless of our actual operating performance. These trading price fluctuations could also make it more difficult for us to use our ordinary shares as a means to make acquisitions or to use options to purchase our ordinary shares to attract and retain employees. If the market price of our ordinary shares after this offering does not exceed the initial public offering price, you might not realize any return on your investment in us and might lose some or all of your investment. In addition, in the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. Any such litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

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We are a holding company and, accordingly, are dependent upon distributions from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and pay dividends.

We are a holding company and have no business operations of our own. We have no independent means of generating revenue. As a result, we are dependent on loans, dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to pay our expenses and to pay any cash dividends. There can be no assurance that our subsidiaries will generate sufficient cash flow to dividend or distribute funds to us or that applicable laws, their operating documents and contractual restrictions, including negative covenants in our or their debt instruments, will permit such dividends or distributions. Our debt instruments currently restrict the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make distributions to us. See also Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and distract our management.

As a public company, we will be subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. These requirements may place a strain on our systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires that we file annual and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. To maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls, we will need to commit significant resources, hire additional staff and provide additional management oversight. We will be implementing additional procedures and processes for the purpose of addressing the standards and requirements applicable to public companies. These activities may divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We expect to incur significant additional annual expenses related to these steps and, among other things, additional directors and officers' liability insurance, director fees, reporting requirements, transfer agent fees, hiring additional accounting, legal and administrative personnel, increased auditing and legal fees and similar expenses.

We have identified significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting, and our internal controls may not meet all of the standards contemplated by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business and ordinary share price.

In connection with the preparation of our fiscal 2013 financial statements, we concluded that we had three significant deficiencies as of April 30, 2013. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of our financial reporting, including the audit committee of the board of directors. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The significant deficiencies we identified related to our lack of sufficient controls relating to the operations of our IT general controls and of control over certain vendor statement reconciliations. We believe that we have remediated these significant deficiencies as of October 31, 2013. In December 2013 we concluded we had an additional significant deficiency as of October 31, 2013 as the result of the failure to adequately identify one of our contractual arrangements and analyze it from an accounting perspective. We believe this item has been remediated as of the date hereof. Specifically, we remediated our controls by implementing processes to ensure our database data change logs are properly configured, monitored and reviewed on a daily basis. In addition, we have enhanced our review processes to ensure that data changes made to critical or restricted data follow our change management and approval procedures, implemented a new process to reconcile our accounts

payable sub-ledger and accrued liabilities balances to certain vendor statements on a monthly basis, and enhanced our disclosure control process. No assurance can be given that we have adequately remediated these significant deficiencies or that we will not discover additional significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, or that they could not occur in the future.

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Our internal control over financial reporting currently may not meet the standards contemplated by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act that we will eventually be required to meet. If we are not able to complete our assessment of internal controls over financial reporting accordance with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, our independent registered public accounting firm might not be able to certify as to their adequacy.

Matters affecting our internal control might cause us to be unable to report our financial information on a timely basis and thereby subject us to adverse regulatory consequences, including sanctions by the SEC or violations of applicable stock exchange listing rules, which could result in a breach of the covenants under our financing arrangements. There also could be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of investor confidence in us and the reliability of our financial statements. Confidence in the reliability of our financial statements also could suffer if we or our independent registered public accounting firm were to report a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. This could materially adversely affect us and lead to a decline in the price of our ordinary shares.

If securities analysts or industry analysts downgrade our ordinary shares, publish negative research or reports or fail to publish reports about our business, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our ordinary shares will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us, our business and our market. If one or more analysts adversely change their recommendation regarding our stock or our competitors' stock, our share price would likely decline. If one or more analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets which in turn could cause our share price or trading volume to decline.

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance and investor expectations, which would likely cause our share price to decline.

From time to time, we may release guidance in our earnings releases, earnings conference calls or otherwise, regarding our future performance that represent our management's estimates as of the date of release. If given, this guidance, which will include forward-looking statements, will be based on projections prepared by our management. Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. The principal reason that we expect to release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. With or without our guidance, analysts and other investors may publish expectations regarding our business, financial performance and results of operations. We do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any such third persons.

Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions of the guidance furnished by us will not materialize or will vary significantly from actual results. If our actual performance does not meet or exceed our guidance or investor expectations, the trading price of our ordinary shares is likely to decline.

Provisions of our articles of association and Cayman Islands corporate law may discourage or prevent an acquisition of us which could adversely affect the value of our ordinary shares.

Provisions of our memorandum and articles of association and Cayman Islands law may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control or changes in our management. Our memorandum and articles of association will contain provisions that:

permit our board of directors to issue, without any further vote or action by our shareholders, preferred shares in one or more series and, with respect to each series, to fix the number of shares constituting

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the series and the designation of the series, the voting powers (if any) of the shares of such series, and the preferences and other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions, of the shares of the series; and

will provide for our board of directors to be a classified board.

The foregoing provisions may impose various impediments to the ability of a third-party to acquire control of us, even if a change of control would be beneficial to our existing shareholders.

Our organizational documents contain a variety of anti-takeover provisions that could delay, deter or prevent a change in control.

Various provisions of our organizational documents and Cayman Islands law may delay, deter or prevent a change in control of us that is not approved by our board of directors. These provisions include:

a classified board of directors;

a requirement that annual general meetings of shareholders be called by only a majority of the board of directors or by the Chairman of the board of directors or in the case of extraordinary general meetings, by a majority of the board of directors, by the Chairman of the board of directors or by shareholders holding not less than a majority of our shares then outstanding;

advance notice requirements for shareholder proposals and nominations;

limitations on the ability of shareholders to amend, alter or repeal our organizational documents; and

the authority of the board of directors to issue preferred shares with such terms as the board of directors may determine.

Shareholder rights under Cayman Islands law may differ materially from shareholder rights in the United States, which could adversely affect the ability of us and our shareholders to protect our and their interests.

We are a company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our memorandum and articles of association, as amended and restated from time to time, by the Companies Law (as revised) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are to a large extent governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands, as well as from English common law, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority but are not binding on a court in the Cayman Islands. In particular, some jurisdictions, such as the state of Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate laws. Moreover, we could be involved in a corporate combination in which dissenting shareholders would have no rights comparable to appraisal rights that would otherwise ordinarily be available to dissenting shareholders of United States corporations. Also, our Cayman Islands counsel is not aware of a

significant number of reported class actions having been brought in Cayman Islands courts. Such actions are ordinarily available in respect of United States corporations in U.S. courts. Finally, Cayman Islands companies might not have standing to initiate shareholder derivative actions before the federal courts of the United States. As a result, our public shareholders could face different considerations in protecting their interests in actions against our management, directors or financial sponsor than would shareholders of a corporation incorporated in a jurisdiction in the United States, and our ability to protect our interests may be limited if we are harmed in a manner that would otherwise enable us to sue in a United States federal court. See Description of Share Capital Material Differences in Corporate Law.

As a holder of the ordinary shares, you might have difficulty obtaining or enforcing a judgment against us because we are incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands.

Because we are a Cayman Islands company, there is uncertainty as to whether the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands would recognize or enforce judgments of United States courts obtained against us predicated

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upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof, or be competent to hear original actions brought in the Cayman Islands against us predicated upon the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof.

Our financial sponsor may compete with us, and our memorandum and articles of association contain a provision that expressly permits our non-employee directors to compete with us.

First Reserve may compete with us for investments in our business. There is no assurance that any conflicts of interest created by such competition will be resolved in our favor. Moreover, First Reserve is in the business of making investments in companies and acquires and holds interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. Our memorandum and articles of association, as amended (or our articles of association), will provide that, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Cayman Islands law, we renounce any interest or expectancy that we have in, or any right to be offered an opportunity to participate in, any business opportunities that are from time to time presented to our directors or their affiliates, other than to those directors who are employed by us or our subsidiaries, unless the business opportunity is expressly offered to such person in his or her capacity as a director of the Company, and none of First Reserve or its affiliates, or any director who is not employed by us or any of his or her affiliates, will have any duty to refrain from engaging, directly or indirectly, in the same business activities or similar business activities or lines of business in which we or our affiliates engage or propose to engage or to refrain from otherwise competing with us or our affiliates. First Reserve also may pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities might not be available to us.

Our articles of association will also provide that any director, officer, committee member or agent of both the Company and a member of First Reserve group (or an Identified Person), First Reserve or any non-employee director taking, developing, offering or transferring to another person or entity, any potential transaction, business or investment opportunity that has been renounced by the Company shall not constitute an act or omission committed in bad faith or as the result of active or deliberate dishonesty, and any benefit received, directly or indirectly, by First Reserve, an Identified Person or any non-employee director as the result of any such potential transaction, business or investment opportunity shall not constitute receipt of an improper benefit, or an improper personal benefit, in money, property, services or otherwise.

Our articles of association provide that, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Cayman Islands law, each of our non-employee directors (including those designated by First Reserve) may:

acquire, hold and dispose of ordinary shares for his or her own account or for the account of others, and exercise all of the rights of a shareholder to the same extent and in the same manner as if he or she were not our director; and

in his or her personal capacity or in his or her capacity as a director, officer, trustee, shareholder, partner, member, equity owner, manager, advisor or employee of any other person, have business interests and engage in business activities that are similar to ours, compete with us or involve a business opportunity that we could seize and develop.

Our articles of association also will provide that, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Cayman Islands law, in the event that First Reserve or any non-employee director acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity, such person will have no duty to communicate or offer such transaction or business opportunity to us or any of our affiliates and may take any such opportunity for itself, himself or herself or offer it to

another person or entity unless the business opportunity is expressly offered to such person in his or her capacity as our director. These provisions may limit our ability to pursue business or investment opportunities that we might otherwise have had the opportunity to pursue, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, our results of operations, our cash flow, the per share trading price of our ordinary shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, including the sections titled Prospectus Summary, Risk Factors, Use of Proceeds, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business, contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this prospectus, including statements regarding our future financial condition, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In some cases you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as believe, may, will, estimate, continue, anticipate, intend, would, project, plan, expect or the negative or plural of these words or similar expressions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy and financial needs. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions described in the section of this prospectus captioned Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus, regarding, among other things:

our level of indebtedness and obligations under our operating leases;

competition in the markets we serve;

loss of any of our large, long-term support contracts;

inherent risks in operating helicopters;

failure to mitigate losses through a robust safety management and insurance coverage program or to maintain standards of acceptable safety performance;

risks associated with our fixed operating expenses and long-term contracts;

our reliance on a small number of helicopter manufacturers;

limited number of suppliers and availability of replacement helicopter parts and subcontracted services;

inability to fund our working capital requirements;

reliance on the secondary used helicopter market to dispose of older helicopters;

extensive regulation;

potential for conflict with the other owners of non-wholly-owned variable interest entities;

political and economic uncertainty;

compliance risks associated with international activities;

application of tax laws in various jurisdictions;

foreign currency exposure and related hedging activities;

exposure to credit risks;

allocation of risk between our customers and us;

dependence on the oil and gas industry, and particular markets within that industry;

reduction or cancellation of services for government agencies;

inability to upgrade our technology;

reliance on information technology;

assimilation of acquisitions and the impact of any future material acquisitions;

loss of key personnel;

labor problems;

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insufficient assets in our defined benefit pension plan;

adverse results of legal proceedings;

potential adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences;

our financial sponsor's control over us, and its interests that may conflict with ours and may differ from those of our public shareholders;

future sales of our ordinary shares by current shareholders;

lack of a prior trading market for our ordinary shares;

our holding company structure; and

the costs of being a public company, including Sarbanes-Oxley Act compliance.

We caution you that the above list of cautionary statements is not exhaustive and should be considered with the risks described under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those indicated. We disclaim any intentions or obligations to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds we receive from this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses of \$34.7 million payable by us in connection with the offering, will be approximately \$465.3 million, or approximately \$536.4 million if the underwriters exercise in full their right to purchase additional ordinary shares from us, assuming an initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share, which represents the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus. A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering by approximately \$27.9 million, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same.

We intend to use approximately \$134.0 million of the net proceeds from this offering to redeem 10% of the aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes at 103% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, a portion of the net proceeds, together with cash then on hand, to repay borrowings under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility of \$225.0 million and the remaining net proceeds for general corporate purposes. The senior secured notes bear interest at an annual rate of 9.25%, with semi-annual interest payments due on April 15 and October 15, and mature on October 15, 2020.

As of October 31, 2013, we had \$15.0 million of borrowings outstanding under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility and \$53.4 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding under such credit facility. Subsequent to October 31, 2013, the borrowings under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility increased from \$15.0 million by \$210.0 million to \$225.0 million as of the date of this prospectus. This indebtedness had a weighted average interest rate of 7.25% as of October 31, 2013. Our existing senior secured revolving credit facility matures in 2015. We intend to enter into a new senior secured revolving credit facility concurrently with the consummation of this offering. See Description of Indebtedness.

Affiliates of certain of the underwriters hold a portion of our indebtedness being repaid and as a result, may receive a portion of the proceeds from this offering. See Underwriting (Conflicts of Interest).

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DIVIDEND POLICY

We currently intend to retain earnings, if any, to finance the development and growth of our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our ordinary shares in the future. Because we are a holding company and have no direct operations, we will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and any funds we receive from our subsidiaries. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to this Offering and Ownership of Our Ordinary Shares** We are a holding company and, accordingly, are dependent upon distributions from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and pay dividends. Our payment of any future dividends is restricted by certain of our existing debt instruments. The declaration and payment of dividends also is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and depends on various factors, including our net income, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors.

In addition, under the Companies Law (as revised) of the Cayman Islands, our board of directors may declare dividends only out of our profits (subject to the factors set out above), out of share premium, provided that in respect of share premium immediately following the date on which the dividend is to be paid out of share premium we can pay our debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business, or (subject to the same solvency test as applies to payments out of share premium) out of any distributable capital reserve resulting from contributed surplus paid in to us on that basis.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities as of October 31, 2013:

on an actual basis; and

on an as adjusted basis giving effect to (1) the share capital restructuring transactions and (2) this offering and the application of the proceeds therefrom as described in Use of Proceeds.

You should read this table in conjunction with the sections entitled Use of Proceeds, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Description of Indebtedness and Description of Share Capital and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	October 31, 2013	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)	
Cash and cash equivalents(i)	\$ 84,189	\$ 190,589
Indebtedness:		
Senior secured revolving credit facility(i)	\$ 15,000	
Senior secured notes(ii)	1,300,000	1,170,000
Senior unsecured notes(iii)	300,000	300,000
Other long-term obligations	62,378	62,378
Total indebtedness	1,677,378	1,532,378
Shareholders' equity:		
Ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value per share; 1,500,000,000 shares to be authorized, 46,519,484 shares to be issued and outstanding, actual;		
75,931,484 shares to be issued and outstanding, on an as adjusted basis	5	8
Preferred Shares, \$0.0001 par value per share; 500,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding, actual; 500,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding, on an as adjusted basis		
Contributed surplus	1,696,295	2,161,592
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(106,964)	(106,964)
Deficit(iv)	(1,181,876)	(1,189,644)
Total shareholder's equity(v)	407,460	864,992
Total capitalization	\$ 2,084,838	\$ 2,397,370

- (i) As of October 31, 2013, we had \$15.0 million of borrowings outstanding under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility and \$53.4 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding under such credit facility. Subsequent to October 31, 2013, the borrowings under our existing senior secured revolving credit facility increased from \$15.0 million by \$210.0 million to \$225.0 million as of the date of this prospectus.
- (ii) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the senior secured notes issued and outstanding.
- (iii) Represents the aggregate principal amount of the senior unsecured notes issued and outstanding.
- (iv) The deficit is adjusted for the loss on extinguishment of \$7.8 million related to the redemption of \$130.0 million of senior secured notes. The loss on extinguishment is comprised of the redemption premium, the unamortized deferred financing costs and the original issuance discount and premium.
- (v) To the extent we change the number of ordinary shares sold by us in this offering from the shares we expect to sell, or we change the initial public offering price from the \$17.00 per share assumed initial public offering price, which represents the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, or any combination of these events occurs, the net proceeds to us from this offering and each of total shareholders' equity and total capitalization may increase or decrease. A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in

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the assumed initial public offering price per share of the ordinary shares, assuming no change in the number of ordinary shares to be sold, would increase (decrease) the net proceeds that we receive in this offering and each of total shareholder's equity and total capitalization by approximately \$27.9 million. An increase (or decrease) of 1,000,000 ordinary shares in the expected number of shares to be sold in the offering, assuming no change in the assumed initial public offering price per share, would increase (or decrease) our net proceeds from this offering and our total shareholder's equity and total capitalization by approximately \$16.1 million. If the underwriters' option to purchase additional ordinary shares is exercised in full, the as adjusted amount of each of cash and cash equivalents, additional paid-in capital, total shareholder's equity and total capitalization would increase by approximately \$71.1 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated expenses, and we would have 80,343,284 ordinary shares issued and outstanding, as adjusted.

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If you invest in our ordinary shares, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share of our ordinary shares and the as adjusted net tangible book value per share of our ordinary shares immediately after the completion of this offering.

The as adjusted net tangible book value of our ordinary shares as of October 31, 2013 was approximately \$(216.2) million, or \$(4.65) per share. Adjusted net tangible book value per share represents our total tangible assets less our total tangible liabilities, divided by the number of outstanding ordinary shares.

After giving effect to the share capital restructuring transactions and receipt of the net proceeds from our sale of ordinary shares at an assumed initial public offering price of the ordinary shares of \$17.00 per share, which represents the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the underwriting discounts and estimated expenses payable by us, and the application of the net proceeds from this offering to repay certain of our outstanding indebtedness, as described under Use of Proceeds, our as adjusted net tangible book value as of October 31, 2013 would have been approximately \$241.4 million, or \$3.18 per share. This represents an immediate increase in pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value of \$7.83 per share to our existing shareholders and an immediate dilution of \$13.82 per share to investors purchasing ordinary shares in this offering.

The following table illustrates this dilution per share of our ordinary shares to new investors:

Assumed initial public offering price per share	\$ 17.00
Historical net tangible book value per share as of October 31, 2013	(4.65)
Increase in pro forma net tangible book value per share attributable to new investors purchasing shares in this offering	7.83

As adjusted net tangible book value per share after giving effect to this offering and the use of proceeds therefrom	3.18
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Dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering	\$ 13.82
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Each \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share would increase (decrease) the as adjusted net tangible book value, as adjusted to give effect to this offering, by \$0.37 per share and the dilution to new investors by \$0.63 per share, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares. Similarly, each increase (decrease) of 1,000,000 shares in the number of shares of ordinary shares offered by us would increase (decrease) the as adjusted net tangible book value, as adjusted to give effect to this offering, by approximately \$0.17 per share and the dilution to new investors by \$0.17 per share, assuming the assumed initial public offering price remains the same after deducting the underwriting discounts and estimated expenses and no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional ordinary shares.

If the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full, the following will occur:

the number of ordinary shares purchased by investors in this offering will increase to 33,823,800 ordinary shares, or approximately 42.1% of the total number of ordinary shares outstanding;

the immediate dilution experienced by investors in this offering will be \$13.11 per share and the as adjusted net tangible book value per share will be \$3.89 per share; and

a \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the initial offering price of \$17.00 per share would increase (decrease) the dilution experienced by investors in this offering by \$0.74 per share.

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$17.00 per share would increase (decrease) the total consideration paid by the investors in this offering by \$27.9 million, increase (decrease) the

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percent of total consideration paid by the investors by approximately 6% and increase (decrease) the average price per share by \$1.00 assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional ordinary shares.

To the extent that any outstanding options are exercised, new options are issued under our stock-based compensation plans or we issue additional shares of ordinary shares in the future, there will be further dilution to investors participating in this offering. We have no outstanding options under our 2013 Incentive Plan as of January 6, 2014. See Executive Compensation Proposed Compensation IPO Date Equity-Based Awards and Executive Compensation Proposed Compensation Conversion of Existing Long-Term Incentives in 6922767 Holding (Cayman) Inc.

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The following table shows our selected consolidated financial data of the Successor and Predecessor for the periods and as of the dates indicated. See **Basis of Presentation**. The consolidated statement of operations and cash flow data for the years ended April 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013 and the balance sheet data as of April 30, 2012 and 2013 are derived from our audited annual consolidated financial statements and related notes for the respective periods included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated balance sheet data as of April 30, 2011 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. The consolidated statement of operations and cash flow data for the years ended April 30, 2009 and 2010 and the balance sheet data as of April 30, 2009 and 2010 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

The summary statement of operations and cash flow data for the six months ended October 31, 2012 and 2013 and balance sheet data as of October 31, 2013 are derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the respective periods included elsewhere in this prospectus. The balance sheet data as of October 31, 2012 are derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period not included in this prospectus. The October 31, 2012 unaudited interim consolidated balance sheet has not been reviewed by our independent registered accounting firm. In the opinion of management, our unaudited interim consolidated financial data reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal and recurring adjustments) considered necessary to fairly present our financial position for the periods presented. The results of operations for the six month periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

The selected consolidated financial data presented below is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled **Risk Factors** and **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations** and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Predecessor		Successor				As at and for the	
	For the period						six months	
	from May 1, 2008		As at and for the year ended April 30,				ended October	
	to							
	September 15,	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
	2008							
	(in thousands of U.S. dollars)							
Operating data:								
Total revenue	\$ 510,090	\$ 761,895	\$ 1,313,566	\$ 1,445,460	\$ 1,692,539	\$ 1,743,847	\$ 862,855	\$ 858,303
Direct costs(i)	(446,823)	(612,428)	(1,029,882)	(1,212,360)	(1,382,425)	(1,391,837)	(697,484)	(714,900)
Earnings from equity								
accounted investees	311	1,118	1,436	2,159	2,844	4,718	1,837	3,918
General and								
administration costs	(12,479)	(48,687)	(69,983)	(64,867)	(70,108)	(74,113)	(37,570)	(38,657)
Depreciation	(46,816)	(51,978)	(77,738)	(99,625)	(112,967)	(131,926)	(55,945)	(70,751)
Restructuring costs	(15)	(5,568)	(4,855)	(4,751)	(22,511)	(10,976)	(3,727)	
Asset impairments(ii)	(51,600)	(49,800)	(129,994)	(29,403)	(17,651)	(29,981)	(16,405)	(23,014)
Gain (loss) on								
disposal of assets	545	1,346	(2,686)	7,193	8,169	(15,483)	(4,617)	(4,421)
		(639,187)						

Goodwill impairment
charge

Operating income								
(loss)	(46,787)	(643,289)	(136)	43,806	97,890	94,249	48,944	10,478
Financing charges(iii)	(14,027)	(91,797)	(74,332)	(140,565)	(129,778)	(157,311)	(68,290)	(86,642)
Loss from								
continuing								
operations before								
income tax	(60,814)	(735,086)	(74,468)	(96,759)	(31,888)	(63,062)	(19,346)	(76,164)
Income tax recovery								
(expense)	3,521	9,200	(9,299)	32,833	(48,225)	(54,452)	(6,303)	(10,800)
Loss from								
continuing								
operations	(57,293)	(725,886)	(83,767)	(63,926)	(80,113)	(117,514)	(25,649)	(86,964)
Earnings (loss) from								
discontinued								
operations, net of tax	114	(380)	(1,436)	(3,202)	(16,107)	1,025	812	
Net loss	\$ (57,179)	\$ (726,266)	\$ (85,203)	\$ (67,128)	\$ (96,220)	\$ (116,489)	\$ (24,837)	\$ (86,964)

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Predecessor	Successor
For the period from May 1, 2008 to September 15, 2008	As at and for the year ended April 30, As at and for the six months ended October 31,