HWF Denmark ApS

Kystvejen 14, 1. th.

2770 Kastrup

CVR No. 32478107

Annual Report 2023

14. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 28 June 2024

NIcolaj Mariegarard
Chairman

Contents

Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of HWF Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is presented 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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

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

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

Copenhagen, 28 June 2024

Executive Board

Nicolaj Mariegaard
Man. Director

Supervisory Board

Adrien Thominet Chairman	Nicolaj Mariegaard Member	Jerome Martin Member

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of HWF Denmark ApS

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of HWF Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet and notes. 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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in the “Auditors' responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for 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 opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements 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 with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Management's responsibility 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 considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements
Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

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

* Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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.

* Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.

* Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.

* Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Copenhagen, 1 August 2024
Kreston CM
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab
CVR-no. 39463113

Bent Kofoed
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11664

Company details

Company	HWF Denmark ApS Kystvejen 14, 1. th. 2770 Kastrup
Telephone	32502503
E-mail	info@hwfdenmark.dk
Website	www.ecsgroup.aero
CVR No.	32478107
Date of formation	7 October 2009
Registered office	København
Financial year	1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023
Supervisory Board	Adrien Thominet Nicolaj Mariegaard, Man. Director Jerome Martin
Executive Board	Nicolaj Mariegaard
Auditors	Kreston CM Adelgade 15 1304 København K CVR-no.: 39463113

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities
The Company's principal activities consist in airtransport of cargo.

Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company
The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK 68.046 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 11.866.159 and an equity of DKK 215.956.

Post financial year events
After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class
The annual report of HWF Denmark ApS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency
The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

Consolidated Financial Statements
The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the parent company HWF Denmark ApS and subsidiaries which HWF Denmark ApS directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of the voting rights or in other ways have control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and exercises significant but not controlling influence are considered associates, cf. Group chart.

For the consolidation, intercompany income and costs, shareholdings, intercompany balances and dividends as well as realised and unrealised profit and loss are eliminated in connection with transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are eliminated by the proportionate share of the subsidiaries' market value of net assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition.

Newly acquired or established enterprises are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date of acquisition. Enterprises sold or liquidated are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not corrected for enterprises newly acquired, sold or liquidated.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement
The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

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

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

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

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the

Accounting Policies

addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue
Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff costs
Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the income statement under other operating income or expenses.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses 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 advance-payment of tax scheme.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

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.

The Company and the Danish associates are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

Accounting Policies

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment 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 data 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 component differ.

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

Long term investments and receivables
Deposits
Deposits are measured at cost.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced 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 as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity
Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Dividends
Proposed dividend for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting.

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

Accounting Policies

Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized 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 amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized 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 are measured at net realisable value.

Other payables
Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities
Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities consist of payments received regarding income in the subsequent financial years.

Contingent assets and liabilities
Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Gross profit		**4.386.324**	**10.729.210**
Employee benefits expense	1	-4.136.595	-5.641.627
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-100.697	-137.315
Profit from ordinary operating activities		**149.032**	**4.950.268**
Other finance expenses		-21.033	-19.852
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		**127.999**	**4.930.416**
Tax expense on ordinary activities	2	-59.953	-1.091.860
Profit		**68.046**	**3.838.556**

Proposed distribution of results			
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	3.850.000
Retained earnings		68.046	-11.444
Distribution of profit		**68.046**	**3.838.556**

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Assets			
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		176.470	125.288
Property, plant and equipment		**176.470**	**125.288**
Deposits, investments		126.900	104.400
Investments		**126.900**	**104.400**
Fixed assets		**303.370**	**229.688**
Short-term trade receivables		6.250.905	11.704.274
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		613.201	0
Other short-term receivables		0	0
Deferred income		390.315	0
Receivables		**7.254.422**	**11.704.274**
Cash and cash equivalents		**4.308.368**	**8.565.925**
Current assets		**11.562.789**	**20.270.199**
Assets		**11.866.159**	**20.499.887**

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		125.000	125.000
Share premium		8.750	8.750
Retained earnings		82.206	14.159
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	3.850.000
Equity		**215.956**	**3.997.909**
Trade payables		3.237.909	6.783.485
Payables to group enterprises		321.457	180.240
Tax payables to group enterprises		59.953	487.478
Other payables		5.149.290	7.604.967
Deferred income, liabilities		2.881.594	1.445.808
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**11.650.203**	**16.501.978**
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		**11.650.203**	**16.501.978**
Liabilities and equity		**11.866.159**	**20.499.887**
Contingent liabilities	3		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	4		

Notes

	2023	2022
1. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	2.604.476	4.274.594
Post-employement benefit expense	728.568	662.220
Social security contributions	68.535	65.574
Other employee expense	735.016	639.239
	4.136.595	**5.641.627**
Average number of employees	7	7

2. Tax expense

	2023	2022
Taxation	59.953	1.091.860
	59.953	**1.091.860**

3. Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation.
The total amount appears from the annual report of NORDICGSA ApS which is the administration company in the joint taxation.

The company has entered lease commitments which run from 6 months. This amount of t.kr. 119 and t.kr. 119 are due within 1 year.

Apart from this, there is no contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

4. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.