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# ***Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S***

c/o Copenhagen Airport. Terminal 2,  
Lufthavnsboulevarden 6, DK-2770 Kastrup

## **Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018**

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CVR No 38 00 96 80

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

03 / 6 2019

Chairman



Miguel-Einar Gomez Sjunnesson

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## Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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 at 31 December 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

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

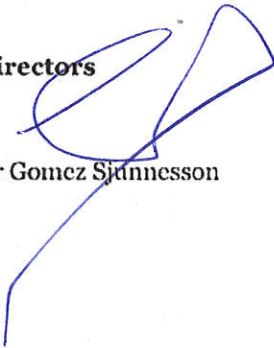
Kastrup,

### Executive Board

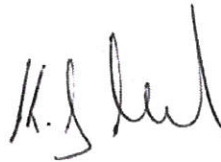
Kristian Sean Muntaner Mills

### Board of Directors

Miguel-Einar Gomez Sjunnesson  
Chairman



Kristian Sean Muntaner Mills



Niels Rasmussen



# **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholder of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S

## **Report on the Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

## Independent Auditor's Report

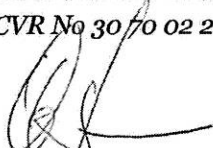
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Copenhagen, 3 June 2019

**Ernst & Young**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 30 70 02 28



Ole Hedemann

statsautoriseret revisor

mne14949



Anders Flymer-Dindler

statsautoriseret revisor

mne35423

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S  
c/o Copenhagen Airport. Terminal 2  
Lufthavnsboulevarden 6  
DK-2770 Kastrup

CVR No: 38 00 96 80

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 2 September 2016

Municipality of reg. office: Tårnby

### **Board of Directors**

Miguel-Einar Gomez Sjunnesson, Chairman  
Kristian Sean Muntaner Mills  
Niels Rasmussen

### **Executive Board**

Kristian Sean Muntaner Mills

### **Auditors**

Ernst & Young  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
Osvold Helmuths Vej 4  
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

## Income Statement

### 1 January - 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 DKK	2016/17 (16 months) DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>2.161.142</b>	<b>3.159.600</b>
Staff expenses	2	-1.782.017	-2.146.079
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>379.125</b>	<b>1.013.521</b>
Financial expenses	3	-8.941	-14.802
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>370.184</b>	<b>998.719</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-81.223	-219.718
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>288.961</b>	<b>779.001</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	288.961	779.001
	<b>288.961</b>	<b>779.001</b>



## Balance Sheet 31 December 2018

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
		DKK	DKK
Trade receivables		292.094	274.284
Receivables from group enterprises		1.131.835	632.776
Other receivables		10.355	40.722
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>1.434.284</u></b>	<b><u>947.782</u></b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b><u>986.882</u></b>	<b><u>956.263</u></b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b><u>2.421.166</u></b>	<b><u>1.904.045</u></b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b><u>2.421.166</u></b>	<b><u>1.904.045</u></b>

## Balance Sheet 31 December 2018

### Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		1.067.962	779.001
<b>Equity</b>		<b>1.567.962</b>	<b>1.279.001</b>
Trade payables		30.487	31.834
Payables to group enterprises		352.111	65.352
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		0	219.718
Other payables		470.606	308.140
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>853.204</b>	<b>625.044</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>853.204</b>	<b>625.044</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2.421.166</b>	<b>1.904.045</b>
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Related parties	6		
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## Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January 2018	500.000	779.001	1.279.001
Net profit/loss for the year	0	288.961	288.961
<b>Equity at 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>500.000</u></b>	<b><u>1.067.962</u></b>	<b><u>1.567.962</u></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1 Key activities

The Company provides aircraft washing services at Copenhagen airport.

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2016/17 (16 months)</u> DKK
<b>2 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	1.623.188	1.962.991
Pensions	152.013	173.810
Other social security expenses	6.816	9.278
	<u><b>1.782.017</b></u>	<u><b>2.146.079</b></u>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<u><b>3</b></u>	<u><b>3</b></u>
<b>3 Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	6.415	1.043
Other financial expenses	2.526	13.759
	<u><b>8.941</b></u>	<u><b>14.802</b></u>
<b>4 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	81.223	219.718
	<u><b>81.223</b></u>	<u><b>219.718</b></u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2018</u> DKK	<u>2017</u> DKK
<b>5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Rent obligation	55.725	204.325

### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Menzies Aviation (Denmark) A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on royalty and interest payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

## 6 Related parties

### Basis

#### Controlling interest

Menzies Aviation Plc., United Kingdom	Parent Company
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#### Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the group annual report of the parent company

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Menzies Aviation Plc.	Hounslow, United Kingdom

The Group Annual Report of Menzies Aviation Plc. may be obtained at the following address:

2 World Business Centre Heathrow  
Newall Road  
London Heathrow Airport  
Hounslow, TW6 2SF  
United Kingdom

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

### Translation policies

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

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

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

## Income Statement

### Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in revenue when the service has been carried out and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue from fixed fee contracts is typically recognised over the term of the contract.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise cost for distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debt losses, operating leases, etc.

### **Gross profit/loss**

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

### **Staff expenses**

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees. Refunds received from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

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

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **7 Accounting Policies (continued)**

#### **Balance Sheet**

##### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs 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 comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

##### **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

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

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

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

##### **Current tax receivables and liabilities**

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



## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **7 Accounting Policies** (continued)

#### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities comprising amounts owed to credit institutions, trade payables and payables to group enterprises are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value, which is typically nominal value.