

ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS INC  
Form 10-K405  
April 01, 2002

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
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FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

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COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-25732

ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

13-4146982  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2000 WESTCHESTER AVE., PURCHASE, NY  
(Address of principal executive offices)

10577  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (914) 701-8000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: NONE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: COMMON STOCK, PAR  
VALUE \$.01 PER SHARE

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports  
required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of  
1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the  
registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such  
filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No .

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item  
405 of Regulation S-K (sec. 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein,  
and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive  
proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this  
Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

As of March 15, 2002, there were 38,250,583 shares of common stock  
outstanding. The aggregate market value of such shares held by non-affiliates of  
the registrant was approximately \$294,873,551.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT  
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PART OF THE FORM 10-K  
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Portions of the Definitive Proxy Statement to  
be used in connection with the registrant's  
2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Part III (Item 10 through Item 13)

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is the parent company of Atlas Air, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Atlas Air"), and Polar Air Cargo, Inc., a California corporation ("Polar Air Cargo"). References to "Company," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Our principal executive offices are located at 2000 Westchester Avenue, Purchase, New York 10577 and our telephone number is (914) 701-8000. We are the world's largest air cargo outsourcer, operating the largest fleet of Boeing 747 freighter aircraft in the world.

Founded in 1992, Atlas Air began service with one Boeing 747-200 contracted to China Airlines. First publicly traded on NASDAQ in 1995 under the symbol ATLS, Atlas Air transferred its listing to the New York Stock Exchange on November 11, 1997, trading under the symbol CGO. We adopted our holding company structure in February 2001 whereby Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. became the parent holding company of Atlas Air. Atlas Air's principal business has been the provision of aircraft, crew, maintenance and insurance (ACMI) services for a number of the world's leading airlines. Under an ACMI contract, clients receive a dedicated aircraft in exchange for a guaranteed minimum monthly level of operation. This model allows clients to utilize Atlas Air efficiencies in order to maintain or expand their presence in the world's cargo markets without committing to aircraft ownership.

In 2001, Atlas Air announced an expansion of its product line to include a broader array of products and services. These new services are based on the ACMI model and include fractional ACMI, or the contractual provision of a portion of the capacity of one or more aircraft to multiple customers; partial ACMI, or the provision of an aircraft on less than a full time basis; dry leases for aircraft (with maintenance and insurance if requested); and charters, among other possibilities. These products typically require our customers to commit to certain utilization levels under seasonal contracts, and in many instances the revenue and cost structure vary from an ACMI Contract as the operations may include arrangements for the provision of fuel, and ground handling and flight related expenses. We anticipate that airline customers will find these products to be desirable and complementary to their own business strategy, because risks that would otherwise be borne by a single customer, such as contract term, load factor, fuel and ground handling, are shared among several parties. To help facilitate the delivery of these expanded product lines, Atlas Air has established hubs in Liege, Belgium and Miami, Florida.

Polar Air Cargo specializes in scheduled service to international markets with a fleet of Boeing 747 freighter aircraft, and offers important access to Japan, through route and airport operating rights at Tokyo's Narita Airport. Polar Air Cargo, which was founded in 1993, was acquired by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. in November 2001.

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The Company's strategy is to provide the highest level of service under both of our operating brands while remaining a low-cost provider. To accomplish these goals, we maintain a fleet of Stage III compliant Boeing 747 freighter aircraft that are considered to be the most efficient and cost-effective for the market segments served.

### INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

We believe that growth in demand for air cargo services, combined with the lower rate of growth in passenger airline cargo capacity and the continuing pressure on the airline industry to reduce operating costs, will provide air cargo companies such as ours with opportunities to expand their air cargo outsourcing services. The primary business focus of most airlines is on the transportation of passengers, not air cargo. Nevertheless, most passenger airlines have air cargo customers that require quick and dependable air cargo service. Airlines traditionally service such demand through the use of cargo capacity on their scheduled flights. Scheduled flights are generally managed for the convenience of passengers rather than for the needs of air cargo customers. As a consequence, these airlines must either limit their ability to handle the potential cargo

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demand or acquire dedicated cargo lift. Many airlines have found that outsourcing to meet their additional cargo transportation needs, rather than allocating significant resources and expanding their fleet of freighter aircraft to effectively service their air cargo customers, provides a cost-effective alternative for them to maintain and expand that portion of their business.

The world air cargo market is expected to show substantial growth over the next 20 years, according to industry sources such as Boeing and Airbus, the two largest aircraft manufacturers. We believe this growth will be generated by several factors, including:

- global economic growth;
- continued breakdown of international trade barriers;
- expanded use of just-in-time inventory practices;
- growth in export driven economies, particularly those of the countries in the Pacific Rim;
- growth of e-commerce; and
- increased movement of manufacturing to economies with low labor costs.

On September 11, 2001, four commercial passenger aircraft were hijacked, and two crashed into the World Trade Center in New York, one into the Pentagon building in Virginia and one into a field in Pennsylvania. These terrorist attacks resulted in mass destruction to human life and property damage. In response to the attacks, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued a federal ground stop on September 11, 2001 prohibiting all flights to and from and within the United States. Most airports did not reopen until September 13, 2001. Since that time, we have deployed a portion of our available fleet to the U.S. military Airlift Mobility Command (AMC). Our future schedule and the demand for cargo lift will vary as we react to continuing changes in our customer's freight demand and requirements.

On September 22, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Air Transport

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Safety and System Stabilization Act, which, among other things, provides to all U.S. airlines: \$5 billion in compensation for direct losses incurred as a result of the federal ground stop and incremental losses incurred through December 31, 2001 as a direct result of the attacks, of which we have received \$21.5 million and expect to receive at least \$3.2 million in 2002; up to \$10 billion in federal government loan guarantees; \$100 million limit on the liability of any one carrier to third parties; and, compensation to individual claimants who were injured.

### COMPETITIVE STRENGTHS

We believe that our leading market position and our continued opportunities for growth are directly attributable to the following competitive strengths:

#### Fleet economies of scale

Our combined fleet currently includes 51 Boeing freighter aircraft. Our utilization of Boeing 747 aircraft provides significant marketing advantages because these aircraft, relative to most other cargo aircraft that are commercially available, have higher maximum payload and cubic capacities, and longer range. The uniformity of our current Boeing 747 aircraft fleet allows for standardization in maintenance and crew training, resulting in substantial cost savings in these areas. The new Boeing 747-400 aircraft have greater operational capabilities than the Boeing 747-200 aircraft and allow us to maintain our low cost structure despite their higher acquisition cost. The new aircraft's lower maintenance requirements provide a higher level of operational reliability with lower maintenance costs during the early years of operation, typically for at least five years. In addition, our 16 Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft plus the five additional Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft that are scheduled for delivery between 2002 and 2003, make us one of the largest operators of this aircraft type to date and will enable us to capitalize on economies of scale from the standardization in maintenance and crew training.

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#### Fixed-term customer contracts

Our ACMI Contracts typically require our customers to guarantee monthly minimum aircraft utilization levels at fixed hourly rates and are typically in force for periods of one to five years, subject in certain limited cases to early termination provisions. These contracts typically require us to supply aircraft, crew, maintenance and insurance, while our customers generally bear all other operating expenses, including:

- fuel and fuel servicing;
- marketing costs associated with obtaining cargo;
- airport cargo handling;
- landing fees;
- ground handling, aircraft push-back and de-icing services; and
- specific cargo and mail insurance.

Under these contracts, our customers also bear the risk for demand and yields while utilizing the contracted aircraft. Therefore, our ACMI Contracts minimize the risk traditionally associated with the air transport business and provide a minimum annual revenue and cost base and more predictable profit margins. All of our revenues, and most of our costs, under ACMI Contracts are in

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U.S. dollars, thus avoiding currency risks normally associated with international business.

While our ACMI Contracts represented approximately 80% of our total operating revenues in 2001, we expect such percentage to decrease in the future as the proportion of our business operated under expanded product lines or as Scheduled Service and Other Flight Operation arrangements has increased, and we expect will continue to increase. We expect this trend to continue as the operating results of Polar Air Cargo, primarily a scheduled cargo service provider, are included on a full year basis.

### Low cost structure

We have maintained ourselves as a low cost, efficient and reliable provider of air cargo transportation. This is primarily due to our lower labor costs, the outsourcing of many of our required services, the advantageous economies realized from the operation of a standardized fleet of long-haul Boeing 747 aircraft, and our productive work force. The uniformity of the Boeing 747 aircraft fleet allows for standardization in maintenance and crew training, resulting in substantial cost savings in these areas. In particular, we have advantageous, long-term contracts on a fixed cost per flight hour basis with leading maintenance providers such as GE, Lufthansa Technik and MTU Maintenance Hanover for a significant portion of our on-going aircraft and engine maintenance requirements. As a result of these efficiencies, our high service standards and increased airline industry pressure to reduce costs, our airline customers have determined that outsourcing portions of their air cargo business to us can be significantly less costly and offer greater operational flexibility than expanding their cargo operations by purchasing additional aircraft and adding other resources such as personnel and systems.

### Revenue Diversification

We participate in both the retail and wholesale sectors of the long range, heavy cargo market. Atlas Air is primarily concerned with the wholesale market, focusing on providing air cargo services to some of the world's leading airlines. Polar Air Cargo participates in the retail sector by providing scheduled service and charter cargo service, and is principally focused on serving freight forwarders operating within the Japan-U.S. market, as well as Pacific, Europe and South America markets.

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### STRATEGY

Our strategy is designed to make us the world's largest and most profitable provider of short and long term independent air cargo capacity. The key elements of this strategy are as follows:

Exploit ACMI market leadership.

Atlas Air is the world's leading ACMI cargo carrier. This position has been earned as a result of our ability to provide high-quality, cost-effective service using our fleet of Boeing 747-400 and Boeing 747-200 aircraft. Our state of the art equipment provides our customers both operational and financial flexibility. Our relatively dominant position means that Atlas Air is a credible solution to any airline that wishes to outsource heavy lift requirements.

Provide additional unique products to our existing customer base and prospects.

We have made available a series of unique products such as fractional and partial ACMI products. These products allow us to meet our customers' varying

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needs by delivering more flexible products that are aligned with their needs and serve to differentiate Atlas Air from its competitors. We believe that the combination of our traditional product offerings and our new product line will enable us to better service existing customers and to compete for new customers.

Use fleet size as a competitive advantage.

As the world's largest operator of Boeing 747 freighter aircraft, we are uniquely positioned to service cargo aircraft demand from the widest range of potential customers. Our fleet size allows us to pursue with confidence both long and short term opportunities. For example, our combined fleet is one of the largest providers of heavy lift for the U.S. military's Air Mobility Command since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Utilize the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo to both grow revenues and reduce costs.

Our acquisition of Polar Air Cargo enables us to participate in the large air cargo scheduled service retail sector, a market previously unavailable to Atlas Air. The addition of Polar Air Cargo to our operation provides a significant and diversified new source of revenue. We also believe that substantial operational synergies exist between Atlas Air and Polar Air Cargo, given the comparable fleet and compatibility of many operating areas. We anticipate that these synergies will enable us to operate both entities more efficiently and will result in overall operational cost savings, and are taking steps to capitalize on these synergies.

### ACMI PRODUCTS

#### ACMI Contracts

Our ACMI Contracts typically require our customers to guarantee monthly minimum aircraft utilization levels at fixed hourly rates and are typically in force for periods of one to five years, subject in certain limited cases to early termination provisions.

At December 31, 2001, we had ACMI Contracts with 12 full-time customers. China Airlines Ltd. accounted for approximately 13%, and no other customer accounted for 10% or more, of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2001. In addition, we have also operated short-term, seasonal ACMI Contracts with companies such as UPS, FedEx and Emery Air Freight, among others, and anticipate doing so in the future.

Some of our ACMI Contracts allow customers to cancel up to a maximum of approximately 5% of the guaranteed hours of aircraft utilization over the course of a year. Our customers most often exercise such cancellation options early in the first quarter or late in the fourth quarter of the year, when the demand for air cargo capacity has been historically lower. We have found that such cancellations provide a timely opportunity for the scheduling of maintenance on our aircraft, to the extent possible.

All of the ACMI Contracts provide that each of our aircraft be deemed to be at all times under our exclusive operating control, possession and direction. They also provide that, in order to service the routes designated by the contract, we obtain the authority from the governments having jurisdiction over the route. If we are required to use the customer's "call sign" in identifying ourselves throughout our route, the customer must also have obtained underlying authority from the governments having jurisdiction over the route. Therefore, our route structure is limited to areas in which we can gain access from the

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appropriate governments. Additionally, in many instances ACMI Contracts are subject to prior and/or periodic approvals of foreign governments.

### Expanded Product Lines

In 2001, Atlas Air also announced an expansion of its product line to include a broader array of products and services. These new services are based on the ACMI Contract model and include fractional ACMI, or the provision of a portion of the capacity of one or more aircraft; partial ACMI, or the provision of an aircraft on less than a full time basis; and dry leases for aircraft (which may include maintenance and insurance if requested). These products typically require our customers to commit to certain utilization levels under seasonal contracts, and in many instances the revenue and cost structure vary from an ACMI Contract, as the operations may include arrangements for the provision of fuel, and ground handling and flight related expenses. We anticipate that airline customers will find these products to be desirable and complementary to their own business strategy, because risks that would otherwise be borne by a single customer, such as contract term, load factor, fuel and ground handling, are shared among several parties. To help facilitate the delivery of these expanded product lines, Atlas Air has established hubs in Liege, Belgium and Miami, Florida.

### SCHEDULED SERVICE

Polar Air Cargo specializes in the provision of scheduled cargo or retail services. The scheduled all-cargo network of Polar Air Cargo serves five principal economic regions: North America, South America, Asia, the South Pacific and Europe. The service is scheduled to provide prime time arrivals and departures on key days of consolidation for freight forwarders and shippers; the combination of points necessary to offset directional imbalances of traffic; and, connecting or through-service between economic regions to achieve higher overall yields.

### OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS

In order to optimize utilization of our fleet, we regularly participate in the ad hoc charter market where demand is relatively available. These operations complement our ACMI Product and Scheduled Service business by increasing aircraft utilization during low seasons, positioning flights for scheduled operations in directionally weak markets, enabling the performance of extra sections to respond to peak season demand, and diversifying our revenue streams. We participate in the Department of Defense Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) Program under contracts with the Airlift Mobility Command (AMC), where we have made available nearly half of our aircraft to be utilized by the U.S. military in support of their operations, and operate such flights on competitively bid, full-cost contracts. Our participation in the U.S. military response to September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks has provided our business with significant additional revenues, and we expect to continue to operate for the AMC in 2002.

### SALES AND MARKETING

Our sales and marketing efforts are led from Purchase, New York for Atlas Air, and Long Beach, California for Polar Air Cargo. Atlas Air's marketing staff focuses on marketing our ACMI Contract and other products principally to international airlines. Polar Air Cargo's marketing staff, supplemented in certain foreign locations by general sales agents, principally focuses on the freight forwarder market that can avail itself of Polar Air Cargo's scheduled network. Our staff actively pursues ad hoc charter activity to seek additional revenue.

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### MAINTENANCE

Due to the average age of our Boeing 747-200 fleet, it is likely that the aircraft will require greater maintenance than newer aircraft such as the Boeing 747-400 aircraft. See "Properties -- Aircraft." Aircraft maintenance includes, among other things, routine daily maintenance, maintenance every 750 flight hours, (an "A Check"), maintenance on Boeing B747-200 aircraft every 1,100 hours (a "B check"), significant maintenance work every 18 to 24 months, (a "C Check") and major maintenance events every five years or 25,000 flight hours, whichever comes later if the aircraft is over the age of 18 years, or every six years or 25,000 flight hours, whichever comes later for aircraft with an age of 18 years or less, with a maximum interval in either case of nine years (a "D Check"). We attempt to schedule major maintenance on our aircraft in the first quarter of the calendar year, when the demand for air cargo capacity has historically been lower, taking advantage of cancellations of flights by our customers that generally occur most frequently during this period.

In June 1996, we entered into a ten-year engine maintenance agreement with General Electric Company (GE) for the engine maintenance of up to 15 aircraft powered by CF6-50E2 engines at a fixed rate per flight hour, subject to an annual formula increase. In December 1999, we entered into a ten-year engine maintenance agreement with MTU Maintenance Hanover, a subsidiary of Daimler Chrysler Aerospace, to provide regular maintenance at a fixed rate per flight hour for 43 engines.

During the initial 36 month operating period, the Boeing 747-400 aircraft's airframe will be covered under manufacturer's warranties. As a result, we do not expect to incur significant maintenance expense in connection with the Boeing 747-400 airframe during the warranty period. In addition, the Boeing 747-400 airframe limited maintenance requirements will provide a higher operational reliability with lower maintenance costs during the early years of operation, typically for at least the first five years. We will incur expenses associated with routine daily maintenance of both the airframe and the engines. In July 1998, we entered into an agreement with Lufthansa Technik pursuant to which Lufthansa Technik provides all required maintenance for our initial order of 12 Boeing 747-400 aircraft, plus any additional Boeing 747-400 aircraft that we purchase pursuant to our option in the Boeing Purchase Agreement, on a fixed cost per flight hour basis for ten years, subject to an annual escalation adjustment. We may terminate the agreement in June 2003. In connection with an engine purchase agreement with GE, we have also entered into two agreements with GE to provide ongoing maintenance on the CF6-50E2 aircraft engines at a rate per flight hour, subject to an annual escalation adjustment.

Polar Air Cargo has A, B and C maintenance checks performed on its aircraft at a facility in Prestwick, Scotland. The Prestwick facility opened in August 2000. Since August 2000 and for all of 2001, Polar Air Cargo performed 16 A-checks and 34 B-checks on their fleet of Boeing 747-100 and 200 aircraft. In addition, starting in July 2001, Polar Air Cargo performed 15 A-checks on Atlas Air aircraft.

We believe that fixed cost contracts provide the most efficient means of ensuring the continued service of our aircraft fleet and the most reliable way by which to predict our maintenance costs. Certain other low-level routine maintenance is performed on a time and material basis.

During periods where we anticipate decreased demand, such as that experienced during 2001 and into the future, scheduled major maintenance may be deferred in compliance with approved maintenance practices and regulatory requirements, which would limit the utilization of any effected aircraft. Scheduling and the performing of major maintenance activity requires extended lead time and planning, and could cause a delay in the accomplishment of



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required maintenance. At December 31, 2001, we have deferred major maintenance of five Boeing 747 aircraft, which limits the utilization of these aircraft.

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### GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION

Under the Aviation Act, the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the FAA, exercise regulatory authority over freight transportation and other air carriers. The DOT's jurisdiction extends primarily to economic issues related to the air transportation industry, including, among other things:

- air carrier certification and fitness;
- insurance;
- certain leasing arrangements;
- international route authorities;
- the authorization of proposed schedule and charter operations;
- tariffs;
- consumer protection;
- unfair methods of competition;
- unjust discrimination; and
- deceptive practices.

The FAA's regulatory authority relates primarily to air safety, including aircraft certification and operations, crew and maintenance personnel licensing/training and maintenance standards. As part of this oversight, the FAA has implemented a number of requirements that we are incorporating into our maintenance programs.

To provide air cargo transportation services under long-term contracts with major international airlines, we rely primarily on our worldwide authorities. FAA approval is required for each of our long-term ACMI Products and DOT approval is required for each of our long-term ACMI Products with foreign air carriers. In addition, FAA approval is required for each of our short-term, seasonal ACMI Products.

In order to engage in the air transportation business, we are required to maintain a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) from the DOT. Prior to issuing a CPCN, the DOT examines a company's managerial competence, financial resources and plans and compliance disposition in order to determine whether a carrier is fit, willing and able to engage in the transportation services it has proposed to undertake. The DOT also examines whether a carrier conforms with the Aviation Act requirement that the transportation services proposed are consistent with the public convenience and necessity. Among other things, a company holding a CPCN must qualify as a United States citizen, which requires that it be organized under the laws of the United States or a State, Territory or Possession thereof; that its Chief Executive Officer and at least two-thirds of its Board of Directors and other managing officers be United States citizens; that not more than 25% of its voting stock be owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by foreign nationals; and that it not otherwise be subject to foreign control. The DOT may impose conditions or restrictions on such a CPCN.

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The DOT has issued Atlas Air a CPCN to engage in interstate and overseas air transportation of property and mail, and a CPCN to engage in foreign air transportation of property and mail between the United States and Taiwan. Both CPCNs are subject to standard terms, conditions and limitations. By virtue of holding those CPCNs, we possess worldwide charter authority and scheduled all-cargo rights to more than 150 countries. We also hold limited-term DOT exemption authority to engage in scheduled air transportation of property and mail between certain points in the United States, on the one hand, and Hong Kong, Colombia, Brazil and The Netherlands, on the other hand.

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International air services are generally governed by a network of bilateral civil air transport agreements in which rights are exchanged between governments, which then select and designate air carriers authorized to exercise such rights. These bilateral agreements may:

- be open skies agreements which contain no restrictions or limitations, or they may specify the city-pair markets that may be served;
- restrict the number of carriers that may be designated;
- provide for prior approval by one or both governments of the prices the carriers may charge;
- limit frequencies or the amount of capacity to be offered in the market; and
- in various other ways, impose limitations on the operations of air carriers.

International air transportation is subject to extensive government regulation. In some cases, our operating authority in various markets are subject to aviation agreements between the U.S. and the respective country. Because international air transport is governed by bilateral or other agreements between the U.S. and foreign countries involved, changes in U.S. or foreign aviation policies could result in the alteration or termination of such agreements and diminish the value of such route authorities or otherwise adversely affect our international operations.

To obtain authority under a restrictive bilateral agreement, it is often necessary to compete against other carriers in a DOT proceeding. At the conclusion of the proceeding, the DOT awards all route authorizations. The provisions of bilateral agreements pertaining to charter services vary considerably from country to country. Some agreements limit the number of charter flights that carriers of each country may operate. We are subject to various international bilateral air services agreements between the United States and the countries to which we provide service. We also operate on behalf of foreign flag air carriers between various foreign points without serving the United States. These services are subject to the bilateral agreements of the respective governments. Furthermore, these services require FAA approval but not DOT approval.

We must obtain permission from the applicable foreign governments to provide service to foreign points. Moreover, in some instances, ACMI Contracts are subject to prior and/or periodic approvals of foreign governments, whose decisions may be affected by ongoing negotiations and relations with the United States. For example, a ruling by an aviation agency of the British government concluded that our long-term wet-leases of Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft to British Airways no longer meet the "exceptional circumstances" exception

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necessary for their operating approval due to changed market conditions in the United Kingdom. Should other countries adopt similar rules and/or begin enforcement of similar rules for political purposes, our business could be adversely affected.

We have obtained an operating certificate issued by the FAA pursuant to Part 121 of the Federal Aviation Regulations. The FAA has jurisdiction over the regulation of flight operations generally, including:

- the licensing of pilots and maintenance personnel;
- the establishment of minimum standards for training and retraining;
- maintenance of technical standards for flight, communications and ground equipment;
- security programs; and
- other matters affecting air safety.

In addition, the FAA mandates certain record keeping procedures. We must obtain and maintain FAA certificates of airworthiness for all of our aircraft. Our aircraft, flight personnel and flight and emergency procedures are subject to periodic inspections and tests by the FAA. All air carriers operating to, from or within the United States are subject to the strict scrutiny of the FAA to ensure proper compliance with FAA regulations.

The DOT and the FAA have authority under the Aviation Safety and Noise Abatement Act of 1979, as amended and recodified, and under the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990, to monitor and regulate

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aircraft engine noise. Our existing fleet of aircraft, with the exception of the Boeing 747-100, comply with Stage III Standards -- the highest standard currently required by the FAA.

Under the FAA's Directives issued under its "Aging Aircraft" program, we are subject to extensive aircraft examinations and will be required to undertake structural modifications to our fleet to address the problem of corrosion and structural fatigue. As part of the FAA's overall Aging Aircraft program, it has issued Directives requiring certain additional aircraft modifications to be accomplished. We estimate that the modification costs per aircraft will range between \$2 million and \$3 million. Fifteen aircraft in our fleet have already undergone the major portion of such modifications. The remaining aircraft in service will require modification prior to the year 2009. Other Directives have been issued that require inspections and minor modifications to Boeing 747-200 aircraft. The newly manufactured Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft were delivered in compliance with all existing FAA Directives at their respective delivery dates. It is possible that additional Directives applicable to the types of aircraft or engines included in our fleet could be issued in the future, the cost of which could be substantial.

We are also subject to the regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency regarding air quality in the United States. The aircraft that we operate meet the fuel venting requirements and smoke emissions standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

### COMPETITION

Due to our size, we dominate the market for ACMI service provided to other airlines. There are few comparable companies that operate a Boeing 747 fleet

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focused on the ACMI market. As such, the most important competitive threat tends not to come from competitors but rather from the decision by airlines to acquire their own dedicated Boeing 747 freighter lift. Within the scheduled and ad hoc charter market, competition is more vigorous, with a number of operators, such as Evergreen International, Northwest Cargo, and other passenger airlines providing competition. We believe that the most important elements for competition in the air cargo business are the range, payload and cubic capacities of the aircraft and the price, flexibility, quality and reliability of the cargo transportation service. With our scale, common fleet and low cost orientation, we believe we are well suited to compete with other providers.

### FUEL

Although fuel costs are typically the largest operating expense for airlines, we have historically had limited exposure to the fluctuation of fuel costs and disruptions in supply as a result of our ACMI Contracts, which require the customers to provide fuel for the aircraft. However, with the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo and the increased significance to our operations of Scheduled Service, ad hoc charter flying, and aircraft positioning flights, fuel costs are becoming more substantial. In 2001, fuel expense was approximately 6% of our operating expenses. We expect that percentage to grow larger in 2002, in large part due to the inclusion of Polar Air Cargo for a full fiscal year and expansion of our Scheduled Service business.

### EMPLOYEES

The airline business is labor intensive. Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for approximately 15% of our consolidated operating expenses for 2001. As of December 31, 2001, we had 1,931 employees, 1,049 of whom were air crew members. We maintain a comprehensive training program for our pilots in compliance with FAA requirements in which each pilot regularly attends recurrent training programs. Of our employees, 629 of Atlas Air and 309 of Polar Air Cargo are represented by the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA). Our relations with ALPA are governed by the Railway Labor Act. We also have 111 employees of Atlas Air Crew Services (a U.K. subsidiary of Atlas Air), which are excluded from the Railway Labor Act.

We believe that our employees' participation in the growth and profitability of our business is essential to maintain our productivity and low cost structure, and we have therefore established programs for that purpose such as a profit sharing plan, a stock purchase plan, and a matching contribution of the employees' contribution to a retirement plan (Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, Section 401(k) plan). Such

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programs are designed to allow employees to share financially in our success and to augment base salary levels and retirement income.

In April 1999, we received notification from the National Mediation Board (NMB) that our Atlas Air crew members voted for representation by ALPA. On January 25, 2002 Atlas Air reached a tentative collective bargaining agreement on an initial contract with its crew members who are represented by ALPA. The tentative agreement which was subject to ratification by the crew members was not subsequently ratified. As a result, Atlas Air and ALPA have reconvened in an effort to reach a revised tentative agreement under the direction of a mediator appointed by the NMB. We expect our labor costs to increase after approval by the crew members of a multi-year contract, but also anticipate realizing certain improvements in efficiencies due to work rule changes.

In April 2001, we settled certain litigation with our Atlas Air crew

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members restoring profit sharing payments to crew members retroactive to April 1999.

During the second quarter of 2001, we announced measures designed to respond to the current global economic environment and the corresponding decline in air cargo demand. Accordingly, Atlas Air announced it would furlough 105 crew members and reduce its ground staff workforce by 200 employees. Under the restructuring plan finalized by Atlas Air in the second quarter of 2001, the affected employees received severance and termination benefits.

We continue to review future staffing levels, which could impact the number of employees and our operating results in the future. In March 2002, Atlas Air announced a further furlough of crew members that could ultimately include up to 170 crew members, depending upon market conditions. In order to provide sufficient time to retrain crew members who will be reassigned to a different equipment type, the furlough will be phased in over a period of thirteen months.

### INSURANCE

We are required by the DOT to carry liability insurance on each of our aircraft, and each of our aircraft leases and ACMI Contracts also require us to carry such insurance. We currently maintain public liability and property damage insurance and aircraft hull and liability insurance for each of the aircraft in the fleet in amounts consistent with industry standards. We maintain baggage and cargo liability insurance if not provided by our customers under ACMI Contracts.

Following the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, we and other airlines faced a cancellation of war risk insurance. The U.S. Government provided war risk insurance to U.S. airlines as there was no market provider of war risk coverage. It is expected that the government program will be replaced by commercial sources in 2002, at substantially higher rates. Although we believe that our insurance coverage is adequate, there can be no assurance that the amount of such coverage will not be changed upon renewal or that we will not be forced to bear substantial losses from accidents. Substantial claims resulting from an accident could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and could affect our ability to obtain insurance in the future. We believe that we have good relations with our insurance providers.

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

We are dedicated to ensuring the safety of our employees, property and cargo. We have taken numerous measures, voluntarily and as required by regulatory authorities, to increase both the safety and security of our operations in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. As a result, we have implemented security enhancements, including enhanced aircraft search procedures and aircraft guarding, more thorough cargo inspection and search procedures, and facility security improvements that have increased our operating costs. In addition to these measures, we have complied with all other new FAA security requirements designed to enhance security and will continue to abide by all future security enhancement requirements.

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### RISK FACTORS

Investors and prospective investors should consider the following risk factors in conjunction with other information provided in this Form 10-K:

**ABILITY TO SERVICE DEBT AND LEASE PAYMENTS** -- We have substantial indebtedness and lease payment obligations that we may not be able to service.

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We are highly leveraged. As of December 31, 2001, our total long-term debt outstanding, net of current portion, was approximately \$1.0 billion, and our long-term lease obligations, net of current portion, were approximately \$3.0 billion. Our high degree of leverage could have important consequences to prospective investors, including the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate purposes may be diminished in the future;
- a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations will be required for the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness and lease payments, thereby reducing the funds available for our operations and other purposes;
- we may be substantially more leveraged than some of our competitors, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage; and
- our substantial degree of leverage may hinder our ability to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions and could make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business or general economic conditions.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, or to pay interest on, or to refinance, our indebtedness and to make scheduled payments under our lease obligations depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. There can be no assurance, however, particularly in light of the depressed cargo market that our business will continue to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our debt and meet our lease obligations. If unable to do so, we may be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt and leases, to sell assets or to obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that any such refinancing or that any such sale of assets or additional financing would be possible on favorable terms.

NEW AIRCRAFT FINANCING -- If we are unable to secure financing for our new aircraft deliveries, it may have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Under the terms of the Boeing Purchase Agreement, in October 2000 Atlas Air exercised options for four Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft to be delivered in 2002. During 2001, Atlas Air reached an agreement with Boeing to amend the delivery dates of the aircraft, whereby three of the aircraft are scheduled to be delivered in 2002 and one aircraft in 2003. Atlas Air does not currently have firm financing in place for the four Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled for delivery in 2002 and 2003. However, Atlas Air is currently in discussions with several sources for financing these aircraft. The inability to secure financing for the Boeing 747-400 deliveries could result in a default under the Boeing Purchase Agreement, which would permit Boeing to accelerate payments due under the Boeing Purchase Agreement. Such acceleration would cause a default in covenants of certain of the Company's indebtedness which would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a significant portion of all indebtedness, which event would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. However, Boeing has made an offer to finance by sale-leaseback, each of the aircraft to be delivered in 2002, under terms which are more favorable to Boeing. If Atlas Air is unable to secure other financing more favorable to the Company, management believes it has the option to utilize the proposed Boeing financing.

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RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY TERMS OF OUR INDEBTEDNESS AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS -- Restrictive covenants contained in our debt and lease instruments limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness and expand our operations.

Certain of our debt instruments and lease agreements limit our ability to undertake certain transactions. These instruments and agreements restrict our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- incur liens, pay dividends or make other restricted payments;
- consummate asset sales;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- impose restrictions on the ability of a subsidiary to pay dividends or make certain payments to us;
- merge or consolidate with any other person; or
- sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets.

Currently, under the terms of Atlas Air's Senior Notes, we do not meet the financial ratios required in order to permit additional borrowing or investments. Our failure or inability to obtain covenant relief on the Senior Notes or our other debt instruments, if necessary, will restrict our ability to borrow money or make investments which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, certain of our other debt instruments contain other more restrictive financial and operating covenants. Our ability to meet such financial ratios and tests may be affected by events beyond our control. We cannot give assurances that we will continue to meet such tests. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under certain debt or lease instruments which would permit the lenders or lessors, as the case may be, to elect to declare all amounts outstanding under such debt or leases, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable. If we are unable to repay those amounts, such lenders or lessors, as the case may be, could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness, or the lessors could repossess the collateral. If our lenders accelerate the payment of indebtedness, our assets may not be sufficient to repay in full such indebtedness and our other indebtedness.

EXPANSION OF PRODUCT LINE AND SERVICES -- Failure to successfully execute our new expanded product service initiatives may have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In 2001, we announced an expansion of our product line to include a broader array of products and services. These new services are based on the ACMI Contract model and include fractional ACMI, or the provision of a portion of the capacity of one or more aircraft; partial ACMI, or the provision of an aircraft on less than a full time basis; and dry leases for aircraft (which may include maintenance and insurance if requested). These products typically require customers to commit to certain utilization levels under seasonal contracts, and in many instances the revenue and cost structure vary from an ACMI Contract, as the operations may include arrangements for the provision of fuel, and ground handling and flight related expenses. We believe that airline customers will find these products to be desirable and complementary to their own business strategy, because risks that would otherwise be borne by a single customer, such

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as contract term, load factor, fuel and ground handling, are shared among several parties. To help facilitate the delivery of these expanded product lines, we have established hubs in Liege, Belgium and Miami, Florida. Failure to successfully execute on the expanded product line plan, in the absence of compensating improvements in other parts of the business, could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

LABOR STRIKE -- Any labor disruption or labor strikes would adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.

All of our U.S. crew members are represented by unions. Collectively, these employees represent approximately 49% of our workforce as of December 31, 2001. Although we have never had a work interruption or stoppage and believe our relations with our unionized employees are generally good, we are

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subject to risks of work interruption or stoppage and/or may incur additional administrative expenses associated with union representation of our employees. Polar Air Cargo's collective bargaining agreement with ALPA expires in May 2003, subject to ratification, and we cannot accurately predict the outcome of any negotiations. If Polar Air Cargo is unable to reach agreement with its crew members on the terms of their collective bargaining agreements, or if Atlas Air is unable to negotiate a contract with its crew members, we may be subject to work interruptions and/or stoppages. Any sustained work stoppages could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our obligations under ACMI contracts and other agreements and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

DEPENDENCE ON SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS; GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION -- The loss of a significant customer, or political and economic instability in the markets we serve, may adversely affect our business.

In 2001, China Airlines Ltd. accounted for approximately 13% of our total operating revenues, and no other customer accounted for 10% or more of our total operating revenues. We believe that our relationships with our customers are mutually satisfactory, as evidenced by the fact that we have renewed and, in certain cases, added a number of ACMI Contracts with our existing customers. However, there can be no assurance that any of our ACMI Contracts will be renewed upon their expiration. The scheduled termination dates for the current long-term ACMI Contracts range from 2002 to 2004. The failure to renew any of our ACMI Contracts, or the renewal of any of our ACMI Contracts on less favorable terms, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation. Additionally, we have concentrated a significant percentage of our resources in routes between the United States and Asia and the Pacific Rim and between Europe and Asia and the Pacific Rim. Any economic decline or any military or political disturbance in these areas of the world might prevent or interfere with our ability to provide service to our Asian and Pacific Rim destinations and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation. Continuation of the current economic downturn in Europe, Asia and the United States could adversely impact the cargo business of our customers which could eventually affect our ability to obtain new ACMI contracts or to obtain renewals of existing ACMI contracts on attractive economic terms.

COMPETITION -- The market for air cargo services is highly competitive. If we do not successfully compete, our profits will suffer.

A number of airlines currently provide services for themselves and for others, similar to the services we offer and new airlines may be formed that would also compete with us. Such airlines may have substantially greater financial resources than we do. In addition, certain retail air freight



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companies, such as Evergreen International and Northwest Cargo, compete with us on a limited, indirect basis, generally outside of the ACMI Contract operating structure. We believe that the most important elements for competition in the air cargo business are the range, payload and cubic capacities of the aircraft and the price, flexibility, quality and reliability of the cargo transportation service. Our ability to achieve our strategic plan depends upon our success in convincing major international airlines that outsourcing some portion of their air cargo business remains more cost-effective than undertaking cargo operations with their own incremental capacity and resources and upon our ability to continue to obtain higher ACMI Contract rates in connection with the Boeing 747-400 aircraft compared to those currently obtained in connection with existing Boeing 747-200 aircraft.

AGING AIRCRAFT -- The maintenance and governmental compliance costs associated with older aircraft may adversely affect our profitability. The costs of complying with Directives and Service Bulletins for our Boeing 747-100/-200/-300 aircraft could be substantial.

Our fleet currently includes 36 Boeing 747-100/-200/-300 ("Classics") aircraft in service, all of which were manufactured between 1969 and 1990. Manufacturer Service Bulletins and the Federal Aviation Administration Airworthiness Directives issued under its "Aging Aircraft" program cause Boeing Classics aircraft operators to be subject to extensive aircraft examinations and require Boeing Classics aircraft to undergo structural inspections and modifications to address problems of corrosion and structural fatigue at specified times. Directives have been issued that require inspections and minor modifications to Boeing

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Classics aircraft. It is possible that additional Service Bulletins or Directives applicable to the types of aircraft or engines included in our fleet could be issued in the future. The cost of compliance with Directives and of following Service Bulletins cannot currently be estimated, but could be substantial.

UTILIZATION OF FUTURE AIRCRAFT -- If we fail to contract for the use of additional aircraft as they become available our profitability will be harmed.

We do not have long-term ACMI Contracts for aircraft scheduled for delivery during 2002. The failure to generate adequate revenue from new aircraft pending the commencement of and service under ACMI Contracts, or the failure to secure ACMI Contracts for such aircraft or to employ such aircraft in Scheduled Service or ad hoc charter service, as well as the aircraft currently in service in our fleet which may be returned to us pursuant to the terms of the ACMI Contracts, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

REGULATORY MATTERS -- We are subject to continued compliance with governmental regulations and authorities. Failure to comply with relevant rules and regulations would adversely affect our business.

Under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended and recodified at 49 U.S.C. Subtitle VII (the "Aviation Act"), the DOT and the FAA exercise regulatory authority over us. We have obtained the necessary authority to conduct flight operations, including a CPCN from the DOT and an Air Carrier Operating Certificate from the FAA; however, the continuation of such authority is subject to our continued compliance with applicable statutes, rules and regulations pertaining to the airline industry, including any new rules and regulations that may be adopted in the future. All air carriers are subject to strict scrutiny and inspection by FAA officials and to the imposition of new regulatory requirements that can negatively affect their operations. We have

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been considered to be a high-growth carrier by the FAA and, therefore, have received heightened attention by the FAA and DOT. FAA approval is required for each of our long-term ACMI Contracts and DOT approval is required for each of our long-term ACMI Contracts with foreign air carriers. In addition, FAA approval is required for each of our short-term seasonal ACMI Contracts. In order to provide service to foreign points, we must also obtain permission for such operations from the applicable foreign governments and certain airport authorities. See "Business -- Governmental Regulation."

In addition, the DOT regulates the transportation of hazardous materials by air cargo carriers. Although customers are required to label shipments that contain hazardous materials, customers may not inform us when their cargo includes hazardous materials. Although we have never had such an incident, the transportation of unmanifested hazardous materials could result in fines, penalties, banning hazardous materials from our aircraft for a period of time, possible damage to our aircraft or other liability.

We are subject to various international bilateral air services agreements between the United States and the countries to which we provide service. We also operate on behalf of foreign flag carriers between various foreign points without serving the United States. These services are subject to the bilateral agreements of the respective governments. Furthermore, these services require FAA approval but not DOT approval. We must generally obtain permission from the applicable foreign governments to provide service to foreign points. Moreover, in some instances, ACMI Contracts are subject to prior and/or periodic approvals of foreign governments, whose decisions may be affected by ongoing negotiations and relations with the United States. For example, a ruling last year by an aviation agency of the British government concluded that our long-term wet-leases of Boeing 747-400 freight aircraft to British Airways no longer meets the "exceptional circumstances" exception necessary for their operating approval, due to changed market conditions in the United Kingdom. Should other countries adopt similar rules and/or begin enforcement of similar rules for political purposes, our business could be adversely affected.

CONTROL BY PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER -- We have a single shareholder with controlling interest in our company, who can determine the outcome of all matters to be voted upon by the shareholders.

As of March 15, 2002, Linda Chowdry, a member of our Board of Directors and widow of Michael A. Chowdry, our founder, beneficially owned approximately 44.3% of our common stock. As a result,

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Ms. Chowdry may be able to direct and control our policies, including the election of directors, mergers, sales of assets and other such transactions.

DEPENDENCE UPON KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL -- Our executive officers and key employees are critical to our business. These officers and key personnel may not remain with us, and their loss may harm our operations.

We believe that our success in acquiring ACMI Contracts, expanding our product line to include a broader array of products and services, providing scheduled service to international markets, and managing our operations will depend substantially upon the continued services of many of our present executive officers. The loss of the services of any of such persons could have a material adverse effect on our business. We have employment agreements with such officers, which are generally terminable at any time by either party.

SEASONALITY OF CUSTOMERS' CARGO OPERATIONS -- Seasonal fluctuations in revenue may result in a reduction of available working capital.

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The cargo operations of our airline customers are seasonal in nature, with peak activity traditionally in the second half of the year, and with a significant decline occurring in the first quarter. As a result, our revenues typically decline in the first quarter of the year as our minimum contractual aircraft utilization level temporarily decreases. Our ACMI Contracts typically allow our customers to cancel a maximum of 5% of the guaranteed hours of aircraft utilization over the course of a year. Our customers most often exercise such cancellation options early in the first quarter of the year, when the demand for air cargo capacity has been historically low or following the seasonal holiday peak in the latter part of the fourth quarter.

AVAILABILITY OF INSURANCE COVERAGE -- Increased insurance costs will affect our profitability.

We are required by the DOT to carry liability insurance on each of our aircraft, and each of our aircraft leases and ACMI Contracts also require us to carry such insurance. We currently maintain public liability and property damage insurance and aircraft hull and liability insurance for each of the aircraft in the fleet in amounts consistent with industry standards. We maintain baggage and cargo liability insurance if not provided by our customers under ACMI Contracts.

Following the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, we and other airlines faced a cancellation of war risk insurance. The U.S. Government provided war risk insurance to U.S. airlines as there was no market provider of war risk coverage. It is expected that the government program will be replaced by commercial sources in 2002, at substantially higher rates. Although we believe that our insurance coverage is adequate, there can be no assurance that the amount of such coverage will not be changed upon renewal or that we will not be forced to bear substantial losses from accidents. Substantial claims resulting from an accident could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and could affect our ability to obtain insurance in the future.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS -- There is uncertainty concerning our continued use of Arthur Andersen LLP as our independent auditors.

The Company's independent certified public accountant, Arthur Andersen LLP, has informed the Company that on March 14, 2002, it was indicted on Federal obstruction of justice charges arising from the U.S. government's investigation of Enron Corporation. Arthur Andersen has indicated that it intends to contest vigorously the indictment. The Company's Audit Committee has been carefully monitoring this situation. As a public company, the Company is required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements reviewed by an independent certified public accountant. The SEC has announced that it will continue accepting financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen, and interim financial statements reviewed by it, so long as Arthur Andersen is able to make certain representations to its clients. The Company's access to the capital markets and its ability to make timely SEC filings could be impaired if the SEC ceases accepting financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen, if Arthur Andersen becomes unable to make the required representations to the Company

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or if for any other reason Arthur Andersen is unable to perform required audit-related services for the Company. In such a case, the Company would promptly seek to engage new independent certified public accountants or take such other actions as may be necessary to enable the Company to maintain access to the capital markets and produce timely financial reporting.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

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### AIRCRAFT

As of December 31, 2001, our fleet of fifty-one aircraft includes six Boeing 747-100s, twenty-six Boeing 747-200s, three Boeing 747-300s, and sixteen Boeing 747-400s, as follows:

#### FLEET PROFILE

COMPANY	AIRCRAFT TYPE	NO. OF AIRCRAFT	OWNED	LEASED	AVERAGE (IN YEAR)
Atlas Air.....	Boeing 747-200	21 (A)	16	5	21.8
	Boeing 747-300	3	2	1 (B)	14.3
	Boeing 747-400	12	2	10 (C)	2.2
		--	--	--	
	Total	36	20	16	
To be delivered.....	Boeing 747-400	4 (D)			
Polar Air Cargo.....	Boeing 747-100	6	4	2 (E)	31.3
	Boeing 747-200	5	1	4 (F)	21.2
	Boeing 747-400	4	0	4 (G)	0.9
		--	--	--	
	Total	15	5	10	
To be delivered.....	Boeing 747-400	1 (H)			

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- (A) Six of these aircraft were designated in May 2001 as available for sale. The five leased aircraft are leased from third parties under three leases expiring in 2007 and one lease each expiring in 2009 and 2010.
- (B) The aircraft is leased from a third party under a lease expiring in 2005.
- (C) These aircraft are leased from third parties under three leases expiring in 2019, three leases expiring in 2021, and two leases each expiring in 2020 and 2024.
- (D) Atlas Air acquired 12 new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft and exercised options for four additional aircraft. The four option aircraft are scheduled for delivery in 2002/2003.
- (E) These aircraft are leased from third parties under two leases expiring in 2003.
- (F) These aircraft are leased from third parties with one lease each expiring in 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008.
- (G) These aircraft are leased from third parties under leases expiring in 2025.
- (H) Polar Air Cargo operates four Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft under leases with third parties, and anticipates delivery of one additional freighter aircraft during 2002.

In the past, we have been successful in obtaining new customers, or establishing additional arrangements with existing customers, coincident with the delivery of aircraft into the fleet or soon thereafter. However, from time to time, we accept delivery of aircraft that have not been committed to a particular product line, including ACMI Contracts. These aircraft have been

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utilized temporarily as replacement aircraft during scheduled and unscheduled maintenance of other aircraft, as well as for ad hoc charter arrangements. Although we seek to identify a particular product line including new ACMI Contracts, there can be no assurance that such arrangements will have been made prior to the delivery of the four Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled to be delivered during 2002 and 2003. Our inability to secure ACMI Contracts for these aircraft or for existing aircraft upon termination of ACMI Contracts, or to employ such aircraft in Scheduled Service, ad hoc charter service, or other ACMI Products could have a material adverse effect on our business.

From time to time, we engage in discussions with third parties regarding possible acquisitions of aircraft that could expand our operations, and engage in discussions with third parties regarding possible sales of

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aircraft to improve the mix and age of our fleet. We are in discussions with third parties for the possible acquisition and sale of aircraft for 2002 and beyond.

### FACILITIES

Our principal offices are at 2000 Westchester Avenue, Purchase, New York where we lease 120,000 square feet under a twelve year lease which expires in May 2012. Polar Air Cargo leases 40,400 square feet of office space in Long Beach, California, under a five year lease which expires in June 2005. These offices include both operational and administrative support functions, including flight and crew operations, maintenance and engineering, material management, human resources, legal, finance and information technology.

In addition, Atlas Air leases warehouse space at Miami International Airport (Dade County, Florida) on a month-to-month basis. The leased warehouse space is used to store aviation equipment and aircraft components used to maintain aircraft operated by us. Atlas Air also maintains 2,000 square feet of warehouse space at JFK Airport in New York City, New York. Polar Air Cargo rents 170,000 square feet in Prestwick, Scotland under a ten year lease which expires in July 2010 for its maintenance activities.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During April 2001, Atlas Air reached an agreement with ALPA, to settle a law suit filed in May 1999 over the eligibility of the crew members to participate in Atlas Air's profit sharing plan, pursuant to the certification by NMB that crew members had voted for representation by ALPA. The agreement reinstated the crew members to the profit sharing plan, subject to future contract negotiation, and provided for the distribution of withheld past profit sharing to all eligible crew members. Atlas Air and ALPA also agreed to dismiss legal proceedings with prejudice and to bar any future legal claims as to crew members exclusion from the profit sharing plan.

On May 24, 2000, ALPA filed suit against Atlas Air in the Southern District of Florida seeking to enjoin, as a violation of the Railway Labor Act, the establishment of an Atlas Air subsidiary in the United Kingdom to conduct overseas operations from London Stansted Airport. We believe the suit is without merit and intend to vigorously defend the action. This action is currently in the discovery phase.

During November 2001, Malaysian Airlines returned a leased aircraft to Atlas Air with one year remaining on the lease claiming a contractual right to do so. Atlas Air vigorously disputes this interpretation of the contract. In January of 2002, Atlas Air requested arbitration to settle the matter. Arbitration will take place in London during the second quarter of 2002. Atlas

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Air is claiming damages of approximately \$26.5 million plus interest, and Malaysian Airlines has counterclaimed for \$22.0 million plus interest claiming they were misled as to their ability to cancel the agreement. We believe the counterclaim is without merit. The arbitrator is likely to decide this matter in the fourth quarter of 2002 or the first quarter of 2003.

Pursuant to the terms of the collective bargaining agreement between Polar Air Cargo and ALPA, which represents Polar Air Cargo's crew members, disputes over contract interpretation can be filed as grievances and, if not satisfactorily resolved between the parties, are subject to arbitration. On January 30, 2002, ALPA filed a grievance claiming a pay raise was due in December of 2001 to Polar Air Cargo crew members. Polar Air Cargo has disputed this claim alleging that certain conditions precedent had not been met. The total amount at issue as to all Polar Air Cargo crew members is approximately \$324,000. This matter will likely be decided by an arbitrator during the second or third quarter of 2002.

While we are, from time to time, involved in litigation in the ordinary course of our business, there are no other material legal proceedings pending against us or to which any of our property is subject.

#### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of our security holders during the fourth quarter of 2001.

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### PART II

#### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

In November 1997, our common stock commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or "NYSE", under the symbol "CGO." Prior to that, our common stock traded on the Nasdaq National Market ("Nasdaq/NM") under the trading symbol "ATLS." The approximate number of shareholders of record at January 31, 2002 was 339.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sales prices, as quoted by the NYSE for each full quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years.

QUARTER ENDED	2001		2000	
	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
March 31.....	\$37.75	\$26.91	\$30.06	\$22.81
June 30.....	29.39	14.16	36.63	25.63
September 30.....	15.51	8.78	45.69	35.75
December 31.....	16.90	9.79	42.94	29.00

We have not declared any cash dividends and do not plan to do so in the foreseeable future.

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### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data presented below have been derived from our consolidated financial statements. For comparability of results, this information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this report.

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2001 (A)	2000	1999	1998
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)			
<b>STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:</b>				
Operating revenues.....	\$763,831	\$790,468	\$637,081	\$422,238
Operating (loss)/income.....	(28,512)	232,704	187,489	135,849
(Loss)/income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	(61,258)	85,259	61,279	46,217
Net (loss)/income.....	(62,847)	85,259	53,270	46,217
<b>Basic EPS:</b>				
(Loss)/income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle per common share.....	\$ (1.61)	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.37
Net (loss)/income per common share....	\$ (1.65)	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.37
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period (B).....	38,148	36,555	34,245	33,675
<b>Diluted EPS:</b>				
(Loss)/income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle per common share.....	\$ (1.61)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.37
Net (loss)/income per common share....	\$ (1.65)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.37
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period (B).....	38,148	36,947	34,500	33,841

(A) Includes Polar Air Cargo results from acquisition date of November 1, 2001. See Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(B) As adjusted to reflect the 3-for-2 stock split for shareholders of record as of January 25, 1999.

	AT DECEMBER 31,				
	2001 (A)	2000	1999	1998	1997
	(IN THOUSANDS)				

**BALANCE SHEET DATA:**  
Cash and short-term

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investments.....	\$ 351,327	\$ 558,992	\$ 473,160	\$ 471,814	\$ 152,969
Working capital.....	333,419	483,265	330,281	294,511	80,363
Total assets.....	2,084,752	2,174,057	2,142,370	1,988,869	1,297,415
Long-term debt, net of current portion.....	959,052	1,037,789	1,253,084	1,166,460	736,026
Other liabilities.....	344,762	286,120	228,075	235,308	163,167
Stockholders' equity.....	489,908	552,206	357,700	283,890	238,829

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(A) Includes Polar Air Cargo results from acquisition date of November 1, 2001.  
See Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

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### REVENUE STATISTICS

[BAR CHART]  
\$ IN THOUSANDS

	TOTAL REVENUE	OPERATING INCOME	PRETAX INCOME
	-----	-----	-----
2001 Pro forma (A).....	\$763,831	\$ 85,815	\$ 15,215
2000.....	790,468	232,704	137,527
1999.....	637,081	187,489	98,835
1998.....	422,238	135,849	73,551
1997 Pro forma (B).....	401,041	83,102	37,633

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(A) 2001 Operating and Pretax Income are presented above on a pro-forma basis and have been adjusted to exclude the "Profit sharing settlement expense" in the first quarter of 2001, the "Restructuring and impairment" charges taken in the second and fourth quarters of 2001, and the "Federal Stabilization Act claims" recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001.

(B) 1997 Operating and Pretax Income are presented above on a pro-forma basis and have been adjusted to exclude the "Write-off of capital investment and other" in the second quarter of 1997.

### ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc., whose primary subsidiary is Atlas Air, purchased all of the assets of Polar Air Cargo effective November 1, 2001. Accordingly, the operating results of Polar Air Cargo since the acquisition's closing date of November 1, 2001 are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001.

The tables below set forth selected financial and operating data for the four quarters of the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 (dollars in thousands).



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	2001				
	CUMULATIVE (A)	4TH QUARTER (A)	3RD QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	1ST QUARTER
Total operating revenues.....	\$763,831	\$283,771	\$150,713	\$149,035	\$180,312
Operating expenses.....	792,343	265,072	141,377	220,947	164,947
Operating (loss) income.....	(28,512)	18,699	9,336	(71,912)	15,365
Other expense.....	(70,601)	(18,750)	(19,195)	(15,715)	(16,944)
Net loss (B).....	(62,847)	(8,032)	(4,211)	(49,022)	(1,582)
Block hours.....	117,864	37,448	25,208	25,432	29,776
Average aircraft.....	37.8	46.0	35.8	35.0	34.1
Operating margin.....	(3.7)%	6.6%	6.2%	(48.3)%	8.1%
Pre-tax operating margin.....	(13.0)%	(0.1)%	(6.5)%	(58.8)%	(0.1)%

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	2000				
	CUMULATIVE	4TH QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	1ST QUARTER
Total operating revenues.....	\$790,468	\$223,662	\$208,611	\$191,783	\$166,412
Operating expenses.....	557,764	154,504	146,641	133,383	123,236
Operating income.....	232,704	69,158	61,970	58,400	43,176
Other income (expense).....	(95,177)	(18,907)	(24,757)	(27,734)	(23,779)
Net income.....	85,259	31,155	23,072	19,013	12,019
Block hours.....	134,079	36,739	35,007	33,140	29,193
Average aircraft.....	32.5	34.0	33.0	32.6	30.5
Operating margin.....	29.4%	30.9%	29.7%	30.5%	25.9%
Pre-tax operating margin.....	17.4%	22.5%	17.8%	16.0%	11.7%

	1999				
	CUMULATIVE	4TH QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	1ST QUARTER
Total operating revenues.....	\$637,081	\$198,778	\$161,896	\$138,568	\$137,839
Operating expenses.....	449,592	137,272	113,727	97,461	101,132
Operating income.....	187,489	61,506	48,169	41,107	36,707
Other income (expense).....	(88,654)	(22,845)	(25,620)	(19,875)	(20,314)
Net income (C).....	53,270	23,670	14,093	13,270	2,237
Block hours.....	109,608	34,166	27,650	23,861	23,931
Average aircraft.....	29.0	30.3	30.0	28.4	27.0
Operating margin.....	29.4%	30.9%	29.8%	29.7%	26.6%
Pre-tax operating margin.....	15.5%	19.4%	13.9%	15.3%	11.9%

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- (A) Includes results of Polar Air Cargo from acquisition date of November 1, 2001.
- (B) Net loss is after cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle for the 2001 Cumulative and 1st Quarter 2001 columns.
- (C) Net income is after extraordinary item and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle for the 1999 Cumulative and 1st Quarter 1999 columns.

The cargo industry is generally seasonal in nature, with peak activity typically occurring in the second half of the year, and with a significant decline occurring in the first quarter. This decline in cargo activity is largely due to the decrease in shipping that occurs following the December and January holiday seasons associated with the celebration of Christmas and the Chinese New Year. In our ACMI business, certain customers have, in the past, elected to use that period of the year to exercise their contractual options to cancel a limited number (generally not more than 5% per year) of guaranteed hours with us, and are expected to continue to do so in the future. As a result, our revenues typically decline in the first quarter of the year as our contractual aircraft utilization level temporarily decreases. We seek to schedule, to the extent possible, our major aircraft maintenance activities during this period to take advantage of any unutilized aircraft time.

The aircraft acquisitions and lease arrangements are described in Note 7 of our consolidated financial statements. The timing of when an aircraft enters our fleet can affect not only annual performance, but can make quarterly results vary, thereby affecting the comparability of operations from period to period. In addition, the number of aircraft utilized from period to period as spare or maintenance back-up aircraft may also cause quarterly results to vary.

### ACMI PRODUCTS

#### ACMI Contracts

Our ACMI Contracts typically require our customers to guarantee monthly minimum aircraft utilization levels at fixed hourly rates and are typically in force for periods of one to five years, subject in certain limited cases to early termination provisions.

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At December 31, 2001, we had ACMI Contracts with 12 full-time customers. China Airlines Ltd. accounted for approximately 13%, and no other customer accounted for 10% or more, of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2001. In addition, we have also operated short-term, seasonal ACMI Contracts with companies such as UPS, FedEx and Emery Air Freight, among others, and anticipate doing so in the future.

Some of our ACMI Contracts allow customers to cancel up to a maximum of approximately 5% of the guaranteed hours of aircraft utilization over the course of a year. Our customers most often exercise such cancellation options early in the first quarter or late in the fourth quarter of the year, when the demand for air cargo capacity has been historically lower. We have found that such cancellations provide a timely opportunity for the scheduling of maintenance on our aircraft, to the extent possible.

All of the ACMI Contracts provide that each of our aircraft be deemed to be at all times under our exclusive operating control, possession and direction. They also provide that, in order to service the routes designated by the contract, we obtain the authority from the governments having jurisdiction over the route. If we are required to use the customer's "call sign" in identifying

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ourselves throughout our route, the customer must also have obtained underlying authority from the governments having jurisdiction over the route. Therefore, our route structure is limited to areas in which we can gain access from the appropriate governments. Additionally, in many instances ACMI Contracts are subject to prior and/or periodic approvals of foreign governments.

### Expanded Product Lines

In 2001, Atlas Air announced an expansion of its product line to include a broader array of products and services. These new services are based on the ACMI Contract model and include fractional ACMI, or the provision of a portion of the capacity of one or more aircraft; partial ACMI, or the provision of an aircraft on less than a full time basis; and dry leases for aircraft (which may include maintenance and insurance if requested). These products typically require our customers to commit to certain utilization levels under seasonal contracts, and in many instances the revenue and cost structure vary from an ACMI Contract, as the operations may include arrangements for the provision of fuel, and ground handling and flight related expenses. We anticipate that airline customers will find these products to be desirable and complementary to their own business strategy, because risks that would otherwise be borne by a single customer, such as contract term, load factor, fuel and ground handling, are shared among several parties. To help facilitate the delivery of these expanded product lines, Atlas Air has established hubs in Leige, Belgium and Miami, Florida.

### SCHEDULED SERVICE

Polar Air Cargo specializes in the provision of scheduled cargo or retail services. The scheduled all-cargo network of Polar Air Cargo serves five principal economic regions: North America, South America, Asia, the South Pacific and Europe. The service is scheduled to provide prime time arrivals and departures on key days of consolidation for freight forwarders and shippers; the combination of points necessary to offset directional imbalances of traffic; and, connecting or through-service between economic regions to achieve higher overall yields.

### OTHER FLIGHT OPERATIONS

In order to optimize utilization of our fleet, we regularly participate in the ad hoc charter market where demand is relatively available. These operations complement our ACMI Product and Scheduled Service business by increasing aircraft utilization during low seasons, positioning flights for scheduled operations in directionally weak markets, enabling the performance of extra sections to respond to peak season demand, and diversifying our revenue streams. We participate in the Department of Defense Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) Program under contracts with the Airlift Mobility Command (AMC), where we have made available nearly half of our aircraft to be utilized by the U.S. military in support of their operations, and operate such flights on competitively bid, full-cost contracts. Our participation in the U.S. military response to

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the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack has provided our business with significant additional revenues, and we expect to continue to operate for the AMC in 2002.

### 2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Results of Operations. The operating loss for the year 2001 totaled \$28.5 million versus an operating profit of \$232.7 million in 2000. Included in the operating loss was \$116.2 million in restructuring and impairment charges, \$22.8 million relating to a settlement of a profit sharing dispute with our pilots,

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and \$24.7 million of benefit pursuant to Federal Stabilization Act claims. Excluding these items operating profits would have been \$85.8 million.

Our loss before a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle was \$61.3 million in 2001, compared to income of \$85.3 million in 2000, a decrease of \$146.6 million. In the first quarter of 2001, we recorded a charge of \$1.6 million (net of tax) associated with a cumulative change in accounting principle related to the fair-market valuation adjustment of an interest rate swap, as required by SFAS 133 (as defined). Including this cumulative change, net income of \$85.3 million for 2000 decreased to a net loss of \$62.8 million for 2001, or approximately 174%. This decline in profitability was primarily due to the unique, one time charges noted above, the general decline in demand from our customer base, and increased operating expenses.

Starting early in 2001, cargo industry participants felt the effects of a worldwide recession particularly evident in the U.S. market. During the second and third quarters of 2001, block hour production fell by 23% and 28%, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2000. During the fourth quarter 2001, block hour production increased by approximately 2%, compared to the same period of 2000 due to the inclusion of block hours at newly acquired Polar Air Cargo. Excluding Polar Air Cargo block hour production from the fourth quarter of 2001, block hour production decreased by approximately 18% as strong seasonal charter activity, combined with charter demand from the U.S. Military Air Mobility Command somewhat offset ACMI Contract block hour declines.

During the second quarter 2001, we announced measures designed to respond to the current global economic environment and the corresponding decline in air cargo demand. Accordingly, Atlas Air announced it would furlough 105 crew members and reduce its groundstaff workforce by 200 employees. Under the restructuring plan finalized by Atlas Air in the second quarter of 2001, the affected employees received severance and termination benefits.

In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 94-03, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (Including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)" and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 100, "Restructuring and Impairment Charges", during the second quarter we recognized a liability for the cost of termination benefits to be provided to involuntarily terminated employees and also recorded other liabilities associated with the restructuring. This restructuring charge of \$3.9 million is recorded in the 2001 income statement and is included under the caption "Restructuring and impairment". This liability has been reduced by \$3.3 million representing primarily employee severance payments made since June 2001, and the resulting liability at December 31, 2001 was \$0.6 million. The total number of Atlas Air ground staff employees terminated through December 31, 2001 under the restructuring plan was 192.

The Atlas Air crew member furlough, which commenced in May 2001, was completed in the second quarter. The ground staff layoffs and other associated restructuring activities, which commenced in June 2001, were substantially complete by the end of the third quarter. There were no revisions to the initial restructuring cost estimates that were recorded in the second quarter. These restructuring activities are expected to have no adverse material impact on our ongoing operations.

At the time of the employee furloughs and reductions, Atlas Air restructured its operating business plan and took six aircraft out of service and made them available for sale. These aircraft have been isolated from the rest of the fleet and the Company is marketing the aircraft, although post September 11, 2001, aircraft sale transactions have been significantly curtailed. We account for our aircraft in accordance with SFAS No. 121,

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"Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". Accordingly, the aggregate carrying amount of the aircraft of \$246.2 million was reduced to the expected net realizable value of \$147.2 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$99.0 million. This charge was recorded in two quarters, prior to and post September 11, 2001. In the second quarter of 2001, the impairment charge was \$54.1 million and during the fourth quarter of 2001, an additional impairment charge of \$44.9 million was recorded related to these six aircraft. The net realizable values of these aircraft were based on a market assessment of the value of the aircraft. The impairment charges are recorded in the 2001 income statement under the caption "Restructuring and impairment". Subsequent to September 11, 2001, we experienced an increase in demand for charter services, both commercial and military. To respond to this demand, Atlas Air restored to operations four of the six parked aircraft, and retained the flexibility to take the aircraft back out of service should a buyer be found or charter demand soften.

In conjunction with the closure of some of our locations and employee layoffs, we recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$0.7 million related to computer hardware and software and leasehold improvements at the closed locations. The charge represents the entire carrying value of these assets, as we believe that these assets have no resale value.

The changed business environment described above resulted in a review of our strategy related to the construction of our maintenance hangar at Miami International Airport. We recorded an impairment charge of \$12.5 million in the second quarter to write off \$8.6 million of costs currently capitalized and accrue for \$3.9 million of costs related to site restoration and lease termination costs to discontinue the project. The reserve balance as of December 31, 2001 was \$3.6 million. The total impairment charge of \$13.2 million is recorded in the 2001 income statement under the caption "Restructuring and impairment".

Immediately following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the FAA closed U.S. airspace. We resumed operations on September 14, 2001, after the FAA order was rescinded. During the period in which the flight operations were suspended, we experienced contract revenue losses and incurred incremental expenses associated with crew and aircraft repositioning and added security measures.

In January 2002, Atlas Air filed an amended claim for \$29.0 million under the Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act, which provides direct compensation to the U.S. airlines for direct and incremental losses that resulted from the terrorist attacks for the September 11, 2001 through December 31, 2001 period. During the fourth quarter of 2001, Atlas Air recognized \$24.7 million as a reduction to the operating expenses for the fourth quarter, representing 85% of the total claim. In October 2001, the Federal government paid Atlas Air \$10.1 million as an initial payment of our claim under the Federal Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act, and in February 2002, Atlas Air received an additional \$11.4 million. Payment of the balance of the claim is dependent upon finalization of the DOT rules and guidelines related to the audit of the claims that have been filed by the airlines. Since payment of claims under this Act are subject to a DOT audit, there can be no assurances that the balance will be paid by the DOT or that upon the audit of the claim the DOT will not seek to recover amounts already paid to Atlas Air.

Operating Revenues. Total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2001 decreased to \$763.8 million compared to \$790.5 million for 2000. This decline is largely attributable to a decline in overall block hour production.

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	REVENUES (\$ MILLIONS)		BLOCK HOURS		REVENUE/BLOCK HOUR	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Contract services.....	\$609.0	\$766.9	99,517	130,615	\$6,120	\$5,872
Charters, scheduled service and other.....	154.8	23.6	18,347	3,464	8,438	6,818

Contract service revenue, which includes revenues from our ACMI Contracts, decreased to \$609.0 million in 2001 compared to \$766.9 million in 2000. This 21% decline year over year was due to a 24% decline in contract service block hours, somewhat offset by higher contract service unit revenues per block hour. The block hour decline was due to reduced demand from customers as well as aircraft returns due in one instance to the impending bankruptcy of a customer. The increase in unit revenue was due to the change in relative

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utilization of Boeing 747-400 aircraft that are priced at a higher unit revenue rate, versus Boeing 747-200 aircraft.

Charters, scheduled service and other revenue grew to \$154.8 million in 2001 versus \$23.6 million in 2000. This increase was due principally to unusually high levels of ad hoc charter activity in the second half of 2001, particularly from the U.S. military. Additionally, the inclusion of Polar Air Cargo after the November 2001 acquisition, added approximately \$37.0 million in scheduled service revenue.

Operating Expenses. Our principal operating expenses include salaries and benefits; aircraft maintenance; aircraft and engine rentals; fuel costs for non-ACMI contract services; ground handling and flight related expenses; depreciation and amortization; and other expenses.

Salaries, wages and benefits include all such expenses for our pilot and ground staff work force. Salaries increased to \$119.8 million in 2001 compared to \$108.3 million in 2000, or approximately 11%, principally reflecting the reinstatement of profit sharing to Atlas Air crew members, and the inclusion of Polar Air Cargo, effective November 1, 2001. On a block hour basis, expenses increased by approximately 26% to \$1,016 per block hour for 2001 from \$808 per block hour for 2000. This increase in the block hour rate was primarily due to less efficient use of crews caused by the decline in block hours, salary adjustments based on seniority and ground staff salaries. The reduced crew staffing and ground staff staffing announced in May 2001 and June 2001, respectively, favorably impacted salary expenses. Final resolution of the labor contract of Atlas Air crew members and results of the ALPA litigation will cause labor expense to increase. The Company continues to review future staffing levels, which could impact this category in the future. In March 2002, Atlas Air announced a further furlough of crew members that will be phased in over a period of thirteen months, depending upon market conditions.

Maintenance expense decreased to \$139.1 million in 2001 from \$148.1 million in 2000, or approximately 6%, due to the overall decline in aircraft block hour production, offset by requirements to perform specified maintenance activity regardless of flight activity. On a block hour basis, maintenance expense increased year over year by approximately 7% to \$1,180 per block hour for 2001 compared to \$1,105 for 2000. Maintenance expenses include all expenses related to the upkeep of the aircraft, including maintenance, labor, parts, supplies and

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maintenance reserves. The costs of C Checks, D Checks and engine overhauls not otherwise covered by maintenance reserves are capitalized as they are incurred and amortized over the life of the maintenance event or expensed. We contract for a significant part of our regular maintenance operations and support on a fixed cost per flight hour basis.

Aircraft and engine rentals were \$134.5 million in 2001 compared to \$79.1 million in 2000, or an increase of approximately 70%. This increase was primarily due to the impact of a full year of rental expense in 2001 for aircraft leases and sale-leasebacks during 2000, which reduced depreciation and interest expense, and the addition of Polar Air Cargo leased aircraft beginning November 1, 2001. There were no new leases entered into during 2001, and the Polar Air Cargo leases assumed commencing November 1, 2001 were renegotiated with favorable terms. From time to time, we engage in discussions with third parties regarding possible lease financing of aircraft currently in or new to our fleet.

Because of the nature of our ACMI Contracts, our ACMI customers generally bear all other operating expenses. As a result, we incur fuel and ground handling expenses when we operate on our own behalf either in scheduled services, for ad hoc charters or for ferry flights. Fuel expenses for our non-ACMI Contract services, charters and scheduled service include both the direct costs of aircraft fuel as well as the cost of delivering fuel into the aircraft. Fuel expense increased to \$51.3 million for 2001 compared to \$13.0 million for 2000, or by \$38.3 million. This was primarily due to increased charter and scheduled service activity, despite lower fuel prices year over year. On a per block hour basis, fuel costs increased to \$435 per block hour in 2001 from \$97 per block hour in 2000, reflecting the increase in block hours where we provided the fuel. We expect this trend to continue in the future.

Ground handling expenses for non-ACMI Contract services, charters and scheduled service include the costs associated with servicing our aircraft at the various airports to which we operate. Other flight-related expenses include hull and liability insurance, crew travel and meal expenses, initial, upgrade and recurrent

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crew training costs and other expenses necessary to conduct our flight operations, such as communication and navigation fees. Ground handling and flight related expenses decreased to \$70.6 million in 2001 compared to \$74.1 million in 2000, or approximately 5%. On a block hour basis, ground handling and flight related expenses increased approximately 8% to \$599 per block hour for 2001 compared to \$553 per block hour for 2000. The increase in expense on a per block hour basis is primarily due to an increase in charter and scheduled service block hours requiring ground handling services, partially offset by continued improvements in crew travel and crew basing strategies.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased to \$83.4 million in 2001 from \$94.0 million in 2000, or approximately 11%. This decrease primarily reflects the full-year impact of aircraft refinanced pursuant to sale-leaseback transactions during the previous year, the cessation of depreciation expense since May 2001 for six aircraft currently held for sale, partially offset by additions to property and equipment, computers and leasehold improvements.

Other operating expenses include travel related expenses for non-crew members and other miscellaneous operating costs. Other operating expenses increased to \$79.2 million in 2001 from \$41.1 million in 2000, or approximately 93%. On a block hour basis, these expenses increased to \$672 per block hour in 2001 from \$306 per block hour in 2000. The increase in cost from the prior year was due primarily to allowance for account reserves, costs associated with the

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completion of the relocation of our headquarters to Purchase, New York, the inclusion of Polar Air Cargo since November 2001, and other costs associated with the operation of our fleet and facilities.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) consists of interest income, interest expense and fair value changes in derivative instruments. Interest income decreased to \$19.8 million in 2001 from \$28.6 million in 2000, primarily due to reductions in average interest rates and reduced investment balances. Interest expense decreased to \$86.4 million for 2001 from \$123.8 million for 2000, or approximately 30%. This decrease reflects the effect of principal payments during 2000 and 2001 and repayment of debt on sale-leaseback aircraft, resulting in a shift from interest expense to aircraft rental expense. The change in fair value of the interest rate swap during 2001 was recorded in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 133.

Income Taxes. Pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes," we have recorded a tax provision based on tax rates in effect during the period. Accordingly, we accrued for taxes at the rate of 38.2% in 2001 and 38.0% in 2000.

### 2000 COMPARED TO 1999

Results of Operations. Operating profit during 2000 of \$232.7 million reflected a 24% improvement over the operating profit during 1999 of \$187.5 million. The operating results were favorably impacted by the increase in Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft in our fleet and a more productive fleet, partially offset by the increase in leased aircraft compared to owned aircraft. Income before extraordinary item and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle was \$85.3 million in 2000, compared to \$61.3 million in 1999, an increase of approximately 39%. In the first quarter of 1999, we recorded an extraordinary charge associated with the write-off of start-up costs related to the introduction of new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft into our fleet, as required by SOP 98-5 (as defined). Net income of \$85.3 million for 2000 reflected a 60% increase over the net income of \$53.3 million for 1999.

Operating levels increased during 2000 with the delivery of three additional new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft and two cargo configured Boeing 747-300 freighter aircraft. Block hours increased from 29,193 in the first quarter of 2000 to 36,739 in the fourth quarter of 2000, reflecting the growth in the average fleet size from 30.5 aircraft to 34.0 aircraft for the two periods. Total operating revenue increased from \$166.4 million in the first quarter to \$223.7 million in the fourth quarter, representing slightly higher block hour rates for the fourth quarter compared to those of the first quarter of 2000, primarily due to the seasonality of the business of our customers. We earned \$69.2 million operating income and \$31.2 million net income in the fourth quarter of 2000, compared to \$43.2 million operating income and \$12.0 million net income in the first quarter of 2000.

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Operating Revenues. Total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2000 increased to \$790.5 million compared to \$637.1 million for 1999, an increase of approximately 24%. The average number of aircraft in our fleet during 2000 was 32.5 compared to 29.0 during 1999. Total block hours for 2000 were 134,079 compared to 109,608 for 1999, an increase of approximately 22%, reflecting the 12% increase in the average number of aircraft in our fleet during 2000 and an increase in average daily aircraft block hour production of 9%. Revenue per block hour increased by approximately 1% to \$5,896 for 2000 compared to \$5,812 for 1999, due to the increase in the number of Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft in our fleet and the increase in the volume of charter operations year over year, for which the rate per block hour is higher in order



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to offset additional operating costs borne by us under such arrangements. Charter operations are performed on an ad hoc basis and are dependent upon surplus availability of our aircraft and customer demand.

**Operating Expenses.** Our principal operating expenses include salaries and benefits; aircraft maintenance; aircraft and engine rentals; fuel costs for non-ACMI contract services; ground handling and flight related expenses; depreciation and amortization; and other expenses.

Salaries, wages and benefits include all expenses for our pilot and ground staff work force. Salaries increased to \$108.3 million in 2000 compared to \$80.7 million in 1999. The increase is primarily the result of an increase in the size of our fleet year over year. In addition, during the second quarter of 1999, the flight crew voted to be represented by ALPA (as defined), which resulted in the exclusion of the flight crew from eligibility of participation in our profit sharing plan. On a block hour basis, expenses increased by approximately 10% to \$808 per block hour from \$737 per block hour. This increase in the block hour rate was primarily due to seniority based salary adjustments for flight crew members and salary increase for our ground staff.

Maintenance expense increased to \$148.1 million in 2000 from \$131.2 million in 1999, or approximately 13%, primarily due to the increased size of our fleet. On a block hour basis, maintenance expense decreased year over year by approximately 8% to \$1,105 per block hour for 2000 compared to \$1,197 for 1999, principally as a result of increased efficiencies gained in the operation of our standardized fleet. Maintenance expenses include all expenses related to the upkeep of the aircraft, including maintenance, labor, parts, supplies and maintenance reserves. The costs of C Checks, D Checks and engine overhauls not otherwise covered by maintenance reserves are capitalized as they are incurred and amortized over the life of the maintenance event or expensed as incurred. We contract for a significant part of our regular maintenance operations and support on a fixed cost per flight hour basis.

Aircraft and engine rentals were \$79.1 million in 2000 compared to \$51.2 million in 1999, or an increase of approximately 55%, primarily due to an increase in the number of leased aircraft included in our fleet in 2000.

Because of the nature of our ACMI Contracts, our ACMI customers generally bear all other operating expenses. As a result, we incur fuel and ground handling expenses except when we operate on our own behalf either in scheduled services, for ad hoc charters or for ferry flights. Fuel expenses for our non-ACMI Contract services include both the direct costs of aircraft fuel as well as the cost of delivering fuel into the aircraft. Ground handling expenses for non-ACMI Contract service include the costs associated with servicing our aircraft at the various airports to which we operate.

Fuel expense increased to \$13.0 million for 2000 compared to \$7.7 million for 1999, or by 69%. This was primarily due to increased charter and scheduled service activity and higher fuel prices year over year. On a per block hour basis, fuel costs increased to \$97 per block hour in 2000 from \$70 per block hour in 1999 or by approximately 39%, reflecting the increase in the price of fuel.

Ground handling and flight related expenses increased to \$74.1 million in 2000 compared to \$64.4 million in 1999, or approximately 15%. On a block hour basis, ground handling and flight related expenses decreased approximately 6% to \$553 per block hour for 2000 compared to \$587 per block hour for 1999. The decrease in expense on a per block hour basis is primarily due to continued improvements in crew travel and crew basing strategies.

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Depreciation and amortization expense increased to \$94.0 million in 2000 from \$78.4 million in 1999, or approximately 20%. This increase primarily reflected increases in owned aircraft, engines and spare parts relating to the increase in our fleet size, and other capital additions, partially offset by aircraft refinanced pursuant to sale-leaseback transactions during the year.

Other operating expenses include travel related expenses for non-crew members and other miscellaneous operating costs. Other operating expenses increased to \$41.1 million in 2000 from \$36.1 million in 1999, or approximately 14%. On a block hour basis, these expenses decreased to \$306 per block hour in 2000 from \$329 per block hour in 1999, or approximately 7%.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) consists of interest income and interest expense. Interest income for 2000 was \$28.6 million compared to \$20.0 million for 1999, primarily due to increases in the amount of funds available for investing as well as an overall increase in the rates of return on investments. Interest expense increased to \$123.8 million for 2000 from \$108.7 million for 1999, or approximately 14%. This increase reflects the financing costs associated with the purchase of additional aircraft in the second half of 2000 and the issuance of \$217.3 million under the 2000 EETCs.

Income Taxes. Pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 109 "Accounting for Income Taxes," we have recorded a tax provision based on tax rates in effect during the period. Accordingly, we accrued for taxes at the rate of 38.0% during 2000 and 1999.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our balance sheet reflected cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$351.3 million and \$559.0 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. At December 31, 2001 we had working capital of \$333.4 million compared to \$483.3 million at December 31, 2000. The decrease in our working capital is largely a result of capital expenditures for aircraft deposits, debt payments and the purchase of Polar Air Cargo effective November 1, 2001.

Historically, our business has been largely contractual ACMI flying. This business has not been working-capital intensive. As such, we have not maintained a working capital borrowing facility. With the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo and the nature of its non-ACMI business, we expect to become more working-capital intensive as the expansion of our Scheduled Service and ad hoc charter service business includes the provision of fuel, ground and cargo handling (see Note 1 -- Organization). We maintain a reasonably high level of liquidity relative to operating costs.

Cash provided by operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$19.2 million, compared to \$165.0 million and \$190.4 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively. Cash provided by operations for the year ended December 31, 2001 was primarily attributable to our net loss for the year, adjusted for major non-cash charges (including the restructuring and impairment charges), and decreases in our deferred tax liability, accounts receivable and other, accrued expenses and income taxes payable. Cash provided by operations for the year ended December 31, 2000 was primarily attributable to our net income for the year adjusted for non-cash charges, and increases in our deferred tax liability, accrued expenses, and income taxes payable. Cash provided by operations for the year ended December 31, 1999 was attributable to our net income for the year adjusted for non-cash charges, and increases in our deferred tax liability, accrued expenses, and income taxes payable.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$204.2 million, compared to \$413.4 million and \$453.9 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2001 cash used in investing

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activities comprised primarily of pre-delivery deposits on our Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled for delivery in 2002 and 2003 and other capital improvements including aircraft modifications and maintenance, net of proceeds from sales of property and equipment of \$129.1 million and acquisition of Polar Air Cargo of \$76.1 million. Our investment purchases primarily consist of commercial paper, market auction preferreds, corporate notes, corporate bonds, and US government securities, and are all classified as available-for-sale. For the year ended December 31, 2000, cash used in investing activities was comprised of purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from the sale of equipment, of \$401.5 million and

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purchases of short-term and long-term investments, net of maturities, of \$11.9 million. Property and equipment purchases in 2000 were comprised primarily of final payments associated with the delivery of three new Boeing 747-400s in the first and second quarters of the year, costs associated with the three Boeing 747-300s converted from combi to full freighter configuration and placed into service in October and December 2000, and January 2001, initial costs associated with the four new Boeing 747-400s expected to be delivered in 2002, and other capital improvement costs including those associated with our headquarters in Purchase, NY, and a new training facility in Miami, FL. Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 1999 consisted of purchases of property and equipment, net of proceeds from the sale of equipment, of \$334.5 million and purchases of short-term investments, net of maturities, of \$119.4 million. Property and equipment purchases in 1999 were comprised primarily of costs associated with the new Boeing 747-400 aircraft, four of which were delivered in 1999, purchases of spare airframe and engine parts associated with the new aircraft in our fleet, purchases of spare engines for the Boeing 747-400s, and other capital improvements including leasehold improvements to our various offices and upgrades and improvements to our accounting and inventory computer systems.

Cash used by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$70.1 million, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$410.5 million and \$145.5 million for 2000 and 1999, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2001, cash used by financing activities consisted primarily of \$119.3 million of principal payments on notes payable, partially offset by \$51.5 million of net proceeds from debt financing. The increase in debt was principally cash borrowed for the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo. For the year ended December 31, 2000, cash provided by financing activities consisted primarily of proceeds from the offering of 3,465,000 shares of our common stock and exercises of common stock options of \$107.1 million, proceeds from the issuance of treasury stock under our employee stock purchase plan of \$1.2 million, and proceeds from debt issuance and lease financing, net of principal payments and debt issuance and deferred lease costs of \$302.2 million. In 2000 we received funding under the 1999 and 2000 EETCs associated with the delivery of the three new Boeing 747-400s in the first and second quarters. We also arranged beneficial lease financing for four of our Boeing 747-400s and four of our Boeing 747-200s that were previously owned aircraft during the year. The net book values were removed and associated debt was repaid for each aircraft. Debt financing was also arranged for the two Boeing 747-300s placed into service in December 2000 and January 2001. Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 1999 consisted of proceeds from the exercise of common stock options of \$15.7 million, proceeds from the issuance of treasury stock under our employee stock purchase plan, net of purchases of \$0.3 million, and proceeds from debt issuance and lease financing, net of principal payments and debt issuance and deferred lease costs of \$129.6 million. In 1999, we received funding under the 1998 and 1999 EETCs associated with the delivery of four new Boeing 747-400s.

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Under the terms of the Boeing Purchase Agreement, in October 2000 Atlas Air exercised options for four Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft to be delivered in 2002. During 2001, Atlas Air reached an agreement with Boeing to amend the delivery dates of the aircraft, whereby three of the aircraft are scheduled to be delivered in 2002 and one aircraft in 2003. The Boeing Purchase Agreement requires Atlas Air to pay pre-delivery deposits to Boeing prior to the delivery date of each Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft in order to secure delivery of the aircraft and to defray a portion of the manufacturing costs. As of December 31, 2001, pre-delivery deposits totaled \$214.2 million, of which \$78.2 million has been in cash and \$136.0 million have been in the form of deferred payments (Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). At delivery, we are obligated to pay the purchase price, net of cash deposits made to date. Pre-delivery deposits scheduled to be paid to Boeing during 2002 total \$22 million.

Atlas Air is in discussions with Boeing in an effort to defer delivery of some or all of the aircraft scheduled for 2002. As noted above, Atlas Air has successfully deferred one of the aircraft to later 2003. However, Atlas Air is currently in discussions with Boeing to have the 2002 aircraft delivered as late in the year as possible. Atlas Air does not currently have firm financing in place for any of the four Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled for delivery in 2002 and 2003. However, Atlas Air is currently in discussions with several sources for financing these aircraft. The inability to secure financing for the Boeing 747-400 deliveries could result in a default under the Boeing Purchase Agreement, which would permit Boeing to accelerate payments due under the Boeing Purchase Agreement. Such acceleration would cause a default in covenants of certain of the

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Company's indebtedness which would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a significant portion of all indebtedness, which event would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. However, Boeing has made an offer to finance by sale-leaseback, each of the aircraft to be delivered in 2002, under terms which are more favorable to Boeing. If Atlas Air is unable to secure other financing more favorable to the Company, management believes it has the option to utilize the proposed Boeing financing.

The following table summarizes our financial obligations for principal payments under existing debt agreements and our lease obligations to be paid, beginning in 2002 and thereafter (in thousands):

	NEXT YEAR -----	YEARS 2 AND 3 -----	YEARS 4 AND 5 -----	THEREAFTER -----
EETC's.....	\$ 13,743	\$ 22,284	\$ 16,702	\$ 137,362
AFL III Term Loan.....	18,255	108,182	86,712	--
Aircraft Credit Facility.....	--	47,675	20,432	--
Senior Notes.....	--	--	284,475	152,853
Other.....	33,936	49,683	23,291	9,401
Operating lease payments.....	241,994	417,829	374,397	2,174,381
Capital lease payments.....	1,768	3,197	1,460	--

Excluded from the above table are aircraft pre-delivery deposits for the four Boeing 747-400 aircraft, which at December 31, 2001 totaled \$214.2 million, of which \$78.2 million has been in cash and \$136.0 million has been in the form of deferred payments. We expect to finance the deferred obligation at the time

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we take delivery of the Boeing 747-400 aircraft (See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.)

As part of our initiatives launched in 2001 to adjust to the more uncertain economic environment, we have severely reduced our non-aircraft capital spending. For the foreseeable future, such spending will be largely confined to mandatory aircraft related expenditures.

Along with the financing associated with the Boeing 747-400s noted above, we regularly review financing opportunities and alternatives. Given our current levels of liquidity and financing, combined with the existence of certain restrictive financial ratio covenants in certain of our credit facilities, we are unlikely to add to our liability structure, other than with respect to the Boeing deliveries noted above, in the near future. See "-- Debt Covenants." We have and will continue to evaluate equity capital alternatives.

We believe that our liquidity on hand, which totaled \$351.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and short term investments at December 31, 2001, will be sufficient to meet our ongoing liquidity needs for the next twelve months and beyond. We expect to fund our future capital commitments through internally generated funds together with general Company financings and aircraft financing transactions, should they become available to us. However, there can be no assurance that sufficient financings will be available for all aircraft and other capital expenditures not covered by firm financing commitments.

Under FAA Directives issued under its "Aging Aircraft" program, we are subject to extensive aircraft examinations and will be required to undertake structural modifications to our fleet to address the problem of corrosion and structural fatigue. As part of the FAA's overall Aging Aircraft program, it has issued Directives requiring certain additional aircraft modifications to be accomplished. We estimate that the modification costs per Classics aircraft will range between \$2 million and \$3 million. Fifteen aircraft in our Classics fleet have already undergone the major portion of such modifications. The remaining Classics aircraft will require modification prior to the year 2013. Other Directives have been issued that require inspections and minor modifications to Boeing Classics aircraft. The newly manufactured Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft were delivered to us in compliance with all existing FAA Directives at their respective delivery dates. It is possible that additional Directives applicable to the types of aircraft or engines included in our fleet could be issued in the future, the cost of which could be substantial.

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From time to time we engage in discussions with third parties regarding possible acquisition or sale of aircraft in our fleet. We are in discussions with third parties for the possible acquisition and sale of aircraft for 2002 and beyond.

Debt Covenants

### AIRCRAFT CREDIT FACILITY

In May 1996, Atlas Air entered into a revolving credit facility (the "Aircraft Credit Facility") with Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., as Syndication Agent, and Bankers Trust Company ("BTCO"), as Administrative Agent. This revolving loan facility provides for the acquisition and conversion of flight equipment. In April 2000, Atlas Air amended its Aircraft Credit Facility with Deutsche Bank as successor to BTCO. to provide for a \$175 million revolving credit facility with a three-year revolving period and a subsequent two-year term loan period. With respect to the aircraft currently financed under the Aircraft Credit Facility, the term loan period will be from April 25, 2003 to

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April 25, 2005 in the event that permanent financing has not been obtained for such flight equipment financed under the facility. Each borrowing is secured by a first priority security interest in the collateral flight equipment of that borrowing. At the time of each borrowing, Atlas Air must select either a Base Rate Loan (prime rate plus a spread), or a Eurodollar Rate Loan (Eurodollar rate plus a spread). Atlas Air selected the Eurodollar Rate Loan for substantially all borrowings in 1999, 2000 and 2001.

In 2001, Atlas Air amended this Aircraft Credit Facility to include, among other items, a revision of its financial covenants, including the minimum interest coverage and maximum leverage ratios, and the addition of certain liquidity requirements. The ratio requirements were eased through 2002, to what Atlas Air believes are achievable levels. Covenant tests are conducted quarterly, and further amendments may be necessary if financial performance falls short of expected levels. There can be no assurance that Atlas Air could successfully negotiate waivers or amendments to the Aircraft Credit Facility in the event that the financial covenants are not met. Failure to obtain such waivers or amendments would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a substantial portion of our long term indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on Atlas Air. As part of the amendment, a new liquidity covenant was added that requires Atlas Air to maintain \$200 million in cash and short-term investments. The amendment also included the requirement to prepay \$7.6 million in outstanding debt and reduced the available amount to \$140 million from \$175 million. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had \$68.1 million outstanding under the Aircraft Credit Facility.

Additional covenants with respect to the Aircraft Credit Facility require specific levels of insurance, as well as contain requirements regarding possession, maintenance, and lease or transfer of the flight equipment. Certain covenants applicable to Atlas Air include, among other restrictions, limitations on: indebtedness, liens, investments, contingent obligations, restricted junior payments, capital expenditures, amendments of material agreements, leases, transactions with shareholders and affiliates and the conduct of business. Atlas Air is in compliance with all covenants.

### AFL III TERM LOAN FACILITY

In April 2000, Atlas Air formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Atlas Freighter Leasing III, Inc. (AFL III) for the purpose of entering into a \$300 million term loan facility (the "AFL III Term Loan Facility") to refinance all of the aircraft and spare engines previously financed under the AFL Term Loan Facility and the AFL II Term Loan Facility, plus one aircraft previously financed under the Aircraft Credit Facility and three Boeing 747-400 spare engines owned by Atlas Air. As a result of this refinancing, Atlas Air has and will continue to experience lower interest rates and extended repayment terms as compared to the previous financings. The AFL III Term Loan Facility consists of Term Loan A in the amount of \$165 million and Term Loan B in the amount of \$135 million, for which interest is based on the Eurodollar rate plus a spread. Quarterly scheduled principal payments of \$5.0 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, commenced in July 2000 and increase over time to \$9.1 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, such that Term Loan A is to be fully paid in April 2005 and Term Loan B is to be fully paid in April 2006, with a final payment of \$37.3 million. In September 2000, AFL III sold one aircraft financed under the AFL III Term Loan Facility,

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which released the lien on the aircraft and reduced the aggregate amount outstanding under the facility by \$22.9 million.

The AFL III Term Loan Facility is secured by a first priority interest in

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the ten subject aircraft, plus 12 spare engines, and is restrictive with respect to limitations on: indebtedness, liens, investments, contingent obligations, restricted junior payments, capital expenditures, amendments of material agreements, leases, transactions with shareholders and affiliates, and the conduct of business, among other restrictions.

In 2001, the AFL III Term Loan Facility financial covenants were amended in the same manner as the Aircraft Credit Facility amendments. There can be no assurance that Atlas Air could successfully negotiate waivers or amendments to the AFL III Term Loan Facility in the event that the financial covenants are not met. Failure to obtain such waivers or amendments would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a substantial portion of Atlas Air's long term indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on Atlas Air. The amendment also included a \$23.7 million prepayment. This prepayment effectively prepaid amounts otherwise due in 2002, reducing scheduled 2002 payments from \$42.0 million to \$18.3 million. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had approximately \$213.1 million outstanding under the AFL III Term Loan Facility.

The subsidiary structure of AFL III was designed for the purposes of providing additional credit protection to the lenders of AFL III. Atlas Air has intercompany lease agreements with AFL III for the use of the ten aircraft and twelve spare engine assets. As of March 2002, Atlas Air became aware of an administrative error which had caused certain intercompany rental payments which were payable between Atlas Air and the wholly owned AFL III subsidiary to go unpaid. The failure to make these intercompany transfers constituted a technical Event of Lease Default under the lease agreements between AFL III (the lessor) and Atlas Air (the lessee) and a related Event of Default under the AFL III term loan facility. These unpaid amounts were subsequently transferred to the AFL III subsidiary in March 2002 at which point the events of default were remedied and Atlas Air became compliant with all covenants. At no time were either Atlas Air or AFL III in arrears with regards to any amounts of principal or interest due to external lenders.

### SENIOR NOTES

In August 1997, Atlas Air consummated the offering of \$150 million of unsecured 10 3/4% Senior Notes due 2005 (the "10 3/4% Senior Notes"). The proceeds from the offering of the 10 3/4% Senior Notes were used to, among other things, repay short-term indebtedness incurred to make pre-delivery deposits to Boeing for the purchase of 10 new freighter aircraft and for additional pre-delivery deposits as they become due.

In April 1998, Atlas Air consummated the offering of \$175 million of unsecured 9 1/4% Senior Notes due 2008 (the "9 1/4% Senior Notes") at 99.867%. The proceeds of the offering of 9 1/4% Senior Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

In November 1998, Atlas Air consummated the offering of \$150 million of unsecured 9 3/8% Senior Notes due 2006 (the "9 3/8% Senior Notes"). The proceeds of the offering of 9 3/8% Senior Notes were used for general corporate purposes, which included the redemption of the 12 1/4% Equipment Notes due 2002. In June 2000, the Atlas Air completed a common stock offering for net cash proceeds of \$104 million, a portion of which was used to repurchase \$12.5 million of the 10 3/4% Senior Notes, \$22.0 million of the 9 1/4% Senior Notes and \$3.0 million of the 9 3/8% Senior Notes.

The Senior Notes are general unsecured obligations of Atlas Air, which rank pari passu in right of payment to any of Atlas Air's existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness. The Senior Notes are effectively subordinated, however, to all Atlas Air's secured indebtedness and to all indebtedness of its subsidiaries.

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Covenants with respect to the Senior Notes contain certain limitations on Atlas Air and its subsidiaries' ability to, among other things: incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments, consummate certain asset sales, enter into certain transactions with affiliates, incur liens, create restrictions on the ability of a subsidiary to pay dividends or make certain payments, sell or issue preferred stock of subsidiaries to third parties, merge or consolidate with any other person, or sell, assign, transfer, lease,

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convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of their assets. Atlas Air is in compliance with all such covenants as of December 31, 2001. Atlas Air is restricted by covenants in its ability to incur any additional indebtedness and pay dividends.

Interest on the Senior Notes accrue from their date of original issuance, and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at Atlas Air's option, at any time, on or after August 1, 2001 for the 10 3/4% Senior Notes, on or after April 15, 2003 for the 9 1/4% Senior Notes, and on or after November 15, 2002 for the 9 3/8% Senior Notes, initially at a premium of their principal amount, plus accrued interest, declining ratably to 100% of their principal amounts, plus accrued interest.

### 1998 EETCS

In February 1998, Atlas Air completed an offering of \$538.9 million of pass-through certificates, also known as Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates (the "1998 EETCs"). The 1998 EETCs are not direct obligations of, or guaranteed by, Atlas Air and are not included in its consolidated financial statements until such time that it draws upon the proceeds to take delivery and ownership of an aircraft. The cash proceeds from the transaction were used to finance (through four leveraged leases and one secured debt financing) the first five new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft delivered to Atlas Air during the period July 1998 through December 1998. In connection with the secured debt financing, Atlas Air took ownership of the aircraft and executed equipment notes in the aggregate amount of \$107.9 million with a weighted average interest rate of 7.6%. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had \$92.9 million outstanding under the 1998 EETCs.

In November and December 1997, Atlas Air entered into three Treasury Note hedges, approximating \$300 million of principal, for the purpose of minimizing the risk associated with fluctuations in the interest rates which were the basis for the pricing of the 1998 EETCs in January 1998. The effect of the hedge resulted in a deferred cost of \$6.3 million, which is amortized over the approximate 20 year life associated with this financing.

### 1999 EETCS

In April 1999, Atlas Air completed an offering of \$543.6 million of Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates ("1999 EETCs"). The 1999 EETCs are not direct obligations of, or guaranteed by, Atlas Air and therefore are not included in its consolidated financial statements until such time that it draws upon the proceeds to take delivery and ownership of an aircraft. The cash proceeds from the 1999 EETCs transaction were deposited with an escrow agent and were used to finance, (through one leveraged lease and four secured debt financings), five new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft delivered to Atlas Air. In connection with these secured debt financings, Atlas Air executed equipment notes in the aggregate amount of \$325.1 million and \$109.9 million in 1999 and 2000, respectively, with weighted average interest rates of 7.6%. Subsequently, Atlas Air entered into sale-leaseback transactions with respect to three of these aircraft, which reduced the aggregate amount of the equipment notes to



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\$102.6 million. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had \$97.2 million outstanding under the 1999 EETCs.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. The Company has prepared the accompanying financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies utilized in the preparation of these financial statements.

#### Revenue Recognition

Under our ACMI contracts, revenue is recognized in the financial statements for the actual block hours operated on behalf of a customer during a calendar month, unless the actual block hours are less than the

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minimum guaranteed hours under the contract, in which case revenue is recognized for minimum guaranteed hours. Some contracts have a provision that allow customers to make up the shortfall in the minimum guaranteed hours over specified future months (measurement period). Under those contracts, revenue is recognized for the actual block hours flown and recognition of the shortfall in minimum guaranteed hours is deferred until either the shortfall has not been made up at the end of the measurement period or there is a fair degree of certainty during the measurement period that the cumulative shortfall will not be made up.

Under scheduled service and charter operations revenue is recognized upon completion of the particular flight segment.

#### Property and Equipment

The Company has approximately \$1.4 billion in net property and equipment at December 31, 2001. The recorded values of the assets are affected by a number of policy elections made by the Company, including estimation of useful lives, salvage values, timing of aircraft maintenance and nature of maintenance agreements and in 2001 Impairment charges.

Owned aircraft are stated at cost. Expenditures for major additions, improvements, flight equipment modifications and certain overhaul and maintenance costs are capitalized. A significant portion of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance is contracted with three maintenance providers under long-term agreements pursuant to which monthly reserve payments are made to the providers based on flight-hours and such amounts are charged to expense currently. Other maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, except for significant engine overhaul maintenance which is capitalized and charged to expense on a flight-hour basis and certain C and D checks which are capitalized and amortized over the corresponding life. Owned aircraft are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 20 to 30 years, using the straight-line method and estimated salvage values of 10% of cost. The cost and accumulated depreciation of property and equipment disposed of are removed from the related accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the results of operations. Substantially all property and equipment is specifically pledged as collateral for indebtedness of the Company. Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be

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recoverable, management evaluates the recorded asset balances, net of accumulated depreciation, for impairment based on the undiscounted future cash flows associated with the asset or based on a market assessment of the value of the aircraft.

### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". These standards revise the rules related to the accounting for business combinations, goodwill and other intangible assets. SFAS No. 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for using the purchase accounting method. SFAS No. 142 states that goodwill is no longer subject to amortization over its useful life. Rather, goodwill is subject to at least annual assessment for impairment and is to be written down to its fair value only if the carrying amount is greater than the fair value. In addition, intangible assets should be separately recognized if the benefit of the intangible asset is obtained through contractual or other legal rights, or if the intangible asset can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, regardless of the acquirer's intent to do so. SFAS No. 141 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The impact of SFAS No. 142 on the financial statements of Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. as it relates to any goodwill or intangible assets acquired in the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo is described in Note 19.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". This standard addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. The standard requires recognition of the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred and is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. This standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". This standard addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of. This Statement supercedes SFAS No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of", and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30 "Reporting the Results of Operations -- Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions", for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that Opinion). This standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management is reviewing the provisions of this statement and does not expect them to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements or industry results, to be materially different from

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any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements represent the Company's expectations and beliefs concerning future events, based on information available to the Company at the date of this report. Some factors that could significantly impact net income, revenues, expenses, and block hours include, without limitation, the adverse impact of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the economy in general; the demand for air cargo; the ability to reduce operating costs and conserve financial resources, taking into account increased costs incurred or to be incurred as a consequence of the attacks; the higher costs associated with new airline security directives and any other increased regulation of air carriers; the significantly higher costs of aircraft insurance coverage for future claims caused by acts of war, terrorism, sabotage, hijacking and other similar perils, and the extent to which such insurance will continue to be available; the ability to raise financing in light of the September 11, 2001, events; the price of jet fuel; actions of the U.S., foreign and local governments; the economic environment of the airline industry and the economic environment in general. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "confident", or "continue" or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

To the extent that any of the statements contained herein relating to our expectations, assumptions and other Company matters are forward-looking, they are made in reliance upon the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are based on current expectations that involve a number of uncertainties and risks that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, risks associated with:

- worldwide business and economic conditions;
  - product demand and the rate of growth in the air cargo industry;
  - the impact of competitors and competitive aircraft and aircraft financing availability;
  - the ability to attract and retain new and existing customers;
  - normalized aircraft operating costs and reliability;
  - management of growth and complying with FAA policies;
  - the continued productivity of our workforce;
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- dependence on key personnel; and
  - other regulatory requirements.

As a result of the foregoing and other factors, no assurance can be given as to our future results and achievements. Neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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Our exposure to market risk associated with changes in interest rates relates primarily to our short-term investments in our investment portfolio and to our debt obligations. Our policy is to manage interest rate risk through a combination of fixed and floating rate debt and by selectively entering into swap agreements, depending upon market conditions.

EXPECTED MATURITY DATES:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	THEREAFTER
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(\$ IN THOUSANDS)					
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash equivalents						
Fixed rate.....	\$ 40,483	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Avg. interest rate.....	2.1%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Short-term investments						
Fixed rate.....	\$105,955	\$44,332	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Avg. interest rate.....	4.6%	6.2%	--%	--%	--%	--%
Long-term investments						
Fixed rate.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 41,100
Avg. interest rate.....	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	6.0%
Long-term debt						
Fixed rate.....	\$ 21,107	\$21,426	\$17,444	\$155,474	\$165,128	\$299,617
Avg. interest rate.....	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	8.9%	10.4%	7.7%
Floating rate.....	\$ 44,827	\$96,815	\$92,138	\$ 67,447	\$ 43,563	\$ --
Avg. interest rate.....	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.4%	5.3%	--
Swap (notional amount).....						
Avg. interest rate	\$ 25,654	\$25,654	\$ 6,414	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Floating rate payee.....	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	--	--	--
Fixed rate payer.....	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	--	--	--

### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The Consolidated Financial Statements and schedules that constitute Item 8 follow the text of this report. An index to the Consolidated Financial Statements appears in Item 14(a) of this report.

### ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

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## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

The information concerning our executive officers and directors required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our Proxy Statement.

### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our Proxy Statement.

### ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

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The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our Proxy Statement.

### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our Proxy Statement.

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### PART IV

### ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

#### (a) (1) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### (a) (2) FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

None required.

#### (a) (3) LIST OF EXHIBITS.

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
@@3.2	-- Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.
@@3.3	-- By-Laws of the Company.
+++4.3	-- Form of 8.707% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificates, Series 2000-1A (included in Exhibit 4.7)
+++4.4	-- Form of 9.057% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificates, Series 2000-1B (included in Exhibit 4.8)
+++4.5	-- Form of 9.702% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificates, Series 2000-1C (included in Exhibit 4.9)
+++4.6	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee and Atlas Air, Inc.
+++4.7	-- Trust Supplement No. 2000-1A, dated January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000
+++4.8	-- Trust Supplement No. 2000-1B, dated January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000
+++4.9	-- Trust Supplement No. 2000-1C, dated January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of

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- January 28, 2000
- ++++4.10 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (2000-1A), dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Liquidity Provider
  - ++++4.11 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (2000-1B), dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc., as Liquidity Provider
  - ++++4.12 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (2000-1C), dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc., as Liquidity Provider

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
++++4.13	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A) dated as of January 28, 2000 among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company as Paying Agent
++++4.14	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class B) dated as of January 28, 2000 among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company as Paying Agent
++++4.15	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class C) dated as of January 28, 2000 among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company as Paying Agent
++++4.16	-- Deposit Agreement (Class A), dated as of January 28, 2000, between First Security Bank, National Association as Escrow Agent, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Depositary
++++4.17	-- Deposit Agreement (Class B), dated as of January 28, 2000, between First Security Bank, National Association as Escrow Agent, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Depositary
++++4.18	-- Deposit Agreement (Class C), dated as of January 28, 2000, between First Security Bank, National Association as Escrow Agent, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Depositary
++++4.19	-- Registration Rights Agreement dated January 28, 2000 among Atlas Air, Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as

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- Trustee, and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents
- ++++4.20 -- Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000, among Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, as Class A Liquidity Provider, Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Class B Liquidity Provider and Class C Liquidity Provider, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent and Trustee
  - ++++4.21 -- Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000, among Atlas Air, Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
  - ++++4.22 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee, First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee and Loan Participant) (Exhibit A-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
  - ++++4.23 -- Form of Lease (Lease Agreement between First Security Bank, National Association, Lessor, and Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee) (Exhibit A-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)
  - ++++4.24 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee) (Exhibit A-3 to Note Purchase Agreement)

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
++++4.25	-- Form of Leased Aircraft Trust Agreement (Exhibit A-5 to Note Purchase Agreement)
++++4.26	-- Form of Owned Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee, Subordination Agent and Trustee) (Exhibit C-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
++++4.27	-- Form of Owned Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee) (Exhibit C-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)
+10.14	-- Boeing 747 Maintenance Agreement dated January 1, 1995, between Atlas Air, Inc. and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, as amended.
#10.15	-- Atlas Air, Inc. 1995 Long Term Incentive and Stock Award Plan (including Amendments One through Seven)
#10.16	-- Atlas Air, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (including First Amendment)
+10.17	-- Atlas Air, Inc. Profit Sharing Plan.
+10.18	-- Atlas Air, Inc. Retirement Plan.
+10.19	-- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Michael A. Chowdry.
+10.20	-- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Richard

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H. Shuyler.

++10.23 -- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and James T. Matheny.

+10.26 -- Maintenance Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited dated April 12, 1995, for the performance of certain maintenance events.

\*\*\*10.53 -- Secured Loan Agreement by and between Atlas Air, Inc. and Finova Capital Corporation dated April 11, 1996.

\*\*\*/\*\*10.55 -- Engine Maintenance Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and General Electric Company dated June 6, 1996.

\*\*10.56 -- Employment Agreement dated as of May 1, 1997 between Atlas Air, Inc. and Stanley G. Wraight.

+++++10.58 -- Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., the Lenders listed therein, Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. (as Syndication Agent) and Bankers Trust Company (as Administrative Agent) dated April 25, 2000

10.59 -- Amendments One through Four of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., the Lenders listed therein, Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. (as Syndication Agent) and Bankers Trust Company (as Administrative Agent) dated April 25, 2001

\*\*10.72 -- Form of Indenture, dated August 13, 1997, between Atlas Air, Inc. and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the 10 3/4% Senior Notes (with form of Note attached as exhibit thereto)

\*\*/\*\*10.86 -- Purchase Agreement Number 2021 between The Boeing Company and Atlas Air, Inc. dated June 6, 1997.

\*\*10.87 -- Aircraft General Terms Agreement between The Boeing Company and Atlas Air, Inc. dated June 6, 1997.

++10.90 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1A-0.

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
++10.91	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1A-S.
++10.92	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1B-0.
++10.93	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1B-S.
++10.94	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1C-0.
++10.95	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9,



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- 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1C-S.
- ++10.96 -- Deposit Agreement (Class A), dated as of February 9, 1998, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary.
  - ++10.97 -- Deposit Agreement (Class B), dated as of February 9, 1998, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary.
  - ++10.98 -- Deposit Agreement (Class C), dated as of February 9, 1998, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary.
  - ++10.99 -- Indemnity Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary, and the Company.
  - ++10.100 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A), dated as of February 9, 1998, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity, but solely as Pass Through Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent.
  - ++10.101 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class B), dated as of February 9, 1998, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity, but solely as Pass Through Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent.
  - ++10.102 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class C), dated as of February 9, 1998, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity, but solely as Pass Through Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent.
  - ++10.103 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1998-1A), dated as of February 9, 1998, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch as Liquidity Provider.

EXHIBIT  
NUMBER  
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DESCRIPTION  
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- ++10.104 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1998-1B), dated as of

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- February 9, 1998, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider.
- ++10.105 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1998-1C), dated as of February 9, 1998, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider.
- ++10.106 -- Guarantee, dated as of February 9, 1998, from Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co. to Atlas Air, Inc. Pass Through Trust 1998-B relating to Class B Liquidity Facility.
- ++10.107 -- Guarantee, dated as of February 9, 1998, from Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co. to Atlas Air, Inc. Pass Through Trust 1998-C relating to Class C Liquidity Facility.
- ++10.108 -- Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, among Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Trustee, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Class A Liquidity Provider, Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Class B Liquidity Provider and Class C Liquidity Provider, and Wilmington Trust Company.
- ++10.109 -- Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, among the Company, Wilmington Trust Company and First Security Bank, National Association.
- \*\*\*\*\*10.111 -- Form of Indenture, dated April 9, 1998, between the Company and State Street Bank and Trust company, as Trustee, relating to the 9 1/4% Senior Notes (with form of Note attached as exhibit thereto).
- \*\*\*\*/\*\*\*\*\*10.114 -- Engine Maintenance Agreement between the Company and GE Engine Services, Inc.
- \*\*\*\*/\*\*\*\*\*10.115 -- Engine Maintenance Agreement between the Company and GE Engine Services, Inc.
- \*\*\*\*/\*\*\*\*\*10.116 -- General Terms Agreement between the Company and General Electric Company dated June 6, 1997.
- \*\*\*\*\*10.117 -- Form of Indenture, dated November 18, 1998, between the Company and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the 9 3/8% Senior Notes (with form of Note attached as exhibit thereto).
- +++10.118 -- Employment Agreement dated June 22, 1998, between the Company and Thomas G. Scott.
- ##10.120 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1A-1), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Chicago Branch, as Liquidity Provider
- ##10.121 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1A-2), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Chicago Branch, as Liquidity Provider
- ##10.122 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1B), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider
- ##10.123 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1C), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
##10.124	-- Guarantee, dated April 13, 1999, by Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. relating to Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1B)
##10.125	-- Guarantee, dated April 13, 1999, by Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. relating to Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1C)
##10.126	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc.
##10.127	-- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1A-1, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
##10.128	-- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1A-2, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
##10.129	-- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1B, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
##10.130	-- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1C, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
##10.131	-- Intercreditor agreement, dated as of April 13, 1999, among Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Chicago Branch, as Class A-1 Liquidity Provider and Class A-2 Liquidity Provider, Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Class B Liquidity Provider and Class C Liquidity Provider, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent and Trustee
##10.132	-- Deposit Agreement (Class A-1), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.133	-- Deposit Agreement (Class A-2), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.134	-- Deposit Agreement (Class B), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.135	-- Deposit Agreement (Class C), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.136	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A-1), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and

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Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent  
 ##10.137 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A-2), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
##10.138	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class B), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
##10.139	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class C), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
##10.140	-- Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 13, 1999, among Atlas Air, Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
##10.141	-- Form of Leased Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee, First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee and Loan Participant) (Exhibit A-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
##10.142	-- Form of Lease (Lease Agreement between First Security Bank, National Association, Lessor, and Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee) (Exhibit A-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)
##10.143	-- Form of Leased Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee) (Exhibit A-3 to Note Purchase Agreement)
##10.144	-- Form of Leased Aircraft Trust Agreement (Exhibit A-5 to Note Purchase Agreement)
##10.145	-- Form of Owned Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee, Subordination Agent and Trustee) (Exhibit C-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
##10.146	-- Form of Owned Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee) (Exhibit C-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)

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- ##10.147 -- 7.20% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1A-1, Certificate No. A-1-1
- ##10.148 -- 7.20% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1A-1, Certificate No. A-1-2
- ##10.149 -- 6.88% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1A-2, Certificate No. A-2-1
- ##10.150 -- 7.63% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1B-1, Certificate No. B-1
- ##10.151 -- 8.77% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1C-1, Certificate No. C-1
- @10.152 -- Agreement of Lease between Texaco, Inc., Landlord, and the Company, Tenant, 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York 10650 dated November 9, 1999
- @10.153 -- Atlas Air, Inc. Annual Incentive Compensation Plan
- @10.154 -- Atlas Air, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan
- @10.155 -- Amendments to the Atlas Air, Inc. 1995 Long-Term Incentive and Stock Award Plan. (The Atlas Air, Inc. 1995 Long-Term Incentive and Stock Award Plan is filed as Exhibit 10.15, which is incorporated by reference in this Report)

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
+++++10.157	-- Credit Agreement among Atlas Freightler Leasing III, Inc., the Lenders listed therein, and Bankers Trust Company, as administrative agent, dated as of April 25, 2000
+++++10.158	-- Lease Agreement dated as of April 25, 2000 between Atlas Freightler Leasing III, Inc., as lessor, and the Company, as lessee, relating to B747-200 aircraft, U.S. Registration No. N527MC
10.159	-- Credit Agreement dated as of October 31, 2001 between Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc and General Electric Capital Corporation
10.160	-- Holdings Guaranty dated as of October 31, 2001 by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc in favor of Bankers Trust Company, as agent for and representative of, the Lenders represented therein
10.161	-- Parent Guaranty dated as of November 19, 2001 by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. in favor of General Electric Capital Corporation relating to B747-400 aircraft, U.S. Registration No N450PA (Parent Guaranties relating to B747-400 aircraft with U.S. Registration Nos. N451PA, N452PA and N453PA are identical except with respect to date and aircraft information).
10.162	-- Parent Guaranty dated as of November 9, 2001 by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. in favor of Polaris Holding Company relating to B747-200 aircraft, U.S. Registration No. N920FT
10.163	-- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and William Allen
10.164	-- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Douglas Carty
+++24	-- Powers of Attorney (set forth on the signature page of the Report).

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- 99.1 -- Letter from the Company to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Temporary Note 3T of Regulation S-X
- 99.2 -- Letter from Atlas Air, Inc to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Temporary Note 3T of Regulation S-X.

-----  
+++++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 25, 2000

++++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-36268)

+++ Previously filed.

++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Annual Report for 1997 on Form 10-K.

+ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-90304).

## Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-71833).

# Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-49002)

@ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Annual Report for 1999 on Form 10-K

@@ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 16, 2001.

++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-97892).

++++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-51819).

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\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-2810).

\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-36305).

\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Annual Report for 1996 on Form 10-K.

\*\*\*\* Portions of this document, for which Atlas Air has been granted confidential treatment, have been redacted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

\*\*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-56391).

\*\*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration

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Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-72211)

(b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

Report on Form 8-K dated November 9, 2001 regarding the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo from an affiliate of GE Capital Aviation Services as of November 1, 2001.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the 1st day of April, 2002.

ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ DOUGLAS A. CARTY

Douglas A. Carty
Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes Douglas A. Carty and Richard H. Shuyler, and each of them singly, such person's true and lawful attorneys, each with full power of substitution to sign for such person and in such person's name and capacity indicated below, and any and all amendments to this Report, and to file the same with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming such person's signature as it may be signed by said attorneys to any and all amendments.

Table with 3 columns: SIGNATURE, TITLE, DATE. Rows include Richard H. Shuyler (Chief Executive Officer, and Director), James T. Matheny (President, Chief Operating Officer, and Director), and Brian Rowe (Chairman of the Board of Directors).

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/s/ BERL BERNHARD ----- Berl Bernhard	Director	April 1,
/s/ LINDA CHOWDRY ----- Linda Chowdry	Director	April 1,
/s/ LAWRENCE W. CLARKSON ----- Lawrence W. Clarkson	Director	April 1,
/s/ RICHARD GALBRAITH ----- Richard Galbraith	Director	April 1,
/s/ STEPHEN A. GREENE ----- Stephen A. Greene	Director	April 1,
/s/ DAVID K.P. LI ----- David K.P. Li	Director	April 1,
/s/ RONALD WOODARD ----- Ronald Woodard	Director	April 1,

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, on January 1, 2001, the Company changed its method of accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Denver, Colorado,  
March 29, 2002

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,  
-----

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	2001 -----	2000 -----	1999 -----
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Contract services.....	\$609,024	\$ 766,851	\$ 618,866
Charters, scheduled services and other.....	154,807	23,617	18,215
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating revenues.....	763,831	790,468	637,081
<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
Salaries, wages and benefits.....	119,797	108,344	80,724
Maintenance, materials and repairs.....	139,123	148,124	131,189
Aircraft fuel.....	51,286	12,994	7,690
Aircraft and engine rentals.....	134,537	79,134	51,173
Ground handling and flight related expenses.....	70,618	74,078	64,376
Depreciation and amortization.....	83,412	94,006	78,379
Other.....	79,243	41,084	36,061
Federal Stabilization Act claims.....	(24,650)	--	--
Profit sharing settlement expense.....	22,815	--	--
Restructuring and impairment.....	116,162	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses.....	792,343	557,764	449,592
Operating (loss)/income.....	(28,512)	232,704	187,489
<b>Other income (expense):</b>			
Interest income.....	19,825	28,610	20,006
Interest expense.....	(86,427)	(123,787)	(108,660)
SFAS 133 fair value adjustment of interest rate swap.....	(3,999)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
	(70,601)	(95,177)	(88,654)
	-----	-----	-----
(Loss)/income before income taxes.....	(99,113)	137,527	98,835
Income tax benefit/(provision).....	37,855	(52,268)	(37,556)
	-----	-----	-----
(Loss)/income before extraordinary item and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	(61,258)	85,259	61,279
<b>Extraordinary item:</b>			
Loss from extinguishment of debt, net of applicable tax benefit of \$3,872.....	--	--	(6,593)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of applicable tax benefit of \$850.....	--	--	(1,416)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of applicable tax benefit of \$933.....	(1,589)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss)/income.....	\$ (62,847)	\$ 85,259	\$ 53,270
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (unrealized gain on securities net of tax).....	488	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income.....	\$ (62,359)	\$ 85,259	\$ 53,270
	=====	=====	=====
<b>Basic earnings per share (Note 1):</b>			
(Loss)/income before extraordinary item and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	\$ (1.61)	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.79
Extraordinary item.....	--	--	(0.19)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	(0.04)	--	(0.04)
	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss)/income.....	\$ (1.65)	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.56
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares.....	38,148	36,555	34,245
<b>Diluted earnings per share (Note 1):</b>			
(Loss)/income before extraordinary item and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	\$ (1.61)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.77
Extraordinary item.....	--	--	(0.19)

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Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.....	(0.04)	--	(0.04)
	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss)/income.....	\$ (1.65)	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.54
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares.....	38,148	36,947	34,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 238,693	\$ 493,723
Short-term investments.....	112,634	65,269
Accounts receivable, (net of allowance of \$22,521 and \$9,171 respectively).....	168,502	129,543
Income taxes receivable.....	20,544	--
Prepaid expenses and other.....	30,998	16,394
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	571,371	704,929
Property and equipment:		
Flight equipment.....	1,627,117	1,537,047
Other.....	51,156	43,815
	-----	-----
	1,678,273	1,580,862
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(317,647)	(245,976)
	-----	-----
Net property and equipment.....	1,360,626	1,334,886
Other assets:		
Debt issuance costs, (net of accumulated amortization of \$20,373 and \$16,255, respectively).....	20,616	24,540
Deposits and other.....	132,139	109,702
	-----	-----
	152,755	134,242
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$2,084,752	\$2,174,057
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligation.....	\$ 65,934	\$ 55,018
Accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	172,018	135,287
Income tax payable.....	--	31,359
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	237,952	221,664
Long-term debt and capital lease obligation, net of current portion.....	959,052	1,037,789

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Other liabilities.....	344,762	286,120
Deferred income tax liability.....	53,078	76,278
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity: (Note 12)		
Preferred Stock, \$1 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued.....	--	--
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 38,230,757 and 38,227,757 shares issued, respectively.....	382	382
Additional paid-in capital.....	305,930	305,871
Retained earnings.....	185,114	247,763
Deferred Compensation -- Restricted Stock.....	(738)	(286)
Treasury Stock, at cost; 79,889 and 60,824 shares, respectively.....	(1,268)	(1,524)
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	488	--
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity.....	489,908	552,206
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$2,084,752	\$2,174,057
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (loss)/income.....	\$ (62,847)	\$ 85,259	\$ 53,270
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)/income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization.....	83,412	94,006	78,379
Provision for doubtful accounts.....	10,235	--	--
Amortization of debt issuance costs and lease financing gains and losses.....	(10,103)	(2,424)	1,514
Net gain on disposition of property and equipment.....	(15,241)	(1,594)	(3,586)
SFAS 133 fair value adjustment of interest rate swap....	6,521	--	--
Restructuring, and impairment.....	108,387	--	--
Extraordinary loss.....	--	--	10,465
Write-off of start-up costs.....	--	--	2,266
Deferred tax (benefit)/provision.....	(23,200)	9,028	32,199
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisition:			
Accounts receivable and other.....	(14,259)	(47,858)	(6,745)
Deposits and other.....	11,096	(15,673)	(377)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	(22,871)	12,907	31,020
Income tax receivable/payable.....	(51,903)	31,359	(8,034)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	19,227	165,010	190,371

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INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property and equipment.....	(181,270)	(415,268)	(370,521)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment.....	52,096	13,808	36,000
Purchase of investments.....	(107,204)	(138,286)	(139,368)
Maturity of investments.....	108,269	126,340	20,000
Purchase of Polar Air Cargo, net of cash acquired.....	(76,083)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(204,192)	(413,406)	(453,889)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Issuance of Common Stock.....	59	107,089	15,658
Purchase of Treasury Stock.....	(1,614)	--	(776)
Issuance of Treasury Stock.....	1,616	1,236	1,034
Net proceeds from debt issuance and lease financing.....	51,514	540,814	470,860
Principal payments on notes payable.....	(119,335)	(226,026)	(339,955)
Debt issuance costs and deferred lease costs.....	(2,305)	(12,599)	(1,325)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities.....	(70,065)	410,514	145,496
	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	(255,030)	162,118	(118,022)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period.....	493,723	331,605	449,627
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period.....	\$ 238,693	\$ 493,723	\$ 331,605
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (NOTE 12)  
(IN THOUSANDS)

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL	RETAINED	TREASURY	DEFERRED
	SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID-IN CAPITAL	EARNINGS	STOCK	COMPENSATION
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 1998...	33,820	\$338	\$178,131	\$108,892	\$(3,471)	--
Exercise of stock options, including income tax benefits of \$4,220.....	661	7	19,871	--	--	--
Purchase of Treasury Stock.....	--	--	--	--	(776)	--
Issuance of Treasury Stock.....	--	--	--	32	1,810	--
Deferred compensation -- Restricted Stock.....	--	--	--	--	--	(404)
Net income.....	--	--	--	53,270	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 1999...	34,481	345	198,002	162,194	(2,437)	(404)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sale of Common Stock.....	3,465	34	103,447	--	--	--

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Exercise of stock options, including income tax benefits of \$403.....	282	3	4,008	--	--	--
Issuance of Treasury Stock.....	--	--	--	267	969	--
Deferred compensation -- Restricted Stock.....	--	--	414	88	102	(85)
Restricted Stock Forfeitures.....	--	--	--	(45)	(158)	203
Net income.....	--	--	--	85,259	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2000...	38,228	382	305,871	247,763	(1,524)	(286)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Exercise of stock options, including income tax benefits of \$15.....	3	--	59	--	--	--
Issuance of Treasury Stock.....	--	--	--	198	2,254	--
Purchase of Treasury Stock.....	--	--	--	--	(1,998)	--
Deferred compensation -- Restricted Stock.....	--	--	--	--	--	(1,182)
Restricted Stock Vesting...	--	--	--	--	--	730
Accumulated other comprehensive income...	--	--	--	--	--	--
Net loss.....	--	--	--	(62,847)	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2001...	38,231	\$382	\$305,930	\$185,114	\$(1,268)	\$ (738)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") is a holding company. Through its operating subsidiaries, Atlas Air, Inc. (Atlas Air) and Polar Air Cargo, Inc. (Polar Air Cargo), the Company provides airport to airport cargo services throughout the world to major international airlines pursuant to contractual arrangements with its customers in which the Company provides the aircraft, crew, maintenance and insurance ("ACMI"), referred to as "contract services." The Company also provides scheduled services and charter services on an ad hoc basis. The principal markets served by the Company are Asia and the Pacific Rim from the United States and Europe, and between South America and the United States. On November 1, 2001, the Company purchased Polar Air Cargo and, accordingly, the results of operations since the acquisition date have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001.

In 2001, Atlas Air announced an expansion of its product line to include a

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broader array of products and services. These new services are based on the ACMI Contract model and include fractional ACMI, or the provision of a portion of the capacity of one or more aircraft; partial ACMI, or the provision of an aircraft on less than a full time basis; and dry leases for aircraft (which may include maintenance and insurance if requested). These products typically require customers to commit to certain utilization levels under seasonal contracts, and in many instances the revenue and cost structure vary from an ACMI Contract, as the operations may include arrangements for the provision of fuel and ground handling and flight related expenses. Atlas Air believes that airline customers will find these products to be desirable and complementary to their own business strategy, because risks that would otherwise be borne by a single customer, such as contract term, load factor, fuel and ground handling, are shared among several parties. To help facilitate the delivery of these expanded product lines, Atlas Air has established hubs in Liege, Belgium and Miami, Florida. Failure to successfully execute on the expanded product line plan, in the absence of compensating improvements in other parts of the business, could have a material adverse effect on Atlas Air's financial position and results of operations.

### Aircraft Purchase Commitments

Under the terms of the Boeing Purchase Agreement, in October 2000 Atlas Air exercised options for four Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft to be delivered in 2002. During 2001, Atlas Air reached an agreement with Boeing to amend the delivery dates of the aircraft, whereby three of the aircraft are scheduled to be delivered in 2002 and one aircraft in 2003. However, Atlas Air is currently in discussions with Boeing to have the 2002 aircraft delivered as late in the year as possible. Atlas Air does not currently have firm financing in place for any of the four Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled for delivery in 2002 and 2003. However, Atlas Air is currently in discussions with several sources for financing these aircraft. The inability to secure financing for the Boeing 747-400 deliveries could result in a default under the Boeing Purchase Agreement, which would permit Boeing to accelerate payments due under the Boeing Purchase Agreement. Such acceleration would cause a default in covenants of certain of the Company's indebtedness which would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a significant portion of all indebtedness, which event would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. However, Boeing has made an offer to finance by sale-leaseback, each of the aircraft to be delivered in 2002, under terms which are more favorable to Boeing. If Atlas Air is unable to secure other financing more favorable to the Company, management believes it has the option to utilize the proposed Boeing financing.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses

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during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Property and Equipment

Owned aircraft are stated at cost. Expenditures for major additions, improvements, flight equipment modifications and certain overhaul and maintenance costs are capitalized. A significant portion of scheduled and unscheduled maintenance is contracted with three maintenance providers under long-term agreements pursuant to which monthly reserve payments are made to the providers based on flight-hours and such amounts are charged to expense currently. Other maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, except for significant engine overhaul maintenance which is capitalized and charged to expense on a flight-hour basis and certain C and D checks which are capitalized and amortized over the corresponding life. Owned aircraft are depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 20 to 30 years, using the straight-line method and estimated salvage values of 10% of cost. The cost and accumulated depreciation of property and equipment disposed of are removed from the related accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the results of operations. Substantially all property and equipment is specifically pledged as collateral for indebtedness of the Company. Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable, management evaluates the recorded asset balances, net of accumulated depreciation, for impairment based on the undiscounted future cash flows associated with the asset. See Note 17 for discussion of impairment charges related to aircraft held for sale.

### Capitalized Interest

Interest attributable to funds used to finance the acquisition and modification of aircraft is capitalized as an additional cost of the related aircraft. Interest is capitalized at the Company's weighted average interest rate on long-term debt, or where applicable, the interest rate related to specific borrowings. Capitalization of interest ceases when the aircraft is placed in service. Capitalized interest was \$12,754,000, \$7,641,000 and \$21,036,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### Debt Issuance Costs

Costs associated with the issuance of debt are capitalized and amortized over the life of the respective debt obligation, using the effective interest method for amortization. In January 1999, \$2,491,000 of unamortized debt issuance costs were written off as an extraordinary loss recognized upon extinguishment of the 12 1/4% Equipment Notes due 2002. Amortization of debt issuance costs was \$4,124,000, \$5,154,000 and \$5,231,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### Cash Equivalents

All highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### Investments

The Company invests excess cash in various available-for-sale securities, as defined in SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities". SFAS No. 115 requires investments in debt and equity



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securities classified as available for sale be measured at fair market value and unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income (see Note 2).

### Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share were computed by dividing net (loss)/income before cumulative effect by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. In addition, diluted earnings per share amounts include potential common shares including restricted stock and options granted under the Company's annual and long-term incentive plans. The number of diluted shares is calculated using the treasury stock method, which excludes anti-dilutive shares from the calculation. Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share were calculated as follows (amounts in thousands):

	FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2001	2000	1999
<b>EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON STOCKHOLDERS (BASIC AND DILUTED)</b>			
Net (loss)/income before extraordinary item and cumulative effect of an accounting change.....	\$(61,258)	\$85,259	\$61,279
Extraordinary item.....	--	--	(6,593)
Cumulative effect of an accounting change.....	(1,589)	--	(1,416)
	\$ (62,847)	\$85,259	\$53,270
	=====	=====	=====
<b>SHARES</b>			
Weighted average shares outstanding for			
Basic EPS.....	38,148	36,555	34,245
Employee options and restricted shares.....	--	392	255
	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average shares outstanding for			
Diluted EPS.....	38,148	36,947	34,500
	=====	=====	=====

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, approximately 3,993,000, 249,000 and 561,000 employee stock options, respectively, were not considered in calculating diluted earnings per share, because inclusion of such shares would have had an anti-dilutive effect.

### Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax laws or tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, certificates of deposit, short-term and long-term investments, short-term trade receivables and payables, long-term debt and deferred aircraft obligations. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and short-term trade receivables and payables approximate fair value. The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on

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current rates available for similar debt with similar maturities and security (see Note 3).

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

##### Significant Customers and Concentration of Credit Risk

For the year ended December 31, 2001, China Airlines Ltd., accounted for approximately 13%, and no other customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2000, China Airlines Ltd. and Korean Airlines accounted for approximately 22% and 18%, respectively, and no other customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenues. For the year ended December 31, 1999, China Airlines Ltd. accounted for approximately 26%, and no other customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's total revenues. Accounts receivable from these principal customers were \$8,269,000 and \$38,454,000 in the aggregate at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

##### Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

##### Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The aggregate interest payments made by the Company were \$104,891,000, \$141,155,000 and \$115,521,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

The Company made federal and state income tax payments (net of refunds) of approximately \$31,018,000, \$12,494,000 and \$12,620,000 in the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

##### Recent Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". These standards revise the rules related to the accounting for business combinations, goodwill and other intangible assets. SFAS No. 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for using the purchase accounting method. SFAS No. 142 states that goodwill is no longer subject to amortization over its useful life. Rather, goodwill is subject to at least annual assessment for impairment and is to be written down to its fair value only if the carrying amount is greater than the fair value. In addition, intangible assets should be separately recognized if the benefit of the intangible asset is obtained through contractual or other legal rights, or if the intangible asset can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, regardless of the acquirer's intent to do so. The provisions of SFAS No. 141 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The impact of SFAS No. 142 on the financial statements of Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc., as it relates to any goodwill or intangible assets acquired in the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo is described in Note 19.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". This standard addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. The standard requires

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recognition of the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred and is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. This standard is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". This standard addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of. This Statement supercedes SFAS No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of", and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30 "Reporting the Results of Operations -- Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions", for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that Opinion). This

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Management is reviewing the provisions of this statement and does not expect them to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

#### 2. INVESTMENTS

The Company invests excess cash in various available-for-sale securities as defined in SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities". SFAS No. 115 requires investments in debt and equity securities classified as available for sale be measured at fair market value and unrealized gains and losses recorded as a component of other comprehensive income. These securities were classified as held to maturity as of December 31, 2000. The following table sets forth the aggregate fair market value, book value (amortized/accreted cost) and unrealized gains/losses by major security type as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 (in thousands):

SECURITY TYPE	FAIR MARKET VALUE	BOOK VALUE	UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS)
DECEMBER 31, 2001:			
CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS:			
Asset backed securities.....	\$ 2,266	\$ 2,248	\$ 18
Money market funds.....	15,032	15,027	5
Corporate bonds.....	43,303	43,153	150
Certificates of deposit.....	4,490	4,490	--
Commercial paper.....	35,275	34,982	293
Euro bonds.....	14,982	14,888	94
Market auction preferreds.....	15,513	15,513	--
Municipal bonds.....	22,025	22,025	--
Corporate notes.....	18,557	18,398	159
Taxable auction securities.....	3,005	3,005	--
US Government agencies.....	17,105	17,042	63
Cash and overnight investments.....	159,774	159,774	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total cash and short term investments...	\$351,327	\$350,545	\$782

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	=====	=====	=====
OTHER INVESTMENTS:			
Guaranteed investment contracts.....	\$ 41,100	\$ 41,100	\$ --
	-----	-----	-----
Total other investments (included in Deposits and other.....	\$ 41,100	\$ 41,100	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====
DECEMBER 31, 2000:			
CASH AND SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS:			
Corporate bonds.....	\$ 29,284	\$ 29,260	\$ 24
Commercial paper.....	128,376	128,406	(30)
Taxable auction securities.....	7,500	7,500	--
Municipal bonds.....	8,850	8,850	--
Market auction preferreds.....	127,825	127,825	--
US Government agencies.....	6,999	7,000	(1)
Corporate notes.....	15,117	15,054	63
Euro bonds.....	2,233	2,230	3
Cash and overnight investments.....	232,808	232,808	--
	-----	-----	-----
Total cash and short term investments...	\$558,992	\$558,933	\$ 59
	=====	=====	=====
OTHER INVESTMENTS:			
Guaranteed investment contracts.....	\$ 41,100	\$ 41,100	\$ --
US Government agencies.....	6,002	6,000	2
Corporate notes.....	10,207	10,199	8
Corporate bonds.....	17,254	17,325	(71)
Euro bonds.....	14,316	14,286	30
	-----	-----	-----
Total other investments (included in Deposits and other).....	\$ 88,879	\$ 88,910	\$ (31)
	=====	=====	=====

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Accrued interest on investments held at December 31, 2001 was approximately \$1.9 million. Accrued interest on investments held at December 31, 2000 was approximately \$3.0 million. Interest earned on these investments and related maturities are reinvested in similar securities.

3. LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt and capital lease obligations and current maturities are as follows (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	----- 2001	2000 -----
AFL III Term Loan Facility.....	\$ 213,149	\$ 264,353
Aircraft Credit Facility.....	68,107	97,852
10 3/4% Senior Notes due 2005.....	137,475	137,475
9 1/4% Senior Notes due 2008.....	152,853	152,837
9 3/8% Senior Notes due 2006.....	147,000	147,000
1998 EETCs.....	92,892	101,536

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1999 EETCs.....	97,199	102,613
Other.....	116,311	89,141
	-----	-----
	1,024,986	1,092,807
Current maturities.....	(65,934)	(55,018)
	-----	-----
Long-term debt, net.....	\$ 959,052	\$1,037,789
	=====	=====

### Aircraft Credit Facility

In May 1996, Atlas Air entered into a revolving credit facility (the "Aircraft Credit Facility") with Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., as Syndication Agent, and Bankers Trust Company ("BTCO"), as Administrative Agent. This revolving loan facility provides for the acquisition and conversion of flight equipment. In April 2000, Atlas Air amended its Aircraft Credit Facility with Deutsche Bank as successor to BTCO. to provide for a \$175 million revolving credit facility with a three-year revolving period and a subsequent two-year term loan period. With respect to the aircraft currently financed under the Aircraft Credit Facility, the term loan period will be from April 25, 2003 to April 25, 2005 in the event that permanent financing has not been obtained for such flight equipment financed under the facility. Each borrowing is secured by a first priority security interest in the collateral flight equipment of that borrowing. At the time of each borrowing, Atlas Air must select either a Base Rate Loan (prime rate plus a spread), or a Eurodollar Rate Loan (Eurodollar rate plus a spread). Atlas Air selected the Eurodollar Rate Loan for substantially all borrowings in 1999, 2000 and 2001.

In 2001, Atlas Air amended this Aircraft Credit Facility to include, among other items, a revision of its financial covenants, including the minimum interest coverage and maximum leverage ratios, and the addition of certain liquidity requirements. The ratio requirements were eased through 2002, to what management believes are achievable levels. Covenant tests are conducted quarterly, and further amendments may be necessary if financial performance falls short of expected levels. There can be no assurance that Atlas Air could successfully negotiate waivers or amendments to the Aircraft Credit Facility in the event that the financial covenants are not met. Failure to obtain such waivers or amendments would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a substantial portion of Atlas Air's long term indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on Atlas Air. As part of the amendment, a new liquidity covenant was added that requires Atlas Air to maintain \$200 million in cash and short-term investments. The amendment also included the requirement to prepay \$7.6 million in outstanding debt and reduced the available amount to \$140 million from \$175 million. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had \$68.1 million outstanding under the Aircraft Credit Facility.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Additional covenants with respect to the Aircraft Credit Facility require specific levels of insurance, as well as contain requirements regarding possession, maintenance, and lease or transfer of the flight equipment. Certain covenants applicable to Atlas Air include, among other restrictions, limitations on indebtedness, liens, investments, contingent obligations, restricted junior payments, capital expenditures, amendments of material agreements, leases, transactions with shareholders and affiliates and the conduct of business. Atlas Air is in compliance with all covenants.

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### AFL III Term Loan Facility

In April 2000, Atlas Air formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Atlas Freighter Leasing III, Inc. (AFL III, Inc.) for the purpose of entering into a \$300 million term loan facility (the "AFL III Term Loan Facility") to refinance all of the aircraft and spare engines previously financed under the AFL Term Loan Facility and the AFL II Term Loan Facility, plus one aircraft previously financed under the Aircraft Credit Facility and three Boeing 747-400 spare engines owned by Atlas Air. As a result of this refinancing, Atlas Air has and will continue to experience lower interest rates and extended repayment terms as compared to the previous financings. The AFL III Term Loan Facility consists of Term Loan A in the amount of \$165 million and Term Loan B in the amount of \$135 million, for which interest is based on the Eurodollar rate plus a spread. Quarterly scheduled principal payments of \$5.0 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, commenced in July 2000 and increase over time to \$9.1 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, such that Term Loan A is to be fully paid in April 2005 and Term Loan B is to be fully paid in April 2006, with a final payment of \$37.3 million. In September 2000, AFL III sold one aircraft financed under the AFL III Term Loan Facility, which released the lien on the aircraft and reduced the aggregate amount outstanding under the facility by \$22.9 million.

The AFL III Term Loan Facility is secured by a first priority interest in the ten subject aircraft, plus twelve spare engines, and is restrictive with respect to limitations on: indebtedness, liens, investments, contingent obligations, restricted junior payments, capital expenditures, amendments of material agreements, leases, transactions with shareholders and affiliates, and the conduct of business, among other restrictions.

In 2001, the AFL III Term Loan Facility financial covenants were amended in the same manner as the Aircraft Credit Facility amendments. There can be no assurance that Atlas Air could successfully negotiate waivers or amendments to the AFL III Term Loan Facility in the event that the financial covenants are not met. Failure to obtain such waivers or amendments would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a substantial portion of Atlas Air's long term indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on Atlas Air. The amendment also included a \$23.7 million prepayment. This prepayment effectively prepaid amounts otherwise due in 2002, reducing scheduled 2002 payments from \$42.0 million to \$18.3 million. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had approximately \$213.1 million outstanding under the AFL III Term Loan Facility.

The subsidiary structure of AFL III was designed for the purposes of providing additional credit protection to the lenders of AFL III. Atlas Air has intercompany lease agreements with AFL III for the use of the ten aircraft and twelve spare engines. As of March 2002, Atlas Air became aware of an administrative error which had caused certain intercompany rental payments which were payable between Atlas Air and the wholly owned AFL III subsidiary to go unpaid. The failure to make these intercompany transfers constituted a technical Event of Lease Default under the lease agreements between AFL III (the lessor) and Atlas Air, Inc. (the lessee) and a related Event of Default under the AFL III credit agreement. These unpaid amounts were subsequently transferred to the AFL III subsidiary in March 2002 at which point the events of default were remedied and Atlas Air became compliant with all covenants. At no time were either Atlas Air or AFL III in arrears with regards to any amounts of principal or interest due to external lenders.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Senior Notes

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In August 1997, Atlas Air consummated the offering of \$150 million of unsecured 10 3/4% Senior Notes due 2005 (the "10 3/4% Senior Notes"). The proceeds from the offering of the 10 3/4% Senior Notes were used to, among other things, repay short-term indebtedness incurred to make pre-delivery deposits to Boeing for the purchase of 10 new freighter aircraft and for additional pre-delivery deposits as they become due.

In April 1998, Atlas Air consummated the offering of \$175 million of unsecured 9 1/4% Senior Notes due 2008 (the "9 1/4% Senior Notes") at 99.867%. The proceeds of the offering of 9 1/4% Senior Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

In November 1998, Atlas Air consummated the offering of \$150 million of unsecured 9 3/8% Senior Notes due 2006 (the "9 3/8% Senior Notes"). The proceeds of the offering of 9 3/8% Senior Notes were used for general corporate purposes, which included the redemption of the 12 1/4% Equipment Notes due 2002.

In June 2000, Atlas Air completed a common stock offering for net cash proceeds of \$104 million, a portion of which was used to repurchase \$12.5 million of the 10 3/4% Senior Notes, \$22.0 million of the 9 1/4% Senior Notes and \$3.0 million of 9 3/8% Senior Notes.

The Senior Notes are general unsecured obligations of Atlas Air, which rank pari passu in right of payment to any of Atlas Air's existing and future unsecured senior indebtedness. The Senior Notes are effectively subordinated, however, to all Atlas Air's secured indebtedness and to all indebtedness of its subsidiaries.

Covenants with respect to the Senior Notes contain certain limitations on Atlas Air and its subsidiaries' ability to, among other things: incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments, consummate certain asset sales, enter into certain transactions with affiliates, incur liens, create restrictions on the ability of a subsidiary to pay dividends or make certain payments, sell or issue preferred stock of subsidiaries to third parties, merge or consolidate with any other person, or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of their assets. Atlas Air is in compliance with all such covenants as of December 31, 2001. Atlas Air is restricted by covenants in its ability to incur any additional indebtedness and pay dividends.

Interest on the Senior Notes accrue from their date of original issuance, and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Senior Notes are redeemable, in whole or in part, at Atlas Air's option, at any time, on or after August 1, 2001 for the 10 3/4% Senior Notes, on or after April 15, 2003 for the 9 1/4% Senior Notes, and on or after November 15, 2002 for the 9 3/8% Senior Notes, initially at a premium of their principal amount, plus accrued interest, declining ratably to 100% of their principal amounts, plus accrued interest.

### 1998 EETCs

In February 1998, Atlas Air completed an offering of \$538.9 million of pass-through certificates, also known as Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates (the "1998 EETCs"). The 1998 EETCs are not direct obligations of, or guaranteed by, Atlas Air and are not included in its consolidated financial statements until such time that it draws upon the proceeds to take delivery and ownership of an aircraft. The cash proceeds from the transaction were used to finance (through four leveraged leases and one secured debt financing) the first five new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft delivered to Atlas Air during the period July 1998 through December 1998. In connection with the secured debt financing, Atlas Air took ownership of the aircraft and executed equipment notes in the aggregate amount of \$107.9 million with a weighted average interest rate of

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7.6%. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had \$92.9 million outstanding under the 1998 EETCs.

In November and December 1997, Atlas Air entered into three Treasury Note hedges, approximating \$300 million of principal, for the purpose of minimizing the risk associated with fluctuations in the interest rates which were the basis for the pricing of the 1998 EETCs in January 1998. The effect of the hedge resulted

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

in a deferred cost of \$6.3 million, which is amortized over the approximate twenty-year life associated with this financing.

#### 1999 EETCs

In April 1999, Atlas Air completed an offering of \$543.6 million of Enhanced Equipment Trust Certificates ("1999 EETCs"). The 1999 EETCs are not direct obligations of, or guaranteed by, Atlas Air and therefore are not included in its consolidated financial statements until such time that it draws upon the proceeds to take delivery and ownership of an aircraft. The cash proceeds from the 1999 EETCs transaction were deposited with an escrow agent and were used to finance, (through one leveraged lease and four secured debt financings), five new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft delivered to Atlas Air. In connection with these secured debt financings, Atlas Air executed equipment notes in the aggregate amount of \$325.1 million and \$109.9 million in 1999 and 2000, respectively, with weighted average interest rates of 7.6%. Subsequently, Atlas Air entered into sale-leaseback transactions with respect to three of these aircraft, which reduced the aggregate amount of the equipment notes to \$102.6 million. As of December 31, 2001, Atlas Air had \$97.2 million outstanding under the 1999 EETCs.

#### Other Debt

Other debt primarily consists of a two year amortizing term loan of \$40 million from GE Capital Aviation Services received by the Company and, separate financings by Atlas Air of two of Atlas Air's 747-200 freighter aircraft, one 747-300 freighter aircraft, and capital leases on flight simulators. The weighted average interest rate for all other debt at December 31, 2001 was 6.52%, with terms ranging from one to seven years.

#### Fair Value of Long-Term Debt

Based on current rates available for similar debt with similar maturities and security, the fair values of the Aircraft Credit Facility, AFL III Term Loan Facility and Other Debt at December 31, 2001, are estimated to be their carrying values. All of the Senior Notes and the EETCs are publicly traded. Based on published trading prices at December 31, 2001, the fair values of the Senior Notes and the EETCs are estimated to be as follows (in thousands):

	FAIR VALUE -----
10 3/4% Senior Notes.....	\$125,102
9 1/4% Senior Notes.....	130,050
9 3/8% Senior Notes.....	122,010
1998 EETCs.....	77,962



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1999 EETCs..... 81,935

### Five Year Debt Maturities

At December 31, 2001 principal repayments on long-term debt for the next five years were as follows (in thousands):

2002.....	\$ 65,934
2003.....	118,241
2004.....	109,581
2005.....	222,921
2006.....	208,691
Thereafter.....	299,617

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### 4. HEDGING ACTIVITY

In September 1997, Atlas Air entered into an interest rate swap for the purpose of hedging its floating rate debt. The notional amount of the interest rate swap at inception was \$210 million, decreasing over a term of eight years. The Company pays a fixed interest rate of 5.72%, increasing .25% annually, and receives a floating interest rate based on 3-month LIBOR, whereby the net interest settles quarterly. For the quarterly interest period which included December 31, 2001, the notional amount was \$114.5 million, the fixed interest rate was 6.5% and the 3-month LIBOR rate was 2.5%. While it is not the intention of the Company to terminate the interest rate swap, it is estimated that the Company would have had to pay approximately \$6.5 million, based on published trading prices, to settle the interest rate swap at December 31, 2001.

In June 1998, FASB issued SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards requiring that every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) be recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or liability measured at its fair value. SFAS No. 133 requires that changes in the derivative's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. Special accounting for qualifying hedges allows a derivative's gains and losses to offset related results on the hedged item in the income statement, and requires that a company must formally document, designate, and assess the effectiveness of transactions that receive hedge accounting. SFAS No. 133, as amended by SFAS No. 137 and SFAS No. 138, is effective for fiscal quarters of fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. Upon adoption of SFAS 133 on January 1, 2001, the Company recognized the fair value of the interest rate swap, net of tax, of \$1.6 million as a charge to the income statement. This amount is reflected as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the swap are recognized in Other income/(expense) under the heading "SFAS 133 fair value adjustment of interest rate swap". The fair value of the interest rate swap at December 31, 2001 was \$6.5 million in favor of the counter party.

Polar Air Cargo entered into a jet fuel option contract to protect against adverse changes in the price of jet fuel. The option contract which expired on December 31, 2001 was accounted for as a cash flow hedge in accordance with the

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provisions of SFAS 133. As of December 31, 2001, there are no fuel hedging contracts in place that expire in 2002.

### 5. DEFERRED AIRCRAFT OBLIGATIONS

In June 1997, Atlas Air entered into the Boeing Purchase Agreement (see Note 7) to purchase 10 new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft, with options to purchase up to 10 additional Boeing 747-400 aircraft. The Boeing Purchase Agreement requires Atlas Air to pay pre-delivery deposits in order to secure delivery of the Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft and to defray a portion of the manufacturing costs. In addition, the Boeing Purchase Agreement provides for a deferral of a portion of the pre-delivery deposits (Deferred Aircraft Obligations) for which Atlas Air accrues and pays interest quarterly at 6-month LIBOR, plus 2.00%. Included in other liabilities as of December 31, 2001, was \$136.0 million of Deferred Aircraft Obligations at a combined interest rate of 4.35%. Atlas Air settled its Deferred Aircraft Obligations upon delivery of each of the first twelve Boeing 747-400 aircraft (including two exercised options), which were delivered in 1998, 1999 and 2000. Financing for the initial twelve aircraft was secured through the 1998 EETCs, 1999 EETCs and the 2000 EETCs. In October 2000, Atlas Air exercised options for four additional Boeing 747-400s to be delivered in 2002. Atlas Air expects to settle the balance of its Deferred Aircraft Obligations upon delivery of the four aircraft.

### 6. INCOME TAXES

The Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$80,213,000 as of December 31, 2001 which will expire in 2021. The Company has generated approximately \$51,253,000 of alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards which are available in subsequent years to reduce its regular tax liability

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## ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

subject to statutory limitations. All tax years of the Company that are statutorily open are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), as well as state and local tax authorities. Currently, the fiscal year ended March 31, 1994, the short year ended December 31, 1994 and the calendar year ended December 31, 1995 are under examination by the IRS. The Company believes that it has adequately provided for all income tax liabilities and that final resolution of any IRS examination will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

The benefit or provision for income taxes consisted of the following (in thousands):

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Current:			
Federal.....	\$(13,646)	\$41,496	\$ 4,370
State and local.....	(1,009)	1,744	987
Deferred:			
Federal.....	(23,209)	8,253	31,363
State and local.....	9	775	836
	-----	-----	-----

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(Benefit)/provision for income taxes.....	\$ (37,855)	\$52,268	\$37,556
	=====	=====	=====

The provisions for income taxes were at rates different from the U.S. federal statutory rate for the following reasons:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Statutory federal income tax provision rate.....	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefit....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Nondeductible and other items.....	2.19	2.00	2.00
	-----	-----	-----
Effective tax provision rate.....	38.19%	38.00%	38.00%
	=====	=====	=====

Deferred income taxes arise from temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. The net deferred income tax liability components are as follows (in thousands):

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Tax depreciation in excess of book depreciation.....	\$260,997	\$250,231
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax benefit of net operating loss carryforwards.....	29,077	--
Alternative minimum tax credits.....	51,253	53,364
Deferred lease financing gains and losses.....	112,625	118,479
Other.....	14,964	2,110
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets.....	207,919	173,953
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax liability.....	\$ 53,078	\$ 76,278
	=====	=====

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Aircraft/Real Estate Leases

Minimum annual rental commitments under capital leases and noncancelable aircraft and real estate operating leases with initial or remaining terms of more than one year are as follows: (\$ in thousands).

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YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, -----	AIRCRAFT		REAL ESTATE
	CAPITAL LEASES	OPERATING LEASES	OPERATING LEASES
-----	-----	-----	-----
2002.....	\$ 1,768	\$ 238,637	\$ 3,357
2003.....	1,599	211,203	3,382
2004.....	1,598	199,723	3,521
2005.....	1,460	192,532	3,245
2006.....	--	175,751	2,869
Thereafter.....	--	2,157,887	16,494
	-----	-----	-----
Total minimum lease payments.....	\$ 6,425	\$3,175,733	\$32,868
		=====	=====
Less amounts representing interest.....	(912)		
	-----		
Present value of future minimum capital lease payments.....	5,513		
Less current obligations under capital lease.....	(1,376)		
	-----		
Long-term obligations under capital lease.....	\$ 4,137		
	=====		

In addition to the above commitments, the Company leases engines under short-term lease agreements on an as needed basis.

Capital leased assets cost, accumulated amortization, and capital lease liability balances of \$5.8 million, \$0.3 million, and \$5.5 million, respectively, are included in flight equipment, accumulated depreciation, and current and long-term debt balances, respectively, on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2001.

Aircraft and engine rental expenses, including short-term rentals, were \$134,537,000, \$79,134,000 and \$51,173,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Real estate rental expenses were \$5.9 million, \$3.5 million and \$2.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

#### Boeing Purchase Agreement

In June 1997, Atlas Air entered into the Boeing Purchase Agreement to purchase 10 new Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft with options for 10 additional aircraft, all to be powered by GE engines. In February 1999, Atlas Air exercised options for two additional aircraft that were delivered in 2000, and in October 2000 Atlas Air exercised options for four additional aircraft for delivery in 2002. As a result of Atlas Air being a large purchaser of Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft, it was able to negotiate from Boeing and GE a significant discount off the aggregate list price for the 16 Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft, four installed engines per aircraft and additional spare engines. In addition, Atlas Air obtained certain ancillary products and services at advantageous prices. Due to production problems at Boeing, some of the 1998 delivery positions of the Boeing 747-400 aircraft were delayed. Atlas Air was compensated for these delays.

During 2001, Atlas Air reached an agreement with Boeing to amend the delivery dates of the aircraft, whereby three of the aircraft are scheduled for delivery in 2002 and one aircraft in 2003. Atlas Air has been in discussions

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with Boeing for a number of months in an effort to defer delivery of some or all of the aircraft scheduled for 2002. The Boeing Purchase Agreement requires that Atlas Air pay pre-delivery deposits to

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Boeing prior to the delivery date of each Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft in order to secure delivery of the Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft and to defray a portion of the manufacturing costs. Based on the current expected firm aircraft delivery schedule, Atlas Air expects the maximum total amount of pre-delivery deposits at any time outstanding will be approximately \$162.4 million for the four aircraft to be delivered in 2002 and 2003. Upon each delivery, Boeing refunds Atlas Air the pre-delivery deposits associated with the delivered Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft. In addition, the Boeing Purchase Agreement provides for a deferral of a portion of the pre-delivery deposits (Deferred Aircraft Obligations -- see Note 5) for which Atlas Air accrues and pays interest quarterly at 6-month LIBOR, plus 2.0%. As of December 31, 2001, there was \$136.0 million of deferred aircraft obligations included in other liabilities, and the combined interest rate was approximately 4.35%.

Atlas Air is currently in discussions with Boeing to have the 2002 aircraft delivered as late in the year as possible. Atlas Air does not currently have firm financing in place for any of the four Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled for delivery in 2002 and 2003. However, Atlas Air is currently in discussions with several sources for financing these aircraft. The inability to secure financing for the Boeing 747-400 deliveries could result in a default under the Boeing Purchase Agreement, which would permit Boeing to accelerate payments due under the Boeing Purchase Agreement. Such acceleration would cause a default in covenants of certain of the Company's indebtedness which would permit the lenders to accelerate payment of a significant portion of all indebtedness, which event would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. However, Boeing has made an offer to finance by sale-leaseback, each of the aircraft to be delivered in 2002, under terms which are more favorable to Boeing. If Atlas Air is unable to secure other financing more favorable to the Company, management believes it has the option to utilize the proposed Boeing financing.

#### Maintenance Agreements

In June 1996, Atlas Air entered into a ten-year engine maintenance agreement with GE for the engine maintenance of up to 15 aircraft powered by CF6-50E2 engines at a fixed rate per flight hour, subject to an annual formula increase. In December 1999, we entered into a ten-year maintenance agreement with MTU Maintenance Hanover, a subsidiary of Daimler Chrysler Aerospace, to provide regular maintenance at a fixed rate per flight hour for 43 engines, the majority of which were previously serviced under an agreement with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

During the initial 36 month operating period, the Boeing 747-400 aircraft's airframe will be covered under manufacturer's warranties. As a result, Atlas Air does not expect to incur significant maintenance expense in connection with the Boeing 747-400 airframe during the warranty period. In addition, the Boeing 747-400 airframe limited maintenance requirements will provide a higher operational reliability with lower maintenance costs during the early years of operation, typically for at least the first five years. Atlas Air will incur expenses associated with routine daily maintenance of both the airframe and the engines. In July 1998, Atlas Air entered into an agreement with Lufthansa Technik pursuant to which Lufthansa Technik provides all required maintenance

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for the initial order of twelve Boeing 747-400 aircraft, plus any additional Boeing 747-400 aircraft that are purchased pursuant to the option in the Boeing Purchase Agreement, on a fixed cost per flight hour basis for ten years, subject to an annual escalation adjustment. Atlas Air may terminate the agreement in June 2003. In connection with an engine purchase agreement with GE, we have also entered into two agreements with GE to provide ongoing maintenance on the Boeing 747-400 aircraft engines at a fixed cost per flight hour, subject to an annual escalation adjustment.

### Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with certain key employees. Such employment agreements provide for, among other things, base annual salary, certain bonuses, the grant of options to

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

purchase common stock of the Company under the 1995 Stock Option Plan (see Note 13), and in certain circumstances severance benefits.

### Labor

All of our U.S. crew members are represented by unions. Collectively, these employees represent approximately 49% of our workforce as of December 31, 2001. Although we have never had a work interruption or stoppage and believe our relations with our unionized employees are generally good, we are subject to risks of work interruption or stoppage and/or may incur additional administrative expenses associated with union representation of our employees. Atlas Air and Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA) are currently in negotiations in an effort to reach a revised tentative agreement under the direction of a mediator appointed by the National Mediation Board (NMB). Polar Air Cargo's collective bargaining agreement with ALPA expires in May 2003, subject to ratification, and we cannot accurately predict the outcome of any negotiations. If Polar Air Cargo is unable to reach agreement with its crew members on the terms of their collective bargaining agreements, or if Atlas Air is unable to negotiate a contract with its crew members, we may be subject to work interruptions and/or stoppages. Any sustained work stoppages could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our obligations under ACMI contracts and other agreements and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. (See Note 21).

### FAA Airworthiness Directives

Under the Federal Aviation Administration's (the "FAA") Directives issued under its "Aging Aircraft" program, the Company is subject to extensive aircraft examinations and will be required to undertake structural modifications to its fleet to address the problem of corrosion and structural fatigue. As part of the FAA's overall Aging Aircraft program, it has issued Directives requiring certain additional aircraft modifications to be accomplished. The Company estimates that the modification costs per Boeing 747-100, -200, and -300 ("Classics") aircraft will range between \$2 million and \$3 million. Fifteen aircraft in the Company's Classics fleet have already undergone the major portion of such modifications. The remaining Classics aircraft will require modification prior to the year 2013. Directives have been issued that require inspections and minor modifications to Boeing Classics aircraft. The newly manufactured Boeing 747-400 freighter aircraft were delivered to the Company in compliance with all existing FAA Directives at their respective delivery dates. It is possible that additional Directives applicable to the types of aircraft or engines included in

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the Company's fleet could be issued in the future, the cost of which could be substantial.

### Legal Proceedings

During April 2001, Atlas Air reached an agreement with the ALPA, to settle a lawsuit filed in May 1999 over the eligibility of the crew members to participate in Atlas Air's profit sharing plan, pursuant to the certification by the NMB that crew members had voted for representation by ALPA. The agreement reinstated the crew members to the profit sharing plan, subject to future contract negotiation, and provided for the distribution of withheld past profit sharing in an aggregate amount of \$22.8 million to all eligible crew members. Atlas Air and ALPA also agreed to dismiss legal proceedings with prejudice and to bar any future legal claims as to crew members exclusion from the profit sharing plan.

In May 2000, ALPA filed suit against the Company in the Southern District of Florida seeking to enjoin, as a violation of the Railway Labor Act, the establishment of an Atlas Air subsidiary in the United Kingdom to conduct overseas operations from London Stansted Airport. Atlas Air believes the suit is without merit and intend to vigorously defend the action. This action is currently in the discovery phase.

During November 2001, Malaysian Airlines returned a leased aircraft to Atlas Air with one year remaining on the lease, claiming a contractual right to do so. Atlas Air vigorously disputes this interpretation of the contract. In January 2002, Atlas Air requested arbitration to settle the matter. Arbitration will take

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

place in London during the second quarter of 2002. Atlas Air is claiming damages of approximately \$26.5 million plus interest, and Malaysian Airlines has counterclaimed for \$22.0 million plus interest claiming they were misled as to their ability to cancel the agreement. Atlas Air believes the counterclaim is without merit. The arbitrator is likely to decide this matter in the fourth quarter of 2002 or the first quarter of 2003.

Pursuant to the terms of the collective bargaining agreement between Polar Air Cargo and ALPA, which represents Polar Air Cargo's crew members, disputes over contract interpretation can be filed as grievances and, if not satisfactorily resolved between the parties, are subject to arbitration. On January 30, 2002, ALPA filed a grievance claiming a pay raise was due in December 2001 to Polar Air Cargo crew members. Polar Air Cargo has disputed this claim, alleging that certain conditions precedent have not been met. The total amount at issue as to all Polar Air Cargo crew members is approximately \$324,000. This matter will likely be decided by an arbitrator during the second or third quarter of 2002.

While the Company is, from time to time, involved in litigation in the ordinary course of business, there are no other material legal proceedings pending against it or to which any of its property is subject.

#### 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A loan of up to \$750,000, bearing interest at 5.87%, was extended in June 1996 to one officer for the purpose of constructing a residence. In May 1998, the Company forgave \$500,000 of the principal, plus accrued interest. In June 1998 and March 1999, interest-free loans of \$100,000 and \$65,500, respectively,

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were extended to an officer of the Company, due on demand, subject to certain conditions and restrictions. In December 1999, the Company extended two interest-free bridge loans of \$150,000 and \$25,000 to an officer for the purpose of relocating that officer's residence from Colorado to New York, and was repaid in full to the Company in January 2001. As of December 31, 2001, the outstanding balance of officer demand loans, including accrued interest, was approximately \$417,000.

### 9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

The components of consolidated accounts payable and accrued expenses are as follows (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Accounts payable -- trade.....	\$ 28,940	\$ 11,609
Accrued salaries and wages.....	12,924	14,098
Accrued maintenance.....	20,713	35,899
Accrued interest.....	23,105	25,030
Accrued expenses and other.....	86,336	48,651
	\$172,018	\$135,287
	=====	=====

### 10. SAVINGS AND RETIREMENT PLAN

Atlas Air implemented a 401(k) Retirement Plan (the "Plan") in June 1994, under which eligible employees may contribute up to 15% of their total pay. The Plan covers substantially all employees. Effective May 1, 1996, the Plan was amended to provide for company contributions equal to 50% of the first 10% of contributions made by employees, for which Atlas Air incurred an expense of \$2,594,000, \$2,881,000 and \$2,262,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

### 11. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company operated in two business segments in 2001, Atlas Air and Polar Air Cargo, which provide the common carriage of freight over various worldwide routes. Atlas Air provides primarily ACMI Contract

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## ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

services to its customers, whereas Polar Air Cargo provides primarily scheduled services to its customers. Polar Air Cargo was acquired on November 1, 2001, and its financial results are included in the table below from the November 1, 2001 acquisition date.

The following table provides a reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, depreciation and amortization, operating income, segment assets and capital expenditures to consolidated financial statement totals for the year ended December 31, 2001 (\$ in thousands):



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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001	ATLAS AIR	POLAR AIR CARGO	CONSOLIDATING ADJUSTMENTS	CONSOLIDATED TOTAL
Revenues.....	\$ 687,309	\$ 76,522	\$ --	\$ 763,831
Depreciation & amortization.....	83,154	258	--	83,412
Operating income/(loss).....	(38,028)	9,516	--	(28,512)
Segment assets.....	1,940,089	159,413	(14,750)	2,084,752
Capital expenditures.....	181,170	100	--	181,270

The assets of both Atlas Air and Polar Air Cargo, principally flight equipment, support its entire worldwide transportation system and are not readily identifiable by geographic area. Property and equipment, other than flight equipment, located in foreign locations is not significant.

Foreign sales accounted for 88%, 99% and 99% of total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. All of Atlas Air's foreign sales were U.S. dollar denominated, and a portion of Polar Air Cargo's foreign sales were in local country currency.

## 12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

### Common Stock

In January 1999, the Company announced a 3-for-2 stock split in the form of a stock dividend to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 25, 1999 (the "Stock Split"). The new shares were delivered on February 8, 1999. The share data and earnings per share data for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements have been restated to reflect the Stock Split.

In June 2000, the Company completed an offering of 3,465,000 shares of common stock for net proceeds of \$103 million. Approximately \$86 million and \$10 million of the proceeds were used for the retirement of debt during the second and third quarters, respectively of 2000.

### Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors is authorized under the restated certificate of incorporation to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions thereof, including dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, redemption prices, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of such series, without further vote or action by the stockholders. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company without further action by the stockholders. The issuance of preferred stock with voting and conversion rights may adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock, including the loss of voting control to others. At present, the Company has no plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

### Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001 was \$0.5 million (net of tax). Other comprehensive income consisted of net unrealized gains on securities of \$0.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

## Shareholder Rights Plan

In June 2001, the Board of Directors declared a Shareholder Rights Plan. Under the Plan, one Right (as defined in the Shareholder Rights Plan) was attached to each outstanding share of common stock at the close of business on July 2, 2001. Each Right entitles holders thereof to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of junior preferred stock at an exercise price of \$115 per share, subject to adjustment. The Rights become exercisable only if a person or group acquires common stock and/or other voting capital stock of the Company which has 20% or more of the voting power of all outstanding capital stock of the Company, or announces a tender or exchange offer that, if consummated, will result in a person or group beneficially owning any such capital stock of the Company which has 20% or more of the voting power of all outstanding capital stock of the Company. In the event that a person or group acquires capital stock of the Company that has 20% or more of the voting power of all outstanding capital stock of the Company, each Right will entitle the holder (other than such acquiring person or group) to purchase the Company's common stock with a value of \$230, subject to adjustment. The Company will generally be entitled to redeem the Rights at \$.001 per Right. If not exercised or redeemed, all Rights will expire on July 2, 2011.

## 13. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

### Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In 1995, Atlas Air established an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Stock Purchase Plan") subsequently assumed by the Company. Employees eligible to participate in the Stock Purchase Plan are those who have completed at least 90 days of employment with the Company, but excluding employees whose customary employment is not more than five months in any calendar year or 20 hours or less per week. The Stock Purchase Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company which determines the terms and conditions under which shares are offered and corresponding options granted under the Stock Purchase Plan for any Purchase Period, as defined in the Stock Purchase Plan. Employees may contribute up to 15% of their gross base compensation subject to certain limitations. The price per share at which the common stock is purchased pursuant to the Stock Purchase Plan is the lesser of 85% of the fair market value of the common stock on the first or last day of the applicable Purchase Period (as defined in the Stock Purchase Plan). The maximum number of shares of common stock which may be issued on the exercise of options granted under the Stock Purchase Plan is 1,500,000 shares. During the plan year ended December 31, 2001, 93,200 shares were issued at a weighted average cost of \$11.04 to 184 employees who participated in the Stock Purchase Plan.

### 1995 Stock Option Plan

In 1995, Atlas Air adopted the 1995 Stock Option Plan (the "1995 Plan"), which was subsequently assumed by the Company, whereby employees may be granted options, incentive stock options, share appreciation rights, and restricted shares. The portion of the 1995 Plan applicable to employees is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company which also establishes the terms of the awards. The 1995 Plan also provides for certain automatic grants of nonqualified stock options to non-employee directors which become exercisable on the date of grant and expire on the tenth anniversary of the date of grant. Originally, an aggregate of 2,700,000 shares were reserved for issuance in connection with awards and director's options under the 1995 Plan. Following shareholder approval, an additional 450,000 shares were reserved in 1997, an additional 750,000 shares were reserved in 1998 and an additional

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2,800,000 shares were reserved in 2000.

### Director Stock Plan

In August 1996, Atlas Air established the Director Stock Plan (the "Director Plan"), which was subsequently assumed by the Company, which provides the Company's non-employee directors the option to

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

receive all or a portion of their quarterly remuneration in common stock instead of cash. The Director Plan was amended in February 1998 such that the first 25% of their quarterly remuneration must be received in the form of the Company's common stock. The number of shares received is determined by dividing the average price on the date of the first Board meeting of that quarter into the amount of compensation earned for the quarter which the non-employee director chooses not to receive in cash. The effective date of the Director Plan was January 1, 1997. For the year ended December 31, 2001, 14,518 shares were issued to five directors who have participated in the Director Plan.

#### Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123

SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," defines a fair value based method of accounting for employee stock options or similar equity instruments. However, SFAS No. 123 allows the continued measurement of compensation cost for such plans using the intrinsic value based method prescribed by Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," provided that pro forma disclosures are made of net income or loss and net income or loss per share, assuming the fair value based method of SFAS No. 123 had been applied. The Company has elected to account for its stock-based compensation plans under APB Opinion No. 25; accordingly, for purposes of the pro forma disclosures presented below, the Company has computed the fair value of all options granted during 2001, 2000 and 1999, using the Black-Scholes pricing model and the following weighted average assumptions:

ASSUMPTIONS -- 1995 PLAN	2001	2000	1999
-----	-----	-----	-----
Risk-free interest rates.....	4.58%	6.16%	5.84%
Expected dividend yields.....	--	--	--
Expected lives.....	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility.....	60.46%	58.11%	56.80%

If the Company had accounted for its stock-based compensation plans in accordance with SFAS No. 123, the Company's pro forma net income/(loss) and pro forma net income/(loss) per common share would have been reported as follows:

		2001	2000	1999
		-----	-----	-----
Net (loss)/income (in thousands):.....	As Reported	\$(62,847)	\$85,259	\$53,270
	Pro Forma	\$(69,724)	80,263	49,804
Net (loss)/income per common share (Basic				

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EPS):.....	As Reported	(1.65)	2.33	1.56
	Pro Forma	(1.83)	2.20	1.45
Net (loss)/income per common share				
(Diluted EPS):.....	As Reported	(1.65)	2.31	1.54
	Pro Forma	(1.83)	2.17	1.44

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

A summary of stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is presented in the table below:

	2001		2000		1999
	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	SHARES
Outstanding at beginning of year....	2,463,132	\$27.55	2,023,131	\$22.45	2,392,122
Granted.....	1,508,434	18.75	920,250	33.68	480,000
Exercised.....	(3,000)	14.38	(281,811)	12.80	(661,487)
Forfeited.....	--	--	(198,438)	25.03	(187,504)
Outstanding at end of year.....	3,968,566	24.21	2,463,132	27.55	2,023,131
Exercisable at end of year.....	1,006,692	24.09	996,192	24.03	540,131
Weighted average fair value of options granted.....	\$ 9.84		\$ 18.91		\$ 15.01

The following table summarizes information with regard to the options outstanding at December 31, 2001:

RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING			OPTIONS EXERCISABLE	
	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER EXERCISABLE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
\$10.67 -- 16.00.....	1,084,184	9.7 years	\$14.56	3,000	\$13.3
16.31 -- 24.44.....	1,032,420	5.8 years	22.50	703,170	21.9
24.78 -- 33.83.....	1,246,462	8.2 years	28.00	227,772	26.8
34.00 -- 37.58.....	399,000	8.5 years	34.79	57,750	34.0
38.44 -- 45.22.....	206,500	8.6 years	40.12	15,000	45.2
	3,968,566	8.0 years	24.21	1,006,692	24.0

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## 14. PROFIT SHARING PLAN

Employees who have been employed by Atlas Air or its subsidiaries for at least twelve months as full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Profit Sharing Plan, which was adopted in 1994 by Atlas Air. The Profit Sharing Plan provides for payments to eligible employees in semiannual distributions based on the Company's pretax profits. Through 2001, the Company was obligated to make an annual profit sharing contribution of ten percent of the Company's pretax profits, which is defined as net income before taxes, but excluding (i) any income or loss related to charges or credits for unusual or infrequently occurring items or related to intangible assets, and (ii) extraordinary items. Annual profit sharing contributions may be in the form of cash or common stock of the Company. For the years 2001, 2000 and 1999, beginning with an employee's thirteenth month of employment, an employee was entitled to receive a guaranteed profit sharing payment of at least 10% of salary. The expense for the Profit Sharing Plan for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 was \$27,567,000, \$5,290,000 and \$4,488,000, respectively. The 2001 profit sharing amount includes \$22,815,000 resulting from the profit sharing settlement which restored profit sharing payments to flight crew members retroactive to April 1999. Beginning in 2002, the Profit Sharing Plan was revised to include, among other things, that profit sharing would no longer have a guaranteed component, but will be based upon the actual profits of Atlas Air.

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ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

## 15. EFFECT OF THE EVENTS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Immediately following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) closed the U.S. airspace. Atlas Air resumed operations on September 14, 2001, after the FAA order was rescinded. During the period in which the flight operations were suspended, Atlas Air experienced contract revenue losses and incurred incremental expenses associated with crew and aircraft repositioning and added security measures.

In January 2002, Atlas Air filed an amended claim for \$29.0 million under the Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act, which provides direct compensation to the U.S. airlines for direct and incremental losses that resulted from the terrorist attacks for the September 11, 2001 through December 31, 2001 period. During the fourth quarter of 2001, Atlas Air recognized \$24.7 million as a reduction to the operating expenses for the fourth quarter, representing 85% of the total claim. In October 2001, the Federal government paid Atlas Air \$10.1 million as an initial payment of our claim under the Federal Air Transportation Safety and Stabilization Act, and in February 2002, Atlas Air received an additional \$11.4 million. Payment of the balance of the claim is dependent upon finalization of the DOT rules and guidelines related to the audit of the claims that have been filed by the airlines. Since payment of claims under this Act are subject to a DOT audit, there can be no assurances that the balance will be paid by the DOT or that upon the audit of the claim the DOT will not seek to recover amounts already paid to Atlas Air.

## 16. RESTRUCTURING CHARGE

During the second quarter of 2001, the Company announced measures designed to respond to the current global economic environment and the corresponding decline in air cargo demand. Accordingly, during the second quarter the Company

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announced it would furlough 105 crew members and reduce its ground-staff workforce by 200 employees. Under the restructuring plan finalized by the Company in the second quarter of 2001, the affected employees received severance and termination benefits.

In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 94-03, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (Including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)" and Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 100, "Restructuring and Impairment Charges", during the second quarter the Company recognized a liability for cost of termination benefits to be provided to involuntarily terminated employees and also recorded other liabilities associated with the restructuring. This restructuring charge of \$3.9 million is recorded in the 2001 income statement under the caption 'Restructuring and impairment'. This liability has been reduced by \$3.3 million representing primarily employee severance payments made since June 2001 and the liability of \$0.6 million is shown under the caption 'Accounts payable and accrued expenses' on the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2001. The total number of employees terminated through December 31, 2001 under the restructuring plan were 192.

### 17. AIRCRAFT HELD FOR SALE

Due to the current and forecast global economic environment and the corresponding decline in air cargo demand, the Company restructured its operating business plan and decided to take six aircraft out of service and make them available for sale. These aircraft have been isolated from the rest of the fleet and the Company is marketing the aircraft. Subsequent to September 11, 2001 the Company experienced an increase in demand for, both commercial and military charter services. To respond to this demand, the Company utilized four of the six aircraft. However, the Company retains the flexibility to take the aircraft back out of service should a buyer be found or charter demand soften. The Company accounts for its aircraft in accordance with SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of". Accordingly, the aggregate carrying amount of the aircraft of \$246.2 million was reduced to the expected net realizable value of \$147.2 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$99.0 million. This charge was recorded in two quarters, prior to and post September 11. In the second quarter of 2001, the impairment

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## ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

charge was \$54.1 million and during the fourth quarter 2001, an additional impairment charge of \$44.9 million was recorded related to these six aircraft. The net realizable values of these aircraft were based on a market assessment of the value of the aircraft. The impairment charges are recorded in the 2001 income statement under the caption "Restructuring and impairment".

### 18. SFAS 121 IMPAIRMENTS AND OTHER EXIT COSTS

In conjunction with the closure of some of the Company's locations and employee layoffs, the Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$0.7 million related to computer hardware and software and leasehold improvements at the closed locations. The charge represents the entire carrying value of these assets, as the Company believes that these assets have no resale value.

The changed business environment resulted in a review of the Company's strategy related to the construction of its maintenance hangar at Miami International Airport. The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$12.5

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million in the second quarter to write off \$8.6 million of costs currently capitalized and accrue for \$3.9 million of costs related to site restoration and lease termination costs to discontinue the project. During the fourth quarter 2001, the reserve balance was reduced by \$0.3 million due to site restoration work and the balance of the reserve of \$3.6 million is shown under the caption "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" on the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2001. The total impairment charge of \$13.2 million is recorded in the 2001 income statement under the caption "Restructuring and impairment".

### 19. POLAR AIR CARGO ACQUISITION

On November 1, 2001, following the receipt of exemption authority from the U.S. Department of Transportation related to the acquisition of Polar Air Cargo, the Company completed the previously announced acquisition of Polar Air Cargo from GE Capital Aviation Services, a GE Capital company. The purchase price of \$84 million was partly financed through a two-year amortizing loan of \$40 million. The operating results of Polar Air Cargo have been included in the Company's consolidated results of operations as of November 1, 2001. As per the provisions of SFAS 142 (as defined) the Company recognized an Intangible Asset of \$58.5 million representing the value of Polar Air Cargo's landing rights and slots at Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan. These intangible assets are not subject to amortization, as a result of the perpetual nature of the landing rights and slots.

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The purchase price was assigned to the assets and liabilities of Polar Air Cargo as of November 1, 2001, and subject to further adjustments, is as follows (\$ in thousands):

BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNT	AMOUNT
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 7,917
Accounts receivable.....	38,645
Due from GECAS.....	13,175
Inventory.....	3,106
Prepaid expenses.....	1,911
Flight equipment.....	9,363
Other equipment.....	3,615
Intangible assets(A).....	58,499
Other assets.....	13,044
	-----
Total assets.....	\$149,275
Accounts payable.....	\$ 19,779
Accrued liabilities.....	45,496
	-----
Total liabilities.....	\$ 65,275
	=====
Net assets acquired.....	\$ 84,000
	=====

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(A) The intangible assets represent the value of Polar Air Cargo's landing

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rights and slots at the Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan, and are not subject to amortization.

Pro forma information concerning the results of operations including Polar Air Cargo for the years ended December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000 are shown below (\$ in thousands),

	RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, 12 MONTHS (UNAUDITED)			
	AS REPORTED		PRO-FORMA	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Total revenues.....	\$763,831	\$790,468	\$ 998,103	\$1,204,466
(Loss)/income before extraordinary items and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.....	(61,258)	85,259	(105,931)	95,414
Net (loss) income.....	\$(62,847)	\$ 85,259	\$(107,520)	\$ 95,414
(Loss)/earnings per share:				
Basic.....	\$ (1.65)	\$ 2.33	\$ (2.82)	\$ 2.61
Diluted.....	(1.65)	2.31	(2.82)	2.58

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### ATLAS AIR WORLDWIDE HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### 20. SUPPLEMENTAL QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA -- (\$ IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT EPS) (UNAUDITED)

	REVENUE	OPERATING INCOME/ (LOSS)	INCOME/ (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	INCOME/ (LOSS) BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM AND CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF A CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	NET INCOME/ (LOSS)	INCO BEFORE E ITEM AN EFFECT IN ACCOUN ----- BASIC EPS
2001						
First Quarter.....	\$180,312	\$ 15,365	\$ (1,576)	\$ 7	\$ (1,582)	\$ .00
Second Quarter.....	149,035	(71,912)	(87,627)	(49,022)	(49,022)	\$(1.28)
Third Quarter.....	150,713	9,336	(9,859)	(4,211)	(4,211)	\$(0.11)
Fourth Quarter(A)...	283,771	18,699	(51)	(8,032)	(8,032)	\$(0.21)
2000						
First Quarter.....	\$166,412	\$ 43,176	\$ 19,397	\$ 12,019	\$ 12,019	\$ .35
Second Quarter.....	191,783	58,400	30,666	19,013	19,013	.53
Third Quarter.....	208,611	61,970	37,213	23,072	23,072	.61
Fourth Quarter.....	223,662	69,158	50,251	31,155	31,155	.82



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NET INCOME/ (LOSS)		
	BASIC EPS	DILUTED EPS
2001		
First Quarter.....	\$ (.04)	\$ (.04)
Second Quarter.....	\$ (1.28)	\$ (1.28)
Third Quarter.....	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.11)
Fourth Quarter(A)...	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.21)
2000		
First Quarter.....	\$ .35	\$ .35
Second Quarter.....	.53	.53
Third Quarter.....	.61	.60
Fourth Quarter.....	.82	.81

(A) Includes results of Polar Air Cargo from acquisition date of November 1, 2001.

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In April 1999, we received notification from the National Mediation Board (NMB) that our Atlas Air crew members voted for representation by ALPA. On January 25, 2002 Atlas Air reached a tentative collective bargaining agreement on an initial contract with its crew members who are represented by ALPA. The tentative agreement which was subject to ratification by the crew members was not subsequently ratified. As a result, Atlas Air and ALPA have reconvened in an effort to reach a revised tentative agreement under the direction of a mediator appointed by the NMB.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
@@3.2	-- Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.
@@3.3	-- By-Laws of the Company.
+++4.3	-- Form of 8.707% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificates, Series 2000-1A (included in Exhibit 4.7)
+++4.4	-- Form of 9.057% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificates, Series 2000-1B (included in Exhibit 4.8)
+++4.5	-- Form of 9.702% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificates, Series 2000-1C (included in Exhibit 4.9)
+++4.6	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee and Atlas Air, Inc.
+++4.7	-- Trust Supplement No. 2000-1A, dated January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000
+++4.8	-- Trust Supplement No. 2000-1B, dated January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of

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- January 28, 2000
- ++++4.9 -- Trust Supplement No. 2000-1C, dated January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000
  - ++++4.10 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (2000-1A), dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Liquidity Provider
  - ++++4.11 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (2000-1B), dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc., as Liquidity Provider
  - ++++4.12 -- Revolving Credit Agreement (2000-1C), dated as of January 28, 2000, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services Inc., as Liquidity Provider
  - ++++4.13 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A) dated as of January 28, 2000 among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company as Paying Agent
  - ++++4.14 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class B) dated as of January 28, 2000 among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company as Paying Agent
  - ++++4.15 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class C) dated as of January 28, 2000 among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company as Paying Agent

EXHIBIT  
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- ++++4.16 -- Deposit Agreement (Class A), dated as of January 28, 2000, between First Security Bank, National Association as Escrow Agent, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Depositary
- ++++4.17 -- Deposit Agreement (Class B), dated as of January 28, 2000, between First Security Bank, National Association as Escrow Agent, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Depositary
- ++++4.18 -- Deposit Agreement (Class C), dated as of January 28, 2000, between First Security Bank, National Association as Escrow Agent, and Westdeutsche Landesbank Gironzentrale, as Depositary

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- +++4.19 -- Registration Rights Agreement dated January 28, 2000 among Atlas Air, Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Salomon Smith Barney Inc., as Placement Agents
- +++4.20 -- Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000, among Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, as Class A Liquidity Provider, Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Class B Liquidity Provider and Class C Liquidity Provider, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent and Trustee
- +++4.21 -- Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2000, among Atlas Air, Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
- +++4.22 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee, First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee and Loan Participant) (Exhibit A-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- +++4.23 -- Form of Lease (Lease Agreement between First Security Bank, National Association, Lessor, and Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee) (Exhibit A-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- +++4.24 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee) (Exhibit A-3 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- +++4.25 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Trust Agreement (Exhibit A-5 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- +++4.26 -- Form of Owned Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee, Subordination Agent and Trustee) (Exhibit C-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- +++4.27 -- Form of Owned Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee) (Exhibit C-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- +10.14 -- Boeing 747 Maintenance Agreement dated January 1, 1995, between Atlas Air, Inc. and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, as amended.
- #10.15 -- Atlas Air, Inc. 1995 Long Term Incentive and Stock Award Plan (including Amendments One through Seven)
- #10.16 -- Atlas Air, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (including First Amendment)
- +10.17 -- Atlas Air, Inc. Profit Sharing Plan.
- +10.18 -- Atlas Air, Inc. Retirement Plan.
- ++10.19 -- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Michael A. Chowdry.

EXHIBIT  
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- ++10.20 -- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Richard

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- H. Shuyler.
- ++10.23 -- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and James T. Matheny.
  - +10.26 -- Maintenance Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Company Limited dated April 12, 1995, for the performance of certain maintenance events.
  - \*\*\*10.53 -- Secured Loan Agreement by and between Atlas Air, Inc. and Finova Capital Corporation dated April 11, 1996.
  - \*\*\*/\*\*10.55 -- Engine Maintenance Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and General Electric Company dated June 6, 1996.
  - \*\*10.56 -- Employment Agreement dated as of May 1, 1997 between Atlas Air, Inc. and Stanley G. Wraight.
  - +++++10.58 -- Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., the Lenders listed therein, Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. (as Syndication Agent) and Bankers Trust Company (as Administrative Agent) dated April 25, 2000
  - 10.59 -- Amendments One through Four of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., the Lenders listed therein, Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. (as Syndication Agent) and Bankers Trust Company (as Administrative Agent) dated April 25, 2001
  - \*\*10.72 -- Form of Indenture, dated August 13, 1997, between Atlas Air, Inc. and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the 10 3/4% Senior Notes (with form of Note attached as exhibit thereto)
  - \*\*/\*\*10.86 -- Purchase Agreement Number 2021 between The Boeing Company and Atlas Air, Inc. dated June 6, 1997.
  - \*\*10.87 -- Aircraft General Terms Agreement between The Boeing Company and Atlas Air, Inc. dated June 6, 1997.
  - ++10.90 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1A-0.
  - ++10.91 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1A-S.
  - ++10.92 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1B-0.
  - ++10.93 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1B-S.
  - ++10.94 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1C-0.
  - ++10.95 -- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between Atlas Air, Inc. and Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the Atlas Air Pass Through Trust 1998-1C-S.
  - ++10.96 -- Deposit Agreement (Class A), dated as of February 9, 1998, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary.

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
++10.97	-- Deposit Agreement (Class B), dated as of February 9, 1998, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary.
++10.98	-- Deposit Agreement (Class C), dated as of February 9, 1998, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary.
++10.99	-- Indemnity Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, between ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Depositary, and the Company.
++10.100	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A), dated as of February 9, 1998, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity, but solely as Pass Through Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent.
++10.101	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class B), dated as of February 9, 1998, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity, but solely as Pass Through Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent.
++10.102	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class C), dated as of February 9, 1998, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as Placement Agents, Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity, but solely as Pass Through Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent.
++10.103	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1998-1A), dated as of February 9, 1998, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch as Liquidity Provider.
++10.104	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1998-1B), dated as of February 9, 1998, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider.
++10.105	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1998-1C), dated as of February 9, 1998, between Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Subordination Agent, as Borrower, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider.
++10.106	-- Guarantee, dated as of February 9, 1998, from Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co. to Atlas Air, Inc. Pass Through Trust 1998-B relating to Class B Liquidity Facility.

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- ++10.107 -- Guarantee, dated as of February 9, 1998, from Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, Discover & Co. to Atlas Air, Inc. Pass Through Trust 1998-C relating to Class C Liquidity Facility.
- ++10.108 -- Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, among Wilmington Trust Company, not in its individual capacity but solely as Trustee, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., acting through its Chicago Branch, as Class A Liquidity Provider, Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Class B Liquidity Provider and Class C Liquidity Provider, and Wilmington Trust Company.

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
++10.109	-- Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 9, 1998, among the Company, Wilmington Trust Company and First Security Bank, National Association.
*****10.111	-- Form of Indenture, dated April 9, 1998, between the Company and State Street Bank and Trust company, as Trustee, relating to the 9 1/4% Senior Notes (with form of Note attached as exhibit thereto).
****/*****10.114	-- Engine Maintenance Agreement between the Company and GE Engine Services, Inc.
****/*****10.115	-- Engine Maintenance Agreement between the Company and GE Engine Services, Inc.
****/*****10.116	-- General Terms Agreement between the Company and General Electric Company dated June 6, 1997.
*****10.117	-- Form of Indenture, dated November 18, 1998, between the Company and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to the 9 3/8% Senior Notes (with form of Note attached as exhibit thereto).
+++10.118	-- Employment Agreement dated June 22, 1998, between the Company and Thomas G. Scott.
##10.120	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1A-1), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Chicago Branch, as Liquidity Provider
##10.121	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1A-2), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Chicago Branch, as Liquidity Provider
##10.122	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1B), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider
##10.123	-- Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1C), dated as of April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, and Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Liquidity Provider
##10.124	-- Guarantee, dated April 13, 1999, by Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. relating to Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1B)
##10.125	-- Guarantee, dated April 13, 1999, by Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. relating to Revolving Credit Agreement (1999-1C)
##10.126	-- Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999,

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- between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc.
- ##10.127 -- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1A-1, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
  - ##10.128 -- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1A-2, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
  - ##10.129 -- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1B, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999
  - ##10.130 -- Trust Supplement No. 1999-1C, dated April 13, 1999, between Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Atlas Air, Inc. to Pass Through Trust Agreement, dated as of April 1, 1999

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
##10.131	-- Intercreditor agreement, dated as of April 13, 1999, among Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, ABN AMRO Bank N.V. Chicago Branch, as Class A-1 Liquidity Provider and Class A-2 Liquidity Provider, Morgan Stanley Capital Services, Inc., as Class B Liquidity Provider and Class C Liquidity Provider, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent and Trustee
##10.132	-- Deposit Agreement (Class A-1), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.133	-- Deposit Agreement (Class A-2), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.134	-- Deposit Agreement (Class B), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.135	-- Deposit Agreement (Class C), dated as of April 13, 1999, between First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Credit Suisse First Boston, New York Branch, as Depositary
##10.136	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A-1), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
##10.137	-- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class A-2), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as

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- Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
- ##10.138 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class B), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
- ##10.139 -- Escrow and Paying Agent Agreement (Class C), dated as of April 13, 1999, among First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, BT Alex. Brown Incorporated, ING Baring Furman Selz LLC and CIBC Oppenheimer Corp., as Underwriters, Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
- ##10.140 -- Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 13, 1999, among Atlas Air, Inc., Wilmington Trust Company, as Trustee, Wilmington Trust Company, as Subordination Agent, First Security Bank, National Association, as Escrow Agent, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Paying Agent
- ##10.141 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement among Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee, First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee and Loan Participant) (Exhibit A-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- ##10.142 -- Form of Lease (Lease Agreement between First Security Bank, National Association, Lessor, and Atlas Air, Inc., Lessee) (Exhibit A-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)

EXHIBIT  
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- ##10.143 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between First Security Bank, National Association, Owner Trustee, and Wilmington Trust Company, Mortgagee) (Exhibit A-3 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- ##10.144 -- Form of Leased Aircraft Trust Agreement (Exhibit A-5 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- ##10.145 -- Form of Owned Aircraft Participation Agreement (Participation Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee, Subordination Agent and Trustee) (Exhibit C-1 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- ##10.146 -- Form of Owned Aircraft Indenture (Trust Indenture and Mortgage between Atlas Air, Inc., Owner, and Wilmington Trust Company, as Mortgagee) (Exhibit C-2 to Note Purchase Agreement)
- ##10.147 -- 7.20% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1A-1, Certificate No. A-1-1
- ##10.148 -- 7.20% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1A-1, Certificate No. A-1-2
- ##10.149 -- 6.88% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1A-2, Certificate No. A-2-1
- ##10.150 -- 7.63% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1B-1, Certificate No. B-1



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##10.151	-- 8.77% Atlas Air Pass Through Certificate 1999-1C-1, Certificate No. C-1
@10.152	-- Agreement of Lease between Texaco, Inc., Landlord, and the Company, Tenant, 2000 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York 10650 dated November 9, 1999
@10.153	-- Atlas Air, Inc. Annual Incentive Compensation Plan
@10.154	-- Atlas Air, Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan
@10.155	-- Amendments to the Atlas Air, Inc. 1995 Long-Term Incentive and Stock Award Plan. (The Atlas Air, Inc. 1995 Long-Term Incentive and Stock Award Plan is filed as Exhibit 10.15, which is incorporated by reference in this Report)
+++++10.157	-- Credit Agreement among Atlas Freighter Leasing III, Inc., the Lenders listed therein, and Bankers Trust Company, as administrative agent, dated as of April 25, 2000
+++++10.158	-- Lease Agreement dated as of April 25, 2000 between Atlas Freighter Leasing III, Inc., as lessor, and the Company, as lessee, relating to B747-200 aircraft, U.S. Registration No. N527MC
10.159	-- Credit Agreement dated as of October 31, 2001 between Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc and General Electric Capital Corporation
10.160	-- Holdings Guaranty dated as of October 31, 2001 by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc in favor of Bankers Trust Company, as agent for and representative of, the Lenders represented therein
10.161	-- Parent Guaranty dated as of November 19, 2001 by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. in favor of General Electric Capital Corporation relating to B747-400 aircraft, U.S. Registration No N450PA (Parent Guaranties relating to B747-400 aircraft with U.S. Registration Nos. N451PA, N452PA and N453PA are identical except with respect to date and aircraft information).
10.162	-- Parent Guaranty dated as of November 9, 2001 by Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings, Inc. in favor of Polaris Holding Company relating to B747-200 aircraft, U.S. Registration No. N920FT
10.163	-- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and William Allen
10.164	-- Employment Agreement between Atlas Air, Inc. and Douglas Carty
+++24	-- Powers of Attorney (set forth on the signature page of the Report).
99.1	-- Letter from the Company to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Temporary Note 3T of Regulation S-X

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99.2	-- Letter from Atlas Air, Inc to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Temporary Note 3T of Regulation S-X.
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- ++++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 25, 2000
- ++++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-36268)
- +++ Previously filed.
- ++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Annual Report for 1997 on Form 10-K.
- + Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-90304).
- ## Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-71833).
- # Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-49002)
- @ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Annual Report for 1999 on Form 10-K
- @@ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 16, 2001.
- ++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-97892).
- ++++ Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-51819).
- \* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-2810).
- \*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-36305).
- \*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Annual Report for 1996 on Form 10-K.
- \*\*\*\* Portions of this document, for which Atlas Air has been granted confidential treatment, have been redacted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- \*\*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-56391).
- \*\*\*\*\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to Atlas Air's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-72211)