



FlexFlight ApS

Lufthavnsvej 50, 4000 Roskilde

CVR no. 27 37 67 70

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 5 October 2020

Chairman:

DocuSigned by:

Claus Boysen

Claus Boysen



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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of FlexFlight ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Roskilde, 5 October 2020

Executive Board:

DocuSigned by:

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Christian Ejnar Honoré

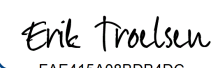
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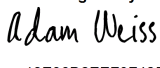
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Board of Directors:

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Erik Martin Troelsen
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Chairman

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Adam Randall Weiss

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Lasse Meilsø

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of FlexFlight ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FlexFlight ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Company has not observed the deadline for submission of the annual report for 2019. Management may incur liability in this respect.

Odense, 5 October 2020
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Søren Smedegaard Hvid
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31450

Management's review

Company details

Name	FlexFlight ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Lufthavnsvej 50, 4000 Roskilde
CVR no.	27 37 67 70
Established	1 October 2003
Registered office	Roskilde
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Erik Martin Troelsen Pretzmann, Chairman Adam Randall Weiss Lasse Meilsøe
Executive Board	Christian Ejnar Honoré Rasmus Koch Wilsom Ran Piontek
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Englandsgade 25, P.O. Box 200, 5100 Odense C, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The Company's activity is to provide taxiplane and air services, and together with WorldTicket A/S to market other airline companies in the entire world via so-called interline and codeshare. This activity facilitates the sale of flight tickets in more than 100 countries.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 1,364,473 against a profit of DKK 537,521 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 3,010,128.

Events after the balance sheet date

Following the end of the financial year, the global Corona crisis with the COVID-19 epidemic has arisen. Currently the full consequence of the crisis is not known, including the expected duration and economic impact of the crisis.

In 2020, 50,01% of the shares have been sold and a significant part of the intangible assets have been sold to Worldticket A/S

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	Revenue	41,929,128	41,783,525
	Cost of sales	-18,711,872	-25,127,011
	Other operating income	0	12,000
	Other external expenses	-2,767,050	-2,586,320
	Gross profit	20,450,206	14,082,194
3	Staff costs	-11,201,789	-11,450,969
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-7,167,237	-1,937,855
	Profit before net financials	2,081,180	693,370
4	Financial income	965,331	952,661
5	Financial expenses	-1,296,994	-963,713
	Profit before tax	1,749,517	682,318
6	Tax for the year	-385,044	-144,797
	Profit for the year	1,364,473	537,521
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Other reserves	22,323	0
	Retained earnings	1,342,150	537,521
		1,364,473	537,521

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
7	Intangible assets		
	Intangible assets	33,452,659	40,492,017
		<u>33,452,659</u>	<u>40,492,017</u>
8	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	1,179,161	1,189,281
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	292,133	409,892
		<u>1,471,294</u>	<u>1,599,173</u>
	Investments		
	Investments in group entities, net asset value	1,736,994	1,524,912
	Other receivables	21,901	21,901
		<u>1,758,895</u>	<u>1,546,813</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>36,682,848</u>	<u>43,638,003</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	25,842	0
		<u>25,842</u>	<u>0</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	3,963,947	774,515
	Receivables from group entities	17,965,068	301,055
	Deferred tax assets	1,052,734	1,437,778
9	Other receivables	5,799,176	6,195,528
	Deferred income	2,055,335	2,145,229
		<u>30,836,260</u>	<u>10,854,105</u>
	Cash	<u>11,549,761</u>	<u>9,039,901</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>42,411,863</u>	<u>19,894,006</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>79,094,711</u>	<u>63,532,009</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	130,000	130,000
	Revaluation reserve	580,340	558,017
	Retained earnings	2,299,788	957,638
	Total equity	3,010,128	1,645,655
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	273,420	39,830
	Trade payables	4,630,519	2,321,673
	Payables to group entities	0	6,453
10	Other payables	69,833,733	58,056,689
	Deferred income	1,346,911	1,461,709
		76,084,583	61,886,354
	Total liabilities other than provisions	76,084,583	61,886,354
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	79,094,711	63,532,009

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Liquidity and capital resources
- 11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 12 Collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	130,000	558,017	420,117	1,108,134
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	537,521	537,521
Equity at 1 January 2019	130,000	558,017	957,638	1,645,655
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	1,342,150	1,342,150
Revaluations in the year	0	22,323	0	22,323
Equity at 31 December 2019	130,000	580,340	2,299,788	3,010,128

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of FlexFlight ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation and impairment

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Intangible assets	6 years
Land and buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are identifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 10 years and cannot exceed 10 years.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining term of the patent, and licences are amortised over the term of the licence, but not exceeding 10 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Dividends received that exceed the accumulated earnings in the subsidiary during the period of ownership are treated as a reduction in the cost of acquisition.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Liquidity and capital resources

For 2019 FlexFlights ApS had a revised budget showing expected earnings before tax of DKK 2,7 mio., which is above actual earnings for 2019.

For 2020 FlexFlight ApS has a forecast showing positive earnings before tax despite the global COVID-19 pandemic.

DKK	2019	2018
3 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	10,265,237	10,381,306
Pensions	181,646	201,233
Other social security costs	152,834	152,208
Other staff costs	602,072	716,222
	<u>11,201,789</u>	<u>11,450,969</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>
4 Financial income		
Interest receivable, associates	124,389	240,298
Exchange adjustments	840,942	711,768
Other financial income	0	595
	<u>965,331</u>	<u>952,661</u>
5 Financial expenses		
Exchange adjustments	1,167,318	858,978
Other financial expenses	129,676	104,735
	<u>1,296,994</u>	<u>963,713</u>
6 Tax for the year		
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	385,044	144,797
	<u>385,044</u>	<u>144,797</u>
7 Intangible assets		
DKK		<u>Intangible assets</u>
Cost at 1 January 2019		<u>42,262,750</u>
Cost at 31 December 2019		<u>42,262,750</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2019		1,770,733
Amortisation/depreciation in the year		<u>7,039,358</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2019		<u>8,810,091</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019		<u>33,452,659</u>

The company has in 2020 sold the intangible assets for t. DKK 42,192. Therefore there is no impairment issue expected.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	505,975	678,109	1,184,084
Cost at 31 December 2019	505,975	678,109	1,184,084
Revaluations at 1 January 2019	744,025	0	744,025
Revaluations at 31 December 2019	744,025	0	744,025
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	60,719	268,217	328,936
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	10,120	117,759	127,879
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	70,839	385,976	456,815
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	1,179,161	292,133	1,471,294
Depreciated over	50 years	3-5 years	

9 Other receivables

Other receivables compris of deposits of t.DKK 2,193 and t.DKK 2,547 of fee receivables.

DKK	2019	2018
10 Other payables		
Prepayments for flight tickets	67,951,443	56,042,741
Other accrued expenses	1,882,290	2,013,948
	69,833,733	58,056,689

Of other payables t.DKK 67,951 (2018: t.DKK 56,043) relates to prepayments for flight tickets which were not due for payment to the airline companies on 31 December 2019.

11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is included in national joint taxation with Worldticket A/S as the administrative company and together with the other jointly taxed companies, the Company has joint and several unlimited liability for total income taxes as of the financial year 2012.

As of 1 July 2012, the Company and the other jointly taxed companies have joint and several unlimited liability for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

12 Collateral

As security for a cooperation with a partner t. DKK 6,000 has been deposited.