UNIFEEDER

Unifeeder A/S

Tangen 6
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no. 11 81 05 43

Annual report 2020

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting

on 30.06 2021

chairman of the annual general meeting

Unifeeder A/S
Annual report 2020
CVR no. 11 81 05 43

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Unifeeder A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aarhus, 18 February 2021
Executive Board:

Jesper Kristensen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Yuvraj Narayan Chairman	Michael Mahesh Bhaskaran	Rashid Abdulla

Jesper Kristensen

KPMG

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Unifeeder A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Unifeeder A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group as well as for the Parent Company and a cash flow statement for the Group. The consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent Company's internal control.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Independent auditor's report

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or the parent company financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 18 February 2021
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Steffen S. Hansen State Authorised Public Accountant mne32737	Katrine B. Gybel State Authorised Public Accountant mne45848

Management's review

Company details

Unifeeder A/S
Tangen 6
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no.	11 81 05 43
Registered office:	Aarhus
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Yuvraj Narayan, Chairman
Michael Mahesh Bhaskaran
Rashid Abdulla
Jesper Kristensen

Executive Board

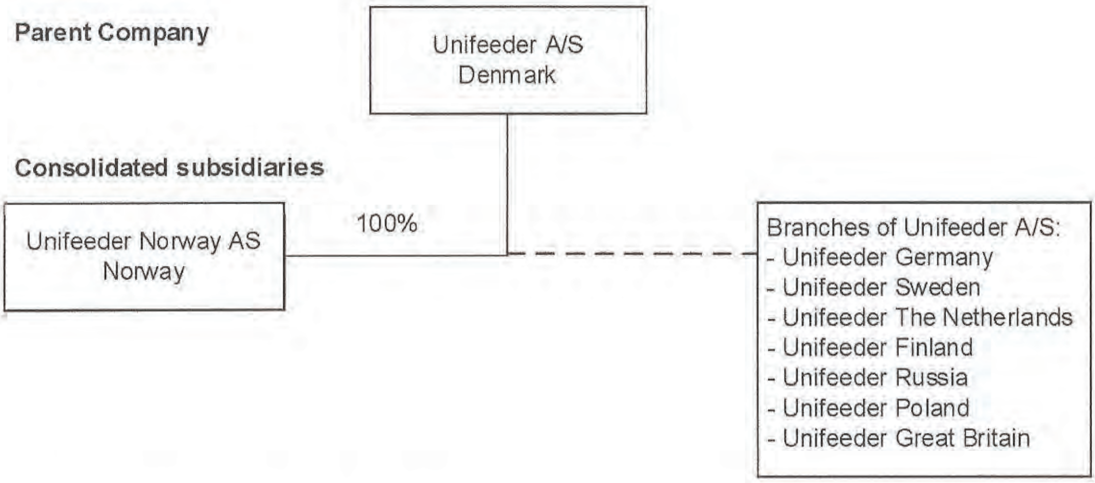
Jesper Kristensen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Bredskifte Allé 13
DK-8210 Aarhus V

Management's review

Group chart



Companies with no material activities are not shown in the Group Chart

Management's review

Financial highlights for the Group

DKK'000	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenue	3.033.597	3.252.321	3.215.962	3.051.185	2.626.255
EBITDA	300.743	308.915	267.002	200.616	113.809
EBITDA adjusted for special items*)	344.592	327.972	292.457	258.794	139.812
Operating profit	252.931	256.342	211.164	155.797	75.360
Profit before financial income and expenses	266.020	269.878	225.825	163.999	81.656
Net financials	3.645	750	-3.479	-147	-7.036
Profit for the year	262.519	267.171	221.262	162.910	73.207
Equity	644.497	626.314	560.421	487.206	425.151
Investments in property, plant and equipment	945	776	2.551	1.759	1.448
Current assets	823.838	775.210	895.485	708.694	608.824
Current liabilities	454.295	447.140	657.877	567.897	553.187
Total assets	1.101.628	1.076.334	1.226.300	1.063.584	988.561
Cash flows from operating activities	329.917	237.276	172.143	277.370	229.732
Cash flows from investing activities	-11.583	-9.307	-17.209	-29.958	-40.190
Cash flows from financing activities	-377.957	-235.979	-276.919	-150.738	-134.910
Total cash flows	-59.623	-8.010	-121.985	96.674	54.632
Profit margin	8,3%	8,3%	7,0%	5,4%	3,1%
Return on assets	24,1%	25,1%	18,4%	15,4%	8,3%
Solvency ratio	58,5%	58,2%	45,7%	45,8%	43,0%
Return on equity	41,3%	45,0%	42,2%	35,7%	15,8%
Liquidity ratio	181,3%	173,4%	136,1%	124,8%	110,1%
Average number of full-time employees	281	333	322	323	312

*) EBITDA adjusted for special items: EBITDA being adjusted for restructuring costs and non-recurring items.

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Profit margin $\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$

Return on assets $\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$

Solvency ratio $\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$

Return on equity $\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Liquidity ratio $\frac{\text{Current assets x 100}}{\text{Short term debt}}$

Management's review

Operating review

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements of Unifeeder A/S for 2020 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements have been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

The Group's principal activities

Unifeeder's main activities are international freight transport services such as Container Feeder Services and Shortsea Services. Unifeeder's asset light and agile business model has not changed during 2020.

Development in activities and financial position

2020 has been a special year for Unifeeder. Just like for all other parts of the societies the COVID-19 virus and the effects hereof have been at the top of the agenda. This also means that the macroeconomic uncertainties have been abnormal in significance and exceeded, what could have been anticipated in beginning of 2020. During the year periods with both rapidly de- and increasing volumes have been seen. In this extreme volatile environment, Unifeeder's outsourcing model has proven itself again and Unifeeder has further strengthened itself in the feeder market. The Shortsea business has performed well under the given market conditions and benefitted from being able to perform more reliable services than other modes of transportation within Europe.

Under the prevailing circumstances, the main focus of Unifeeder has been on the immediate solving of customer needs. While this in some cases has been less strategically driven, is has still been a clear and visible success ensuring high customer satisfaction in an environment that has been unpredictable and marked by varying degrees of chaos. The effects of the global pandemic have among other things led to irregular mainliner operator schedules and resource bottlenecks in e.g. ports and terminals, causing congestion and inefficient operations. Together with the vastly increased volatilities, this brought about a 2020 with a highly complicated production environment, Consequently, tonnage markets have also been affected by great swings in demand and supply dynamics, leading to greatly fluctuating time charter costs with a clear upwards trend lately.

In the Shortsea business, the same effects have been seen and furthermore the ever-changing Brexit "go live" dates have meant very volatile UK volumes. The Shortsea product continued to build on the positive relations and expansion opportunities in the cooperation with Europe's large international production companies (BCOs) and the retention ratio of such relationships has again increased. In general, the Shortsea business results developed positively during 2020 on the back on strong product delivery and very cautious cost and efficiency management.

The relative development in importance of the shortsea business unit and the feeder activities, continues to imply a balanced business model for Unifeeder.

Full-year reported EBITDA amounted to DKK 301 million, which is below the expectations described in last year's review driven by the above-mentioned factors, hereunder of course especially the effects related to COVID-19. The results are impacted by non-performance related factors, stemming from delays in bunker adjustment mechanisms and one-off, non-recurring items. EBITDA adjusted amounts to DKK 345 million. The 2020 results are considered satisfactory.

Working capital and cash management continues to be a focus area for Unifeeder and a high cash conversion from operational results to liquidity remains a result of this.

Management's review

Operating review

Outlook

For 2021, the overall market is expected to remain volatile mainly due to the continued effects of COVID-19. Unifeeder will continue advocating the known advantages of outsourcing feedering requirements, and furthermore the Shortsea business unit will continue to build on and drive the conversion from road to sea especially with the mentioned large international production companies and thereby grow compared to the level of 2020. Profits for 2021 are expected to be at level with 2020.

Unifeeder remains financed through intercompany financing. In connection with financing, there is a risk relating to interest fluctuations. The interest risk has not been hedged.

Unifeeder's currency exposure is continuously being assessed; sales and most significant cost items are concentrated in markets and products linked to EUR and USD. Customers and procurement agreements are, in all materiality, seen to set off possible foreign exchange risks. The overall currency policy is that Unifeeder hedges the most significant currency risks against other currencies than EUR.

Corporate social responsibility

(Statutory Report on Corporate Social Responsibility in accordance with section 99 a of the Danish Financial Statements Act)

The business model for Unifeeder is described in the Management's review on page 9.

For Unifeeder, our overall responsibility is a question of integrating environmental and social considerations in the decisions we make, and in the actions, we take. We remain with unchanged focus on three policies:

1. **Reducing environmental impact**

As a logistics provider with an emphasis on sea carriage, Unifeeder recognize that our activities have an impact on the environment. The impact starts when the vessel is built, continues while it is in service and ends when it is scrapped. As a charterer of tonnage, Unifeeder carries part of the responsibility for making sure that at all stages conscious efforts are made to ensure the responsible use of resources and preservation of the environment. Unifeeder does not build vessels, but aim at chartering modern, efficient and resource-saving vessels built at reputable shipyards. In the day-to-day operation, Unifeeder's greatest direct influence is on fuel consumption and its resulting impacts, wherefore we continue to focus specifically on this parameter.

2. **Employee well-being and working conditions**

Unifeeder is an international Group with offices and representatives in many countries around the North Sea and Baltic Sea. Management believes that diversity better enables Unifeeder to generate ideas and develop business while at the same time strengthening Unifeeder spirit.

Unifeeder wishes to develop and benefit from the collective potential of all employees and strives to have all employees realise their full potential. It is consequently important that all employees are offered equal opportunities for development and career, regardless of gender, religion, age, sexual preferences, geographical origin or otherwise.

Motivated employees are regarded by Unifeeder as one of the cornerstones of success.

Management's review

Operating review

3. Ethical business conduct including human rights

It is important for Unifeeder to be a trustworthy and serious partner in all circumstances and towards all stakeholders. Unifeeder therefore strives to be a responsible and positive contributor to both the local and the international community. Relevant laws and regulations, including applicable environmental conventions, anti-bribery laws must be adhered to, and employees, customers and suppliers must be treated with respect. Unifeeder respects human rights and the cultural, religious and political traditions and systems of the countries that are served, just as Unifeeder distance themselves from all forms of discrimination based on geographical origin, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation or the like.

Ref 1: Reducing environmental impact

As mentioned above, Unifeeder's focus has been on fuel consumption, and in 2020 we have concentrated on the following daily optimization of consumption.

To optimise fuel consumption, Unifeeder focuses on:

- Developing and implementing systems solutions, alerting our operational staff when vessels travel at speed higher than expected, thereby enabling instant investigation and resolution
- Revision of our bunker consumption reporting to increase accuracy and speed of reporting, thereby facilitating faster action
- Further structuring of the way we work with improving the productivity of the port operation, thereby leaving more time for steaming, resulting in lower bunker consumption.

The initiatives on reducing environmental impact have been, among other things:

- Automation of constant monitoring of vessel speed and corrective actions
- An unabated focus on very high utilization of capacity
- More direct and shorter scheduling patterns
- Active collaboration with vessel owners to upgrade vessel conditions
- Continuous search for new technologies, testing of alternative fuel and progressive engine types
- Active participation in testing vessels using alternative fuel types
- Taking active part in developing "big data" based routing and optimization tools
- Taking part in the Getting to Zero coalition.

Ref 2: Employee well-being and working conditions

The cooperation between employees and management is based on honesty, both when it comes to the positive and the negative message.

The starting point is the individual employee's performance and needs, and per annum, each employee has minimum two development meetings where manager and employee discuss the employee's current performance and future development, as well as the cooperation between the manager and the employee and the working environment in the company. The input on the working environment is collated in an anonymized way and shared with management, ensuring that improvement steps are taken, if necessary.

Equal opportunities and focus on diversity are an integrated part of Unifeeder's policy for Employee wellbeing and working conditions. Opportunities for development and career must be available for everybody possessing skills and showing intention and shall in no way be restricted by the person gender, nationality, age, sexual orientation and religion or other like factors.

During 2020, Unifeeder has performed an Employee Engagement Survey, the result of which will be available in early 2021 and will give Unifeeder valid input into how employee well-being can be improved further.

Management's review

Operating review

Ref 3: Ethical business conduct including human rights

Unifeeder wants to ensure compliance with applicable ethical business conducts and regulatory requirements in all geographies where we provide our services.

To guide the employees in dealing with ethical business practices, Unifeeder has a standing Code of Conduct which sets out how employees are expected to act in relation to customers, suppliers, competitors and the world in general. The Code of Conduct is distributed to all employees and any new employees receive a thorough training in the principles of the Code of Conduct. As in previous years, an external version has been distributed to Unifeeder's business partners in 2020 and is available to all interested parties on the individual companies' website.

Unifeeder will work within the laws and regulations of each country. All employees including managers, sales staff and other relevant staff are trained in competition law and they have by completing mandatory training proved that they

- understand the rules and the consequences for Unifeeder if the rules are not complied with
- confirmed that they will at all times comply with the rules.

Unifeeder has a fraud policy in place for all employees, which can help create awareness of fraud risks and how to deal with them.

Unifeeder has also a whistle blower hotline in place for employees and business partners should they suspect a breach of the guidelines. No requests were submitted in 2020.

Unifeeder also maintains a strict anti-corruption program obligating all employees of Unifeeder to keep a firm focus on minimizing the risks and also supporting the suppliers of Unifeeder in saying no to bribery with the overall aim of improving the social and economic development in the affected geographies.

Unifeeder also participates in international organizations as MACN to assist in fighting corruption on a global scale as well as taking part in national anti-corruption networks under the Danish Shipping Association. We keep a close monitoring of Unifeeder's compliance with anti-corruption laws and make sure the risks are managed.

The activities performed via MACN and the Danish Shipping Association which Unifeeder take part in are aimed at eliminating corruption and thereby improving the living conditions of the weakest and poorest parts of the population. Unifeeder Code of Conduct also supports the same goals.

Management's review

Operating review

Main achievements in 2020

Reducing environmental impact

Fuel consumption

- Implementation of trim optimisation on further vessels
- Jointly with supplier, testing vessel speed optimizer
- Testing of "digitised" solution to improve cooperation with terminals, thereby reducing port stay and improving possibility for slow steaming
- Utilisation remained high, despite severely volatile and imbalanced cargo flows
- More vessel charter days on vessels with alternative fuel/engine types
- Systematically measuring for fouling and pressing owners to perform hull cleaning.

Adjusted for change in vessel size, the average consumption of bunker measured in kg/nautical mile decreased by 2% compared to 2019 in North Europe.

A target of a further 1.5% reduction in bunker consumption kg/nautical mile basis the 2020 level has been set for 2021.

Employee well-being and working conditions

We monitor the absence caused by sickness and it continues to be well below industry standard in all countries.

Ethical business conduct

Unifeeder has a full Legal Compliance Program implemented. The program includes policies regarding Anti-Trust, Anti-Bribery and corruption, Trade Sanctions, Whistleblowing, Data Protection Policy and enhanced Code of Conduct – one internal and one external. The internal Code of Conduct covers Unifeeder and the external covers any business partners of Unifeeder and both include compliance with Human Rights, cultural differences, anti-bribery laws etc. The anti-trust program is frequently revisited when needed whereby e.g. new projects are controlled. In addition, there is a project specific anti-trust policy in place incl. stakeholder management. Unifeeder has a Data Protection Policy in place.

All employees must complete a mandatory training in all parts of the full compliance program, including among others, procedures for "Anti-Bribery, "Sanctions and Export Control".

Unifeeder compliance organisation is led by a Group Legal & Compliance Officer, who is in charge of running and developing the procedures and processes within this area.

Unifeeder wants to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements in all geographies where we provide our services. The compliance program addresses relevant issues for Unifeeder. Where possible we use automated, well-proven compliance tools, and any incident is handled immediately and reported to the management according to internal procedures.

The screening of trade sanctions has been outsourced to an external service provider who guarantees that screenings are always done against the latest updated sanctions lists and hereby ensuring the highest quality of our screenings.

Management's review

Operating review

Risk assessment

Fuel consumption: Reduction of fuel consumption is Unifeeder's most direct way to reduce our environmental footprint. We are a supplier to and partner of both large ocean carriers and BCO's and for both it is becoming increasingly important to actively include environmental concerns when choosing a supplier. It is hence of competitive importance that we can demonstrate both willingness and ability to assist on this parameter.

Employee well-being: The employees are as stated above a cornerstone to our success. Unifeeder is asset light and the product are developed and delivered by the employees, just as it is the employees' ability and motivation to continue looking for new and improved way of doing business which drives Unifeeder's competitiveness.

Ethical business conduct: Compliance with business ethics is crucial for the lawful performance of services provided by Unifeeder but it is also increasingly important when dealing with global customers who put more and more emphasis on the ethical dealings of business partners – and often with demands exceeding what is lawfully required. We continue to keep focus on and constantly improving our business ethics thereby making sure the competitiveness of Unifeeder is upheld. Unifeeder itself has not identified specific results of the work regard to human rights, however, we know that the initiatives above and participating in different forums helps to make a difference.

Goals and policies for the underrepresented gender

(Statutory Report in accordance with section 99 b of the Danish Financial Statements Act).

Equal opportunities and focus on diversity are an integrated part of Unifeeder's policy for Employee well-being and working conditions.

Opportunities for development and career must be available for everybody possessing skills and showing intention and shall in no way be restricted by the person's gender, nationality, age, sexual orientation and religion or other like factors.

Unifeeder has for the time being no female board members, nor are there any female board members in any of the Danish subsidiaries covered by the Danish Financial Statements Act § 99 b. The board is cognisant of this under-representation and wants to contribute to increasing the number of female board members, mind bearing that within the logistics sector there is traditionally a low ratio of women on board level and on top- and middle management levels. Unifeeder's strategy and ambition is to have one female member of the board before 2023.

The members of the board are appointed by Unifeeder's shareholders at the general assembly. As and when the board nominates new candidates, the board will include gender as a parameter. When appointing candidates to Unifeeder's board, it is, however, important that the members represent professional competencies which are relevant for Unifeeder's activities within feeder and short sea. Finding the member with the right qualifications will always take priority over gender.

In Unifeeder's management team, 17% are currently women. Due to the limited recruiting possibilities of women for executive positions within logistics, the current level is considered satisfactory. Meanwhile, it is Unifeeder's aim to increase the ratio of women in the management team.

We continue to have candidates of both gender when recruiting for new management positions, just as we consider women when making career and succession planning. Both steps are done without compromising on the qualifications needed to hold the position question.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

		Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenue	2	3.033.597	3.252.321	3.027.980	3.243.207
Cost of sales		-2.501.323	-2.721.960	-2.500.988	-2.719.708
Gross profit		532.274	530.361	526.992	523.499
Administrative expenses	3	-279.343	-274.019	-275.609	-268.967
Operating profit		252.931	256.342	251.383	254.532
Other operating income		13.089	13.536	13.570	14.069
Profit before financial income and expenses		266.020	269.878	264.953	268.601
Income from equity investments in group entities		0	-4	683	1.247
Financial income	4	5.393	2.531	5.391	2.527
Financial expenses	5	-9.038	-1.781	-8.913	-1.785
Profit before tax		262.375	270.624	262.114	270.590
Tax on profit for the year	6	144	-3.453	405	-3.419
Profit for the year	7	262.519	267.171	262.519	267.171

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent Company 2020	Parent Company 2019
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8				
Software		21.300	19.267	21.300	19.267
Goodwill		250.640	275.353	250.640	275.353
		271.940	294.620	271.940	294.620
Property, plant and equipment	9				
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3.984	4.603	3.981	4.588
		3.984	4.603	3.981	4.588
Investments					
Equity investments in subsidiaries	10	0	0	3.108	2.233
Equity investments in associates	10	0	39	0	39
Deposits	11	1.866	1.862	1.866	1.862
		1.866	1.901	4.974	4.134
Total fixed assets		277.790	301.124	280.895	303.342
Current assets					
Inventories		37.941	45.481	37.941	45.481
Receivables					
Trade receivables		359.889	382.801	360.056	399.382
Receivables from group entities		212.340	84.382	212.279	84.381
Other receivables		48.494	46.687	48.493	46.654
Prepayments	12	24.336	15.398	24.304	15.398
		645.059	529.268	645.132	545.815
Cash at bank and in hand		140.838	200.461	140.210	197.725
Total current assets		823.838	775.210	823.283	789.021
TOTAL ASSETS		1.101.628	1.076.334	1.104.178	1.092.363

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

		Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	Note	2020	2019	2020	2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Contributed capital	13	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Reserve for development costs		21.300	19.267	21.300	19.267
Retained earnings		613.197	347.047	613.197	347.047
Proposed dividend for the financial year		0	250.000	0	250.000
Total equity		644.497	626.314	644.497	626.314
Provisions					
Provisions for deferred tax		51	40	8	19
Other provisions	14	2.785	2.840	2.785	2.840
Total provisions		2.836	2.880	2.793	2.859
Liabilities other than provisions					
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Trade payables		392.854	384.661	395.544	401.402
Corporation tax		1.995	2.073	1.965	1.804
Other payables		59.446	60.406	59.379	59.984
		454.295	447.140	456.888	463.190
Total liabilities other than provisions		454.295	447.140	456.888	463.190
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1.101.628	1.076.334	1.104.178	1.092.363

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

	Group				
DKK'000	Contribu-ted capital	Reserve for deve-lopment costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	10.000	19.267	347.047	250.000	626.314
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-250.000	-250.000
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	260.486	0	260.486
Development costs for the year	0	2.033	0	0	2.033
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiary	0	0	5.664	0	5.664
Equity at 31 December 2020	10.000	21.300	613.197	0	644.497

	Parent Company				
DKK'000	Contribu-ted capital	Reserve for deve-lopment costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020	10.000	19.267	347.047	250.000	626.314
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	-250.000	-250.000
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	260.486	0	260.486
Development costs for the year	0	2.033	0	0	2.033
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiary	0	0	5.664	0	5.664
Equity at 31 December 2020	10.000	21.300	613.197	0	644.497

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

		Group	
DKK'000	Note	2020	2019
Profit for the year		262.519	267.171
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	15	44.029	35.279
Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital		306.548	302.450
Changes in working capital	16	26.947	-63.869
Cash generated from operations		333.495	238.581
Interest income		5.393	2.531
Interest expense		-9.038	-1.781
Corporation tax paid		67	-2.055
Cash flows from operating activities		329.917	237.276
Acquisition of intangible assets		-10.793	-8.409
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-943	-776
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		306	201
Disposal of intangible assets		152	9
Disposal of financial assets		36	0
Fixed asset investment made, etc.		-341	-332
Cash flows from investing activities		-11.583	-9.307
External financing:			
Repayment of long-term debt		-127.957	-35.979
Shareholders:			
Distributed dividend		-250.000	-200.000
Cash flows from financing activities		-377.957	-235.979
Cash flows for the year		-59.623	-8.010
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		200.461	208.471
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		140.838	200.461

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Unifeeder A/S for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C large entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are consistent with those of last year. Some non-material reclassifications have been made for receivables and liabilities, but with no impact on the balance sheet total.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK thousand.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company, Unifeeder A/S, and subsidiaries in which Unifeeder A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in some other way exercises control over. Entities in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are considered associates. A group chart is included on page 7.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividend and realised and unrealised gains and losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are set off against the proportionate share of subsidiaries' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

Business combinations

When new entities are acquired, the purchase method is applied under which identifiable assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Restructuring costs recognised in the acquirer at the acquisition date that are not a part of the acquisition are included in the pre-acquisition balance sheet and thus the determination of goodwill. Restructuring that is adopted after the acquisition is recognised in the income statement. The tax effect of revaluations is recognised as deferred tax.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, including restructuring provisions, are recognised as intangible assets and amortised systematically in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the useful life. Negative goodwill is recognised as income in the income statement at the acquisition date when the usual conditions for recognition of income are met.

Goodwill and negative goodwill from acquired entities may be adjusted until 12 months after the acquisition date.

Newly acquired or newly established entities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the date of acquisition or establishment. Divested or wound-up entities are recognised in the consolidated income statement up to the date of divestment or winding-up. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect acquisitions, divestments or windings-up.

The book value method is applied to business combinations such as the acquisition and disposal of equity investments, mergers, demergers, contribution of assets, share exchanges, etc., between entities controlled by the Parent Company. The book value method is considered to have been completed at the date of the merger without restatement of comparative figures.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries and associates are calculated as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal, including non-amortised goodwill and projected costs of divestment or winding-up.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries and associates which are independent entities, the income statements are translated into Danish kroner at average exchange rates for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising upon translation of foreign subsidiaries' opening equity and results at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with independent foreign subsidiaries considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary are recognised directly in equity. Similarly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments taken out for the purpose of hedging investments in foreign subsidiaries are recognised directly in equity.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are integrated entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the date of acquisition or the date of subsequent revaluations of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, whereas items derived from non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates for the non-monetary item.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised as other receivables and other payables, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as or qualifying for recognition as a fair value hedge of a recognised asset or liability are recognised in the income statement together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as or qualifying for recognition as a hedge of future transactions are recognised as other receivables or other payables and in equity until the realisation of the hedged transactions. If the future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts that were previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the assets or liabilities. If the future transaction results in income or costs, amounts that were previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement for the period when the hedged item affects the income statement.

For derivative financial instruments not qualifying for treatment as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement on an ongoing basis.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments used for hedging of net investments in separate foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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

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

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

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company's revenue comprises revenue from transport activities for the period as well as the revenue invoiced by the Company's agents where revenue is on the Company's account.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement as earned. The decision whether revenue is considered earned is based on the following criteria:

- A binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined;
- Delivery of the service has been made before year end, and
- Payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises variable costs by the way of costs related to vessels and containers as well as other transport costs.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for management and administration of the Group, including expenses for administrative staff, management, office premises, office expenses and depreciation.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the Group, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries and associates

The proportionate share of the individual subsidiaries' and associates' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the Group's and the Parent Company's income statements after elimination of a proportionate share of intra-group gains/losses and amortisation of goodwill.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is comprised by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement at the amount attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity at the amount attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Company's current tax for the year comprises tax calculated under the rules of the Danish Tonnage Taxation Act as regards the part of the activity governed by the Danish Tonnage Taxation Act, and tax calculated under the ordinary tax rules as regards other activities.

The Company has been registered under the tonnage taxation scheme as of 2004/05. Based on the planned use of chartered vessels, the tonnage taxation scheme does not imply any liability; therefore, deferred tax is not recognised in the balance sheet on assets and liabilities relating to the activity subject to tonnage taxation.

For other activities, deferred tax is measured under the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience within the individual business areas. Based on this the amortisation period is 20 years.

Software

Software etc., are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation or at a lower recoverable amount. Software licences, including development costs in connection with major implementation projects, are recognised in the balance sheet and amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life, estimated at 3- 5 years.

Software costing less than DKK 50,000 is expensed in the year of acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

On initial recognition, leases for fixed assets that transfer substantially all risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. When the net present value is calculated, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the Company's other fixed assets.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability at amortised cost, allowing the interest element of the lease payment to be recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Investments

Equity investments in group entities are measured under the equity method. In case of indication of impairment, an impairment test is conducted. When the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Both in the Group and the Parent Company, equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the associates' net asset value calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised gains and losses and plus or minus the residual value of positive and negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method.

Equity investments in associates or subsidiaries with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these entities are written down to the extent that the receivables are deemed irrecoverable. To the extent that the Parent Company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance exceeding the receivable, the residual amount is recognised as provisions.

Other receivables and deposits are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised write-downs are reversed when the basis for the write-down no longer exists. Write-down of goodwill is not reversed.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Bunker inventories

Bunker inventories comprise inventories for use on chartered vessels. The inventories are measured at average prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Current assets investments

Current asset investments, which consist of listed bonds and shares, are measured at their fair values at the balance sheet date. Listed securities are measured at market price. Unlisted securities are measured at estimated selling price.

Equity

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal obligation, and it is probable that there may be outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at value in use.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at cost, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Finance lease obligation comprise the capitalised residual lease obligation of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and divestment of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows relating to acquired entities are recognised in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition, and cash flows relating to divested entities are recognised up to the date of divestment.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities and activities, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in size or composition of the Company's contributed capital and costs in this respect as well as raising of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt and distribution of dividend to owners.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand.

2 Revenue

The Group's activity comprises international goods transports within the business activities Feeder Service and Shortsea Service with the below part of revenue. Geographically, the Group's activities only take place in Northern Europe.

	Group	
Business activities	2020	2019
Feeder Service	68%	69%
Shortsea Services	32%	31%
	100%	100%

		Group		Parent Company	
	DKK'000	2020	2019	2020	2019
3	**Staff costs**				
	Wages and salaries	141.282	139.391	138.944	136.477
	Pensions	7.727	6.774	7.549	6.174
	Other social security costs	10.672	12.475	10.672	12.632
	Remuneration of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors*	-	-	-	-
		159.681	158.640	157.165	155.283
	Average number of full-time employees	281	333	276	327

*Remuneration of the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent Company 2020	Parent Company 2019
4 Financial income				
Interest income from group entities	5.199	800	5.199	800
Other financial income	0	0	0	0
Fair value adjustments	0	1.068	0	1.068
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	194	663	192	659
	5.393	2.531	5.391	2.527
5 Financial expenses				
Interest expense to group entities	0	-869	0	-864
Interest expenses on mortgage and bank debt	-265	-400	-246	-400
Exchange rate adjustments	-8.489	-475	-8.405	-484
Other financial expenses	-284	-37	-262	-37
	-9.038	-1.781	-8.913	-1.785
6 Tax on profit for the year				
Current tax for the year	2.504	2.417	2.359	2.268
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	27	-5	27	-5
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-2.675	1.041	-2.791	1.156
	-144	3.453	-405	3.419

The Company has insignificant tax loss carryforwards which are not recognised in the balance sheet due to the uncertainty of the value thereof.

	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent Company 2020	Parent Company 2019
7 Distribution of profit				
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	250.000	0	250.000
Other statutory reserves	2.033	-4.459	2.033	-4.459
Retained earnings	260.486	21.630	260.486	21.630
	262.519	267.171	262.519	267.171

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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8 Intangible assets

	Group		
DKK'000	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	86.735	440.154	526.889
Additions	10.793	0	10.793
Disposals	-152	0	-152
Cost at 31 December 2020	97.376	440.154	537.530
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020	-67.468	-164.801	-232.269
Amortisation	-8.608	-24.713	-33.321
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020	-76.076	-189.514	-265.590
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	21.300	250.640	271.940

	Parent Company		
DKK'000	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	86.735	440.154	526.889
Additions	10.793	0	10.793
Disposals	-152	0	-152
Cost at 31 December 2020	97.376	440.154	537.530
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020	-67.468	-164.801	-232.269
Amortisation	-8.608	-24.713	-33.321
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020	-76.076	-189.514	-265.590
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	21.300	250.640	271.940

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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9 Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	
DKK'000	Group	Parent Company
Cost at 1 January 2020	34.662	34.625
Foreign exchange adjustments in foreign entities	-321	-319
Additions	945	945
Disposals	-306	-306
Cost at 31 December 2020	34.980	34.945
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020	-30.059	-30.037
Foreign exchange adjustments in foreign entities	210	209
Depreciation for the year	-1.401	-1.390
Depreciation and impairment losses on assets sold for the year	254	254
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020	-30.996	-30.964
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	3.984	3.981

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

10 Investments

DKK'000	Parent Company 2020	Parent Company 2019
Equity investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	595	589
Exchange adjustment	-29	6
Additions for the year	180	0
Cost at 31 December	746	595
Value adjustments at 1 January	1.638	390
Exchange adjustment	-91	-3
Net profit/loss for the year	685	1.251
Dividend to the Parent Company	0	0
Other adjustments	130	0
Transfers for the year	0	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	2.362	1.638
Carrying amount at 31 December	3.108	2.233

Name/legal form	Registe-red office	Votes and ownership
Unifeeder Norway AS	Norway	100%
Unifeeder General Partner ApS	Denmark	100%
Baltic Operational JV ApS	Denmark	100%

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

10 Investments (continued)

DKK'000	Group	Parent Company
Equity investments in associates		
Cost at 1 January 2020	53	53
Transfer to subsidiary	-53	-53
Cost at 31 December 2020	0	0
Value adjustments at 1 January 2020	-14	-14
Transfer to subsidiary	14	14
Profit/loss for the year	0	0
Value adjustments at 31 December 2020	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	0	0

Baltic Operational JV ApS was transferred to subsidiary during 2020.

11 Other fixed assets investments

	Deposits	
DKK'000	Group	Parent Company
Cost at 1 January 2020	1.862	1.862
Additions for the year	58	58
Disposals for the year	-54	-54
Cost at 31 December 2020	1.866	1.866
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	1.866	1.866

12 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of expenses in relation to the charter of ships and other transportation costs.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

13 Contributed capital

Contributed capital consists of 9 shares of a nominal value of 1,000,000 and 10 shares of a nominal value of DKK 100,000. No shares carry any special rights.

Contributed capital has not undergone any changes during the last 5 years.

14 Other provisions

Provisions consist of provisions for expected costs of claims, pensions and reestablishment costs.

	Group	
DKK'000	2020	2019
15 Other adjustments of non-cash operating items		
Financial income	-5.393	-2.531
Financial expenses	9.038	1.781
Tax on profit for the year	-144	3.453
Depreciation and amortisation and gains on the disposal of fixed assets	34.863	39.036
Other adjustments	5.665	-6.460
	44.029	35.279

16 Changes in working capital		
Change in inventories	7.541	-11.489
Change in receivables	12.180	-49.733
Change in short-term debt	7.226	-2.647
	26.947	-63.869

17 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The Group is currently a party to contracts for charter of vessels and containers for periods of up to 5 years. The obligation amounted to DKK 375 million at 31 December 2020 (DKK 98.9 million at 31 December 2019).

At the balance sheet date, the Group's rent obligations for leased buildings totalled DKK 11.4 million (DKK 22.2 million at 31 December 2019).

The Group's leasing obligation for other leased assets at the balance sheet date reached DKK 3 million (DKK 5.6 million at 31 December 2019).

At the balance sheet date, the Group's issued guarantees accounted for DKK 3 million (DKK 3.4 million at 31 December 2019).

The Group is a party to a legal case in which a ruling has been received after year end 2020. The ruling means the Group should pay DKK 22.3 million excluding interest. The Group will, in line with advice from its lawyers, be appealing the ruling as this is viewed to be based on wrong conclusions. Due to the Group's view, the ruling has not been included in the 2020 annual report.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

18 Related party disclosures

Unifeeder A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S, Tangen 6 DK-8200 Aarhus N, CVR no. 35 20 59 18.

Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Unifeeder A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S and the consolidated financial statements of DP World PLC, United Arab Emirates, which are the smallest and largest groups, respectively, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S and the consolidated financial statements of DP World PLC can be obtained by contacting the companies.

	Group
DKK'000	2020
Related party transactions	
Sale of services to a related party	7.177
Purchase of services from a related party	-3.663

Payables to associates and subsidiaries are disclosed in the balance sheet, and interest income and interest expense are disclosed in notes 4 and 5.

19 Fees to auditor appointed at the general meeting

Total fees to KPMG:	
Audit	560
Tax compliance	107
Other assurance engagements	125
Non-audit services	16
	808

20 Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.