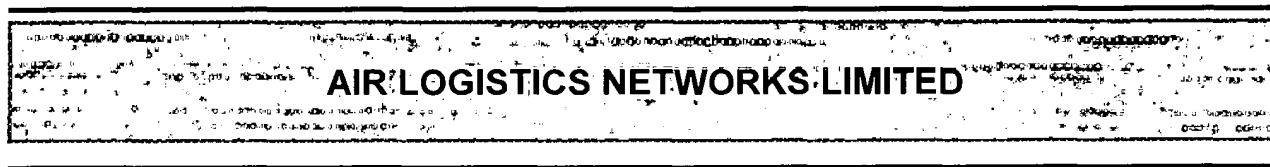


Registered number: 01378919



DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	S J Dawkins C D O'Donnell V Singh
Company secretary	M N Arrowsmith
Registered number	01378919
Registered office	Donington Court Pegasus Business Park East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2UZ
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Victoria House 199 Avebury Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 1AU

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

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Balance sheet	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 21

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is general air and sea cargo agents.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £533,496 (2018: £102,003).

No dividends have been paid or proposed during the year (2018: £Nil).

Post balance sheet events

The directors have considered the potential impact of Brexit on the operations of the company. The consistent conclusion reached is that Brexit scenarios reviewed do not present a material risk to the ongoing operations of the business.

Since the year-end, the COVID-19 pandemic arose. The business has continued to operate and is performing well despite the challenging landscape and is well placed to continue to provide its services. Whilst estimating the precise financial impact on the business is challenging, the directors have considered the outlook for 2021 and beyond and consider that the forecast results, together with the continued and confirmed support from the group, mean that the business risk is manageable.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

S J Dawkins
C D O'Donnell
V Singh

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

Disclosure of information to auditor


The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Grant Thornton UK LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.



S J Dawkins
Director

Date: 13/1/2021



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Air Logistics Networks Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The impact of macro-economic uncertainties on our audit

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to obtain an understanding of all relevant uncertainties, including those arising as a consequence of the effects of macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Covid-19 and Brexit are amongst the most significant economic events currently faced by the UK, and at the date of this report their effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty, with the full range of possible outcomes and their impacts unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to these uncertainties when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company associated with these particular events.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the risks associated with the company's model, including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Covid-19 and Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In accordance with the above, we have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED
(CONTINUED)**

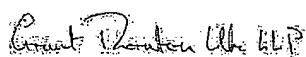
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Christopher Frostwick
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Milton Keynes

Date: 13/1/2021

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	1,656,192	1,123,473
Gross profit		<u>1,656,192</u>	<u>1,123,473</u>
Administrative expenses		(1,088,442)	(1,004,134)
Operating profit	5	<u>567,750</u>	119,339
Interest receivable and similar income		142	-
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(34,207)	(17,527)
Profit before tax		<u>533,685</u>	101,812
Tax on profit	9	(189)	191
Profit after tax		<u><u>533,496</u></u>	<u><u>102,003</u></u>
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		(1,921,179)	(2,023,182)
Profit for the year		533,496	102,003
Retained earnings at the end of the year		<u><u>(1,387,683)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,921,179)</u></u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2019 or 2018 other than those included in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

All activities relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.


AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01378919

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	1,304	1,884
Tangible assets	11	10,520	1,629
		<u>11,824</u>	<u>3,513</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	810,431	818,586
Cash at bank and in hand	13	310,886	406,384
Current liabilities		<u>1,121,317</u>	<u>1,224,970</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,379,355)	(1,933,575)
Net current liabilities		<u>(258,038)</u>	<u>(708,605)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(246,214)</u>	<u>(705,092)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(1,141,369)	(1,215,987)
Net liabilities		<u><u>(1,387,583)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,921,079)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	16	(1,387,683)	(1,921,179)
		<u><u>(1,387,583)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,921,079)</u></u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:



S J Dawkins
 Director

Date: 13/1/2021

The notes on pages 10 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Air Logistics Networks Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of World Freight Company S.A.S, World Freight Company International S.A.S is the ultimate parent undertaking. The address of the registered office of the ultimate parent is Zone De Fret 4, 3 Rue Du Cercel Bat 3313, Roissy CDG Aeroport, France, F95705. The principal activity of the company is general air and sea cargo agents.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

2.2 Going concern

The company has net liabilities at the balance sheet date of £1,387,394 (2018: £1,921,079). Notwithstanding this, the directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements. In reaching this conclusion the directors have taken into account the continued and confirmed group support provided by group and related companies over the next 12 months and beyond.

2.3 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of World Freight Company International S.A.S as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from Zone De Fret 4, 3 Rue Du Cercel Bat 3313, Roissy CDG Aeroport, France, F95705.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of agency services supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Debtors and creditors arising from the transportation of air cargo are shown as assets and liabilities. This recognises that the company is entitled to retain the investment income on any cashflows arising from these transactions.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures & fittings	- 5- 10 years
Office equipment	- 2 - 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'other operating income'.

2.12 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.13 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Many of the amounts included in the financial statements involve the use of judgement and/or estimation.

These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Information about such judgements and estimation is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and the key areas are summarised below:

Judgements in applying accounting policies

- The directors must judge whether all of the conditions required for revenues to be recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings for the year, as set out in note 2.4, have been met.

Sources of estimation uncertainty

- Consideration of debtor recoverability, see note 12.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the one principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,802	1,462
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	581	3,425
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	7,000	3,050
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for tax compliance services	1,850	2,350
Exchange differences	<u>(36,539)</u>	<u>49,812</u>

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	501,338	475,093
Social security costs	47,922	45,554
Cost of defined contribution scheme	15,670	13,812
	<u>564,930</u>	<u>534,459</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Administration	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

7. Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' emoluments	117,161	123,348
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	3,738	4,380
	<u>120,899</u>	<u>127,728</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 1 director (2018: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

There are no additional key management personnel.

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest payable	5,955	11,239
Other interest payable	28,252	6,288
	<u>34,207</u>	<u>17,527</u>

9. Taxation

	2019 £	2018 £
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	189	(191)
	<u>189</u>	<u>(191)</u>
Total current tax	<u>189</u>	<u>(191)</u>

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2018: *lower than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>533,685</u>	<u>101,812</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	101,400	19,344
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,005	3,320
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	189	(191)
Deferred tax not recognised	(15)	(58)
Group relief	(102,388)	(22,600)
Deferred tax change in rates	(2)	(6)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>189</u>	<u>(191)</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and Finance Bill 2016 (on 7 September 2016). These include reductions to the main rate to reduce to 19% from 1 April 2017. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

10. Intangible assets

	Software developments £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	28,880
At 31 December 2019	<u>28,880</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	26,996
Charge for the year	580
At 31 December 2019	<u>27,576</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	<u><u>1,304</u></u>
<i>At 31 December 2018</i>	<u><u>1,884</u></u>

Amortisation on intangible assets is charged to admin expenses.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures & fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	-	16,921	16,921
Additions	1,263	9,430	10,693
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	1,263	26,351	27,614
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019	-	15,292	15,292
Charge for the year	10	1,792	1,802
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2019	10	17,084	17,094
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	<hr/> <hr/> 1,253	<hr/> <hr/> 9,267	<hr/> <hr/> 10,520
<i>At 31 December 2018</i>	<hr/> <hr/> -	<hr/> <hr/> 1,629	<hr/> <hr/> 1,629

12. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	400,794	614,048
Amounts owed by group undertakings	217,225	86,906
Other debtors	25,000	-
Prepayments and accrued income	5,100	9,235
Tax recoverable	162,312	108,397
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	810,431	818,586
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Trade debtors are stated net of a provision for doubtful debts of £34,358 (2018: £29,029).

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	310,886	406,384
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	458,293	981,654
Amounts owed to group undertakings	130,737	67,547
Other taxation and social security	42,135	42,095
Other creditors	-	30,311
Accruals and deferred income	748,190	811,968
	<u>1,379,355</u>	<u>1,933,575</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>1,141,369</u>	<u>1,215,987</u>

16. Reserves

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses.

17. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

18. Contingent liabilities

A cross guarantee on bank arrangements exists between World Freight Company Investment UK Limited, Air Logistics Limited, Air Logistics Networks Limited, Airborne International Limited and Air Logistics Group Limited.

AIR LOGISTICS NETWORKS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

19. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £15,670 (2018: £13,812). Contributions totalling £Nil (2018: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

20. Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of World Freight Company S.A.S., the company is exempt from the requirements of FRS 102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by World Freight Company International S.A.S.

21. Post balance sheet events

The directors have considered the potential impact of Brexit on the operations of the company. The consistent conclusion reached is that Brexit scenarios reviewed do not present a material risk to the ongoing operations of the business.

Since the year-end, the COVID-19 pandemic arose. The business has continued to operate and is performing well despite the challenging landscape and is well placed to continue to provide its services. Whilst estimating the precise financial impact on the business is challenging, the directors have considered the outlook for 2021 and beyond and consider that the forecast results, together with the continued and confirmed support from the group, mean that the business risk is manageable.

22. Controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of World Freight Company S.A.S., a company registered in France.

The ultimate parent company is World Freight Company International S.A.S., a company also registered in France.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by World Freight Company International S.A.S. Consolidated accounts are available from Zone de Fret 4, 3 Rue Du Cercel Bat 3313, Roissy CDG Aeroport, France, F95705.