# Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S

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

# Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 38 oo 96 80

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30/6 2021

Miguel-Einar Gomez Sjunnesson Chairman of the General Meeting

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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 2020.

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 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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

Kastrup, 30 June 2021

### **Executive Board**

Thomas Hoff Andersson

#### **Board of Directors**

Miguel-Einar Gomez Sjunnesson Chairman Neil John Freeman

Thomas Hoff Andersson

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholder of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S

### **Opinion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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.

#### **Emphasis of matter in the financial statements**

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements, which describes the material uncertainty associated with the consequences of the Covid19 pandemic and thus the uncertainty with regards to when the activity level will increase to a higher level. We have not modified our opinion in respect of this matter.

## 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.

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

### 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 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
  note 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, 30 June 2021 **EY** Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab *CVR No 30 70 02 28* 

Ole Hedemann statsautoriseret revisor mne14949

## **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

Neil John Freeman

**Thomas Hoff Andersson** 

**Executive Board** Thomas Hoff Andersson

**Auditors** EY

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Dirch Passers Allé 36 DK-2000 Frederiksberg

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		794.473	2.425.113
Staff expenses	3	-773.193	-1.890.015
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	_	21.280	535.098
Financial expenses	4	-26.574	-8.963
Profit/loss before tax	_	-5.294	526.135
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	1.165	-119.466
Net profit/loss for the year	_	-4.129	406.669
Distribution of profit			
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings	_	-4.129	406.669
	_	-4.129	406.669

## **Balance Sheet 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		206.144	603.924
Receivables from group enterprises		1.896.847	1.975.979
Other receivables		20.439	511
Deferred tax asset	<u>-</u>	1.165	0
Receivables	-	2.124.595	2.580.414
Cash at bank and in hand	-	343.689	0
Currents assets	-	2.468.284	2.580.414
Assets	-	2.468.284	2.580.414
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital	6	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	_	1.470.502	1.474.631
Equity	-	1.970.502	1.974.631
Other payables	_	74.908	66.174
Long-term debt	7 -	74.908	66.174
Trade payables		82.333	34.268
Payables to group enterprises		183.562	0
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		0	119.466
Other payables	7 -	156.979	385.875
Short-term debt	-	422.874	539.609
Debt	-	497.782	605.783
Liabilities and equity	-	2.468.284	2.580.414
Unusual events	1		
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## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

	Retained		
	Share capital	earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity at 1 January 2020	500.000	1.474.631	1.974.631
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-4.129	-4.129
Equity at 31 December 2020	500.000	1.470.502	1.970.502

### 1 Unusual events

Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S, which provides services to the aviation industry, is affected by COVID-19 (Corona virus) with registered revenue reductions. There is material uncertainty associated with the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic and thus the uncertainty with regards to when the activity level will increase to a higher level.

It is the opinion of management that the company has the financial strength in order to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. The parent company has issued a letter of support in order to secure the company adequate resources in order to meet the liabilities in the coming twelve month.

## 2 Key activities

The Company provides aircraft washing services at Copenhagen airport.

		2020	2019
	- 44	DKK	DKK
3	Staff expenses		
	Wages and salaries	701.468	1.702.106
	Pensions	68.885	181.092
	Other social security expenses	2.840	6.817
		773.193	1.890.015
	Average number of employees	2	3
4	Financial expenses		
	Interest paid to group enterprises	369	642
	Other financial expenses	26.205	8.321
		26.574	8.963
5	Tax on profit/loss for the year		
	Current tax for the year	0	119.466
	Deferred tax for the year	-1.165	0
		-1.165	119.466

## 6 Equity

The share capital consists of 1 share of a nominal value of DKK 500,000. No shares carry any special rights.

## 7 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

		2020	2019
	Other payables	DKK	DKK
	After 5 years	74.908	0
	Between 1 and 5 years	0	66.174
	Long-term part	74.908	66.174
	Other short-term payables	156.979	385.875
		231.887	452.049
8	Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
	Rental and lease obligations	93.672	33.142

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.

## 9 Related parties

	Basis		
Controlling interest			
Menzies Aviation Plc., United Kingdom	Parent Company		
Consolidated Financial Statements			
The company is included in the group annual report of the parent company			
Name	Place of registered office		
Menzies Aviation Plc.	Hounslow, United Kingdom		

## 10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Menzies Aviation Washing Denmark A/S for 2020 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 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.

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

## **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.

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, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### 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.

10 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.