

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Kystvejen 32

2770 Kastrup

CVR No. 28488262

Annual Report 2019

15. financial year

The Annual Report was approved at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 14 September 2020



Marc Claesen
Chairman

Contents

Management's Statement	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4
Company Information	6
Management's Review	7
Key Figures and Financial Ratios	8
 <i>Annual Report:</i>	
Accounting Policies	9
Income Statement	13
Balance Sheet	14
Statement of changes in equity	16
Cash flow statement	17
Notes	18

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flow for the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019. Further in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Copenhagen, 14 September 2020

Executive Board



Marc Claesen
Manager

Supervisory Board



John Andrew Batten
Chairman



Marc Claesen
Member



Craig Allan Gibson Smyth
Member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 and cash flows 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 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 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 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

- 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.

Copenhagen, 14. September 2020
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Birgit Morville Schrøder
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne21337

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Company details

Company	Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S Kystvejen 32 2770 Kastrup
Telephone	32465000
Website	www.wfsdenmark.com
CVR No.	28488262
Date of formation	10 February 2005
Registered office	Tårnby
Supervisory Board	John Andrew Batten Marc Claesen Craig Allan Gibson Smyth
Executive Board	Marc Claesen, Manager
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36 2000 Frederiksberg CVR-no.: 30700228

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's primary activities are handling and transportation of cargo.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 shows a result of DKK 13.120.829 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2019 a balance sheet total of DKK 133.427.960 and an equity of DKK 57.989.890. Compared to last year's expectations (profit of ordinary activities before tax 1 mio. dkk), this year's result is better, which the management is very satisfied with. The financial result is impacted by recognition of deferred tax asset, reference is made to note 5.

In 2020 the Company has made a sale and lease back of the buildings, see also description of subsequent events. This has improved the liquidity substantially and the Company will have no need for support from the Parent company the next 2-3 years.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year the Company has made a sale and lease back of the buildings. This has improved the liquidity substantially. The loan from the parent company has therefore been fully reimbursed.

In March 2020 the COVID-19 virus impacted Denmark. Management consider the outbreak to constitute a non-adjusting event and as a result, management have not adjusted any figures in the financial statement 2019.

Expectations for the future

In the beginning of the year 2020 the Company expected its revenue and gross profit to develop positively. In March 2020 the COVID-19 virus closed down most of the country and the flown cargo dropped dramatically. Positive drivers is that trucked cargo has increased in and out of Copenhagen. There is an expectation that the overall flown cargo on passenger flights will decrease compared to previous years, but that more cargo will go on dedicated cargo aircrafts. This trend is already seen in the network. The overall expectations for the remaining part of 2020 is that we will see an increase in tonnage but only reach 25% below budget. Recovery plan has been initiated including support from the governmental help packages. Staff will be reduced to match the expected tonnage. The expectations have therefore been downgraded and a loss between 4-6 mio. dkk is expected.

Knowledge resources

The company handles Cargo on behalf of its airlines and is responsible for handling this according to the contractual agreements. This requires specially trained staff. The company ensures constantly updating existing staff on the latest rules by attending courses internally and externally.

Risks

Special Risks:

Air Cargo is depending on aircrafts but not especially on passenger aircrafts. The Air cargo industry has been impacted by the reduced flights due to Covid-19. The need for air cargo is still present and we therefore see more airlines using regularly passenger flight to fly with cargo only. Over the last years the trend of E-commerce has been positive. This is a direct driver for air cargo. World economy is controlling the purchasing power. The purchasing power is controlling the need for air cargo. Between 50-60% of our costs are staff related. This gives the company the possibility to adjust the main part of the costs according to the marked need and trend. This according to the national union agreements and terms.

Currency; The Company's trading and financing is in EUR or DKK so the company is not exposed to currency risk.

Environmental issues

The activities of the Company does not have material impact on the external environment. The Company makes an effort to use scanning instead of printing to avoid unnecessary waste of paper resources.

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Key Figures and Financial Ratios

The development in the Company's key figures and financial ratios can be described as follows:

Numbers appear in thousands DKK

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Gross profit	105.593	98.944	102.760	95.329	90.616
Operating profit/loss	4.461	2.046	6.606	-7.260	-9.823
Net financial income and expenses	-1.737	-8.011	-12.332	-12.490	-3.607
Profit/loss for the year	13.121	-5.965	-5.726	-20.981	-13.430
Total assets	133.428	110.858	117.129	120.322	124.351
Investment in non-current assets	14.395	838	4.887	1.776	1.189
Total equity	57.990	44.869	5.834	-43.940	-22.959
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	25,51	-23,53	-30,05	-62,72	-82,70
Solvency ratio (%)	43,46	40,47	4,98	-36,52	-18,46

For definitions of key ratios, see the accounting policies

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Translation policies

Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rate at the transaction date and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories, other operating income, cost of raw and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue from sale of services

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition. The company provide handling and transportation related services to customers for inbound and outbound cargo. Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the transport services are rendered to the customers.

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 are deducted in revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss of debtors, operating leasing costs etc.

Staff costs

Staff expenses comprise wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement, pensions and social security costs.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items relating to activities secondary to the main activity of the enterprises.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the individual assets and their residual values:

Properties:	20-40 years
Plant and machinery:	5-7 years
Tools and equipment:	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amounts at the time of sale. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expense.

Property, plant and equipment held under leases and qualifying as finance leases are treated according to the same guidelines as assets owned.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to this lower value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to make the sale. The value is determined taking into account the negotiability of inventories, obsolescence and expected development in sales price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Accounting Policies

by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or actual obligation as a result of a past event, and it is likely that settlement will result in the company spending financial resources.

Provisions that measured at value in use.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Lease commitments are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the individual leases.

Accounting Policies

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year presented by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flow from the operating activity is determined as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash income statement items such as amortisation and impairment losses and provisions. The working capital comprises current assets less short-term liabilities, exclusive of the items that are included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flow from the investing activity comprises cash flows from purchase and sale of intangible, tangible and investments.

Cash flow from the financing activity comprises cash flows from raising and repaying long-term liabilities and payments to and from the owners.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios"

Return on equity (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Avg. equity}}$
Solvency ratio (%)	=	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Income Statement

	Note	2019 kr.	2018 kr.
Gross profit		105.593.356	98.943.841
Staff costs	1	-94.718.476	-90.139.361
Depreciation and amortisation	2	-6.414.122	-6.758.573
Profit from ordinary operating activities		4.460.758	2.045.907
Financial income	3	22.071	7.736
Financial expences	4	-1.758.995	-8.018.495
Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax		2.723.834	-5.964.852
Tax for the year	5	10.396.995	0
Profit/loss for the year		13.120.829	-5.964.852
Proposed distribution of results	6		

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2019 kr.	2018 kr.
Assets			
Goodwill	7	0	1.063.197
Intangible assets		0	1.063.197
Land and buildings	8	83.610.248	73.977.046
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	9	1.377.126	1.965.460
Property, plant and equipment		84.987.374	75.942.506
Deposits		261.079	261.079
Financial assets		261.079	261.079
Total non-current assets		85.248.453	77.266.782
Raw materials and consumables		476.295	492.857
Inventories		476.295	492.857
Trade receivables		25.429.416	21.364.647
Receivables from group enterprises		420.356	886.000
Deferred tax		10.396.995	0
Other receivables		504.132	502.328
Prepayments		4.625.422	2.742.275
Receivables		41.376.321	25.495.250
Cash		6.326.891	7.603.139
Total current assets		48.179.507	33.591.246
Total Assets		133.427.960	110.858.028

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2019 kr.	2018 kr.
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	10	502.000	502.000
Retained earnings		57.487.890	44.367.061
Equity		57.989.890	44.869.061
Other provisions	11	2.423.394	1.938.715
Total provisions		2.423.394	1.938.715
Other payables	13	3.142.541	0
Total non-current liabilities other than provisions		3.142.541	0
Trade payables		9.913.441	5.782.460
Payables to group enterprises	12	46.362.855	43.002.074
Other payables		13.595.839	15.265.718
Total current liabilities		69.872.135	64.050.252
Total Liabilities		73.014.676	64.050.252
Total equity and liabilities		133.427.960	110.858.028
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	14		
Contingent liabilities and leasing commitments	15		

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Statement of changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	502.000	44.367.061	44.869.061
Profit (loss)		13.120.829	13.120.829
Equity 31 December 2019	<u>502.000</u>	<u>57.487.890</u>	<u>57.989.890</u>

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Cash Flow Statement

	2019 kr.	2018 kr.
Profit for the year	4.460.758	2.045.907
Depreciation and amortisation	6.414.122	6.758.573
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in working capital	459.520	3.311.103
Cash flow from operating activities before financial items	11.334.400	12.115.583
Interest received	22.071	7.736
Interest paid	-1.759.809	-8.018.495
Cash flows from operating activities	9.596.662	4.104.824
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-14.394.973	-838.416
Other components of cash flows from investing activities	484.523	729.544
Cash flows from investing activities	-13.910.450	-108.872
Decrease (increase) in intercompany	3.037.540	-776.713
Cash flows from financing activities	3.037.540	-776.713
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-1.276.248	3.219.239
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning balance	7.603.139	4.383.900
Cash and cash equivalents, ending balance	6.326.891	7.603.139

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Notes

	2019	2018
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	81.422.969	78.039.462
Pensions	9.851.470	9.344.282
Other social security costs	1.710.111	1.470.824
Other employee expense	1.733.926	1.284.793
	<u>94.718.476</u>	<u>90.139.361</u>
Average number of employees	<u>155</u>	<u>147</u>
In accordance with section 98b(3)(ii) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. the Company does not disclose remuneration to the Executive Board.		
2. Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of intangible assets	-1.063.197	-1.417.596
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-5.350.925	-5.340.977
	<u>-6.414.122</u>	<u>-6.758.573</u>
3. Finance income		
Accounts receivable	16.789	7.736
Interest intercompany	5.282	0
	<u>22.071</u>	<u>7.736</u>
4. Finance expenses		
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	1.530.246	7.860.466
Other finance expenses	228.749	158.029
	<u>1.758.995</u>	<u>8.018.495</u>
5. Deferred tax		
The Company has a deferred tax asset which amounts to DKK 10,4 million at 31. December 2019. As the Company has realized a gain from the sale and lease back of the buildings, which means that all carry-forward losses can be used in 2020 , the entire tax asset is capitalized in the financial statements.		
Deferred tax at the beginning of the year	0	0
Deferred tax	10.396.995	0
Deferred tax at end of the year	<u>10.396.995</u>	<u>0</u>
6. Proposed distribution of results		
Retained earnings	<u>13.120.829</u>	<u>-5.964.852</u>
	<u>13.120.829</u>	<u>-5.964.852</u>

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Notes

7. Goodwill

	2019	2018
Cost at the beginning of the year	7.087.981	7.087.981
Cost at the end of the year	7.087.981	7.087.981
Amortisation at the beginning of the year	-6.024.784	-4.607.188
Amortisation for the year	-1.063.197	-1.417.596
Amortisation at the end of the year	-7.087.981	-6.024.784
Carrying amount at the end of the year	0	1.063.197

Goodwill is amortised over 5 years, corresponding to the expected useful life. Goodwill primarily consists of contracts with air craft companies. The goodwill is fully amortized this year.

8. Land and buildings

	2019	2018
Cost at the beginning of the year	116.592.995	115.754.579
Addition during the year	14.394.973	838.416
Cost at the end of the year	130.987.968	116.592.995
Depreciation at the beginning of the year	-42.615.949	-38.023.046
Depreciation for the year	-4.761.771	-4.592.903
Depreciation at the end of the year	-47.377.720	-42.615.949
Carrying amount at the end of the year	83.610.248	73.977.046

Land and buildings has been sold in 2020 for an amount exceeding carrying amount at 31.12.2019 reference is made to note 14.

9. Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment

	2019	2018
Cost at the beginning of the year	20.902.186	20.902.186
Cost at the end of the year	20.902.186	20.902.186
Depreciation at the beginning of the year	-18.936.726	-18.188.652
Depreciation for the year	-588.334	-748.074
Depreciation at the end of the year	-19.525.060	-18.936.726
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1.377.126	1.965.460

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Notes

10. Share Capital

	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	502.000	501.000
Additions during the year	0	1.000
Balance at the end of the year	502.000	502.000

Numbers of shares 5.002

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of the year	502.000	501.000	500.000	500.000	500.000
Additions during the year	0	1.000	1.000	0	0
Balance, end of the year	502.000	502.000	501.000	500.000	500.000

11. Other provisions

Cost beginning of year	1.938.715	1.209.327
Additions	484.679	729.388
Balance at the end of the year	2.423.394	1.938.715

Other provisions comprise of demolition provision related to building on leased land. The provision expires after more than 5 years.

12. Payables to group enterprises

There are no debt due later than 5 years. See also note regarding subsequent events.

13. Other payables

Other payables relates to the accrued holiday allowance from 1 September 2019 to 31 December 2019 under the new Danish Holiday Act, which is presented as long-term payables at 31 December 2019.

14. Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

After the end of the financial year the Company has made a sale and lease back of the buildings. This has improved the liquidity substantially. The loan from the parent company has therefore been fully reimbursed.

In March 2020 the COVID-19 virus impacted Denmark. Management consider the outbreak to constitute a non-adjusting event and as a result , management have not adjusted any figures in the financial statement 2019.

Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S

Notes

15. Contingent liabilities and leasing commitments

Guarantees have been provided at T.DKK 9.413

Commitments under rent agreements and operating leases can be specified as follows (T.DKK)

	2019	2018
< 1 year	7.741	6.085
1 to 5 years	12.808	14.930
Over 5 years	0	29.860
	<u>20.549</u>	<u>50.875</u>

16. Related parties

The following related parties exercises control in Worldwide Flight Services Denmark A/S:

- Worldwide Flight Services Holding SA, France
Zone de Fret 6 - 6 rue du Pavé, BP 11546, Tremblay-en-France, 95709 Roissy CDG Cedex
- Worldwide Flight Services Global Holding SAS, France
9, Rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris, France
- Company Promontoria Holding 264 B.V.,
Oude Utrechtse weg 32, 3743 KN Baarn, The Netherlands

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company Promontoria Holding 264 B.V., Oude Utrechtse weg 32, 3743 KN Baarn, The Netherlands

Transactions with related parties can be specified as follows (T.DKK):

	2019	2018
Revenue	2.284	534
Other outside services (handling, rent of equipm, IT, education)	1.319	859
Insurance	397	378
Management fee	4.449	3.928
Royalty	422	391
Interest income	5	0
Interest expenses	1.530	7.860
Receivables from group enterprises	420	886
Payables to group enterprises	46.363	43.002