

CONTAINER PROVIDERS INTERNATIONAL HOLDING APS

SANKT ANNÆ PLADS 7 4., 1250 KØBENHAVN K

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 22 June 2022**

Niels Henrik Olsen

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Container Providers International Holding ApS Sankt Annæ Plads 7 4. 1250 Copenhagen K
	CVR No.: 10 96 12 38
	Established: 30 June 1987
	Municipality: Copenhagen
	Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Henning Fahlmann Nielsen
Executive Board	Niels Henrik Olsen
	Charlotte Fahlmann Pastor
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Fælledvej 1 5000 Odense C
Bank	Danske Bank Hovedvejen 107, 2 2600 Glostrup

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Container Providers International Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2022

Executive Board

Niels Henrik Olsen

Charlotte Fahlmann Pastor

Board of Directors

Henning Fahlmann Nielsen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Container Providers International Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Container Providers International Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such Internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management Commentary.

Odense, 20 June 2022

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Jesper Bechsgaard Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne31412

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise of investments in subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The results are satisfying and meet the expectations.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
GROSS LOSS.....	1	-488.976	-320.279
Staff costs.....	2	-560.172	-526.224
OPERATING LOSS.....		-1.049.148	-846.503
Income from investments in subsidiaries.....	1	27.101.783	13.472.514
Other financial income.....	3	3.783.129	3.526.243
Impairment of asset investments.....	1	-4.243.986	-1.142.460
Other financial expenses.....	4	-3.584.156	-3.654.879
PROFIT BEFORE TAX.....		22.007.622	11.354.915
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	5	187.038	214.530
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.....		22.194.660	11.569.445
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Allocation to reserve for net revaluation according to equity value method.....		27.101.783	13.472.514
Retained earnings.....		-4.907.123	-1.903.069
TOTAL.....		22.194.660	11.569.445

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Land and buildings.....		185.300	3.278.405
Property, plant and equipment.....	6	185.300	3.278.405
Equity investments in group enterprises.....		149.665.834	120.360.383
Financial non-current assets.....	7	149.665.834	120.360.383
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		149.851.134	123.638.788
Receivables from group enterprises.....		19.341.006	18.460.954
Other receivables.....		30.073	1.113.084
Receivables corporation tax.....		24.587	433.227
Receivables.....		19.395.666	20.007.265
Other securities and equity investments.....	8	52.157.024	49.273.567
Current investments.....		52.157.024	49.273.567
Cash and cash equivalents.....		8.495.331	8.690.031
CURRENT ASSETS.....		80.048.021	77.970.863
ASSETS.....		229.899.155	201.609.651

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital.....		200.000	200.000
Reserve for revaluation.....		0	609.971
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity value method..		137.840.728	108.535.281
Retained profit.....		-33.866.019	-29.204.467
EQUITY.....		104.174.709	80.140.785
Provision for deferred tax.....		0	162.451
PROVISIONS.....		0	162.451
Mortgage debt.....		27.910	879.222
Other liabilities.....		0	58.017
Non-current liabilities.....	9	27.910	937.239
Mortgage debt.....		0	60.000
Prepayments.....		0	3.225.000
Trade payables.....		25.000	0
Payables to group enterprises.....		121.343.284	112.981.647
Other liabilities.....		4.328.252	4.102.529
Current liabilities.....		125.696.536	120.369.176
LIABILITIES.....		125.724.446	121.306.415
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		229.899.155	201.609.651
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EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for revaluation	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity value method	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021.....	200.000	609.971	108.535.281	-29.204.468	80.140.784
Proposed profit allocation.....			27.101.783	-4.907.123	22.194.660
Other legal bindings					
Foreign exchange adjustments.....			1.584.803		1.584.803
Other adjustments to equity value.....			254.462		254.462
Transfers					
Allowed equalization.....		-609.971	364.399	245.572	0
Equity at 31 December 2021	200.000	0	137.840.728	-33.866.019	104.174.709

NOTES

			Note
Special items			1
The result is especially affected by impairment of receivables from the subsidiary Villa Vicha SARL of DKK'000 4.244.			
Furthermore the result is especially affected by impairment of inventories in subsidiaries of total DKK'000 3.697.			
Furthermore the result is especially affected by sales of investments in associated companies of DKK'000 2.423.			
The associated companies was owned by the subsidiary Interacon AS, Norge and therefore the amount is recognized as "Income from investments in subsidiaries".			
	2021	2020	
	DKK	DKK	
Staff costs			2
Average number of employees	2	2	
Wages and salaries.....	552.826	517.029	
Pensions.....	3.408	3.976	
Social security costs.....	3.938	5.219	
	560.172	526.224	
Other financial income			3
Group enterprises.....	161.706	302.422	
Other interest income.....	3.621.423	3.223.821	
	3.783.129	3.526.243	
Other financial expenses			4
Group enterprises.....	3.455.537	3.085.674	
Other interest expenses.....	128.619	569.205	
	3.584.156	3.654.879	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			5
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	-24.587	-214.530	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-162.451	0	
	-187.038	-214.530	

NOTES

		Note
Property, plant and equipment		6
	Land and buildings	
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	2.539.991	
Disposals.....	-2.354.691	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	185.300	
Revaluation at 1 January 2021.....	782.013	
Revaluation of assets sold.....	-782.013	
Revaluation at 31 December 2021.....	0	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021.....	-43.599	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	43.599	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021.....	0	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	185.300	
Financial non-current assets		7
	Equity investments in group enterprises	
Cost at 1 January 2021.....	11.825.106	
Cost at 31 December 2021.....	11.825.106	
Revaluation at 1 January 2021.....	108.535.278	
Exchange adjustment.....	1.584.803	
Revaluation and impairment losses for the year.....	27.466.185	
Other adjustments.....	254.462	
Revaluation at 31 December 2021.....	137.840.728	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021.....	149.665.834	

NOTES

Note

Fixed asset investments (continued)
Investments in subsidiaries (DKK)

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Name and domicile	Equity	Profit/loss for the year	Ownership
Container Providers International ApS, Copenhagen, Denmark.....	105.297.597	15.747.681	100 %
Container Providers Int. DK ApS, Copenhagen, Denmark.....	26.433.425	10.386.323	100 %
Container Providers Int. Leasing ApS, Copenhagen, Denmark.....	16.017.976	628.165	100 %
Container Providers ApS, Denmark.....	337.173	-8.653	100 %
I&H Property SC, Montpellier, France.....	1.340.980	99.738	99 %
N&N Property SC, Montpellier, France.....	549.022	213.041	99 %
Villa Vicha SARL, Aubais, France.....	-2.450.448	-2.086.045	99 %
Container Providers Int. France, Aubais, France	1.890.388	175.704	99 %
Container Providers Int. Finland Oy, Helsinki....	214.894	100.825	100 %
Depot Service Rauma Oy, Rauma Finland.....	-404.084	-1.765.101	100 %
Depot Management Finland Oy, Helsinki Finland.....	5.112.907	1.284	100 %
Port Repair Service Oy, Helsinki, Finland.....	876.261	-618.447	100 %
Container Providers Int. Benelux NV, Antwerpen, Belgium.....	3.896.740	246.594	100 %
Intracon AS, Oslo, Norway.....	35.092.497	7.956.695	100 %
I-Box AB, Helsingborg, Sweden.....	-349.420	681.790	100 %
Intracon Utleie AS, Oslo, Norway.....	1.098.793	2.481.940	100 %

Other securities and equity investments

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The carrying amount of current investments includes securities measured at fair value by the following amounts:

	Listed bonds and equities
Fair value at 31 December 2021.....	52.157.024
Value adjustment in the year recognised in the Income Statement.....	2.031.039

Long-term liabilities

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	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2020 total liabilities
Mortgage debt.....	27.910	0	660.308	939.222
Other liabilities.....	0	0	0	58.017
	27.910	0	660.308	997.239

NOTES**Note****Contingencies etc.****10****Contingent liabilities****Joint liabilities**

The company is jointly internationally and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of IHN Holding ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities**11**

Regarding the commitment of subsidiary Container Providers International ApS with Danske Bank there has been provided mortgage deeds on property as security for debt nominal DKK 2 millions.

The commitment of subsidiary to group enterprises Container Providers International ApS, Container Providers International Danmark ApS og Container Providers Leasing ApS includes security in Cash and cash equivalents of DKK 396 ('000).

Security has been provided to debt in credit institutes on securities and investments of a carrying amount of DKK 52,2 millions at 31 December 2021.

Consolidated Financial Statements**12**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of IHN Holding ApS, Sankt Annae Plads 7, 1250 Copenhagen K, CVR no.: 31156513

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Container Providers International Holding ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared because the group fulfils the exemption provisions of section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act on sub-groups. The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of IHN Holding Aps, Sankt Annae Plads 7, Copenhagen K, CVR no.: 31156513

INCOME STATEMENT

Rental income

Rent and costs are accrued for the financial year.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include real estate costs and administrations costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The income statement of the parent company recognises the proportional share of the results of each subsidiary after full elimination of intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of goodwill.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost + revaluations less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost + revaluations less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings.....	50-80 years	0-75 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-10 years	0-30 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Investments in are measured in the company's balance sheet under the equity method.

Investments in are measured in the balance sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the parent company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill

The combination method is applied when acquiring enterprises within the Group, where the combination is regarded as completed from the earliest financial period included in the Financial Statements, and by using the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities acquired.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred under the equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down by the company's share of the negative equity to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds receivables, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the company's has a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiaries deficit.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Securities

Securities and investments, recognised as current assets, comprise public quoted bonds, shares and other current investments that are measured at fair market value on the balance sheet date. Public quoted securities are measured at quoted price. Non-quoted securities are measured at sales value based on computed net present value.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The company is subject to joint international taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint international taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable international companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the balance sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

The income statements of foreign subsidiaries and associates fulfilling the criteria for being independent entities are translated at an average exchange rate for the month and balance sheet items are translated at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from translation of the equity of foreign subsidiaries at the beginning of the year to the rates of the balance sheet date and from translation of income statements from average rate to the rates of the balance sheet date are recognised directly in the equity.