

TITAN CONTAINERS A/S
Litauen Allé 9
2630 Høje Taastrup

Annual report for the period
1 January to 31 December 2019
(31th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
2 April 2020

chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Statements	
Statement by management on the annual report	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management's review	
Company details	7
	8
Financial highlights	9
Management's review	10
Financial statements	
Accounting policies	13
Income statement 1 January - 31 December	19
Balance sheet 31 December	20
Statement of changes in equity	22
Notes to the annual report	23

STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of TITAN Containers A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Høje Taastrup, 2 April 2020

Executive board

John Layland Barker
Managing Director

Juliana Wagner Saad Ingstrup
Director

Sevgył Abdulovski
Director

Supervisory board

Robin Mark Staunton
chairman

Andreas Færk

Lars Priemé

Kim Gulstad

John Layland Barker

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of TITAN Containers A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TITAN Containers A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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' 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 requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 the 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:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, 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's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review 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's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review 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's review.

Copenhagen, 2 April 2020

MAZARS

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41

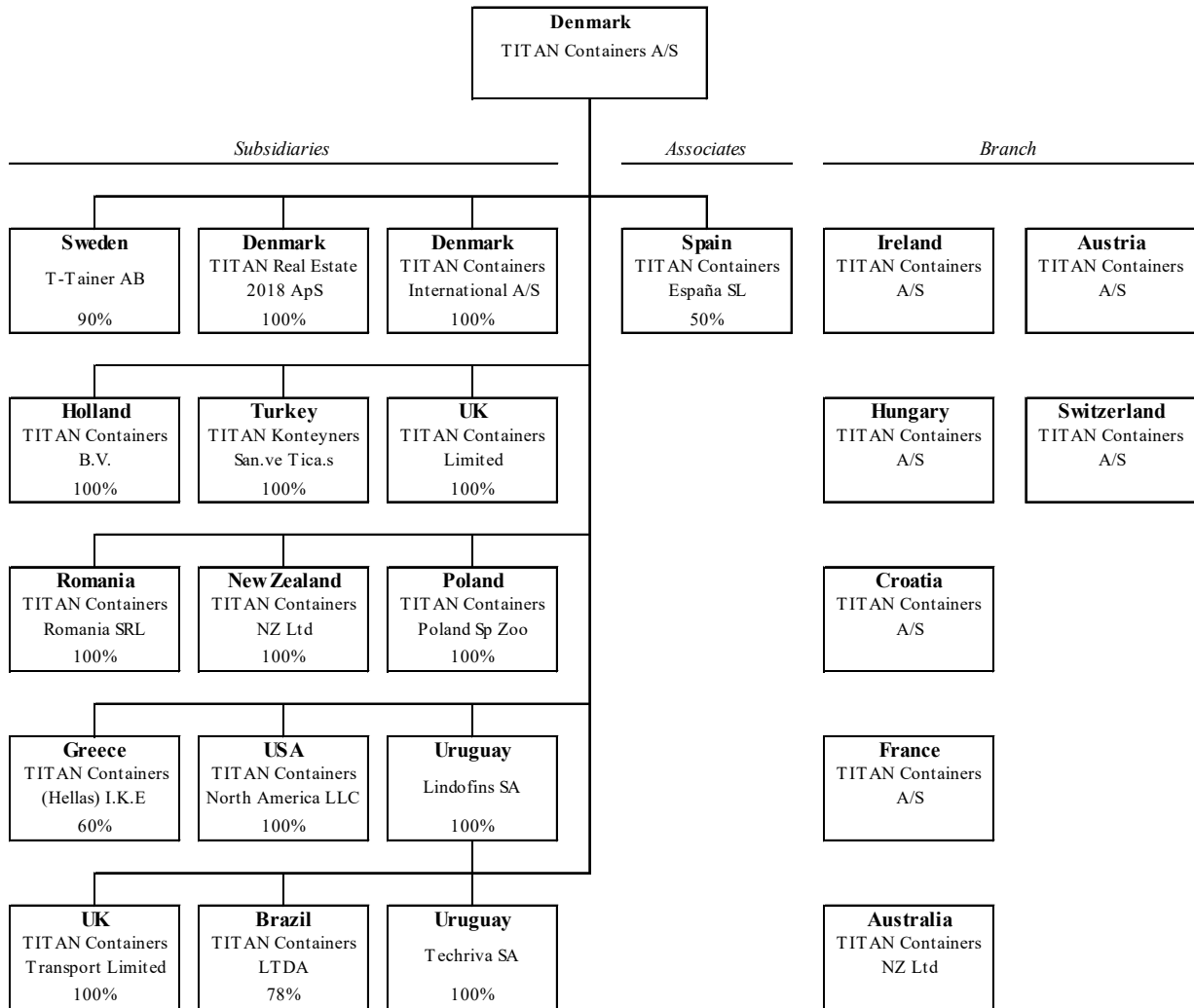
Pia Lillebæk
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne30257

Dennis Herholdt Rasmussen
Statsautoriseret revisor
MNE no. mne43413

COMPANY DETAILS

The company	TITAN Containers A/S Litauen Allé 9 2630 Høje Taastrup
	Telephone: +45 70 23 17 18 Fax: +45 70 23 16 17
	Website: www.titancontainers.com
	CVR no.: 13 13 17 32
	Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019 Incorporated: 1. April 1989
	Domicile: Høje Taastrup
Secondary names	Arcticstore A/S Titan Arcticstore A/S Titan Boxtainer A/S Titan Canons Park A/S Titan Container Hire A/S Titan Container Leasing A/S Titan Container Rental A/S Titan Container Udlejning A/S
Supervisory board	Robin Mark Staunton, chairman Andreas Færk Lars Priemé Kim Gulstad John Layland Barker
Executive board	John Layland Barker Juliana Wagner Saad Ingstrup Sevgyl Abdulovski
Shareholders	Titan Storage Solutions A/S
Auditors	Mazars Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Midtermolen 1, 2.tv. 2100 København Ø
Consolidated financial statements	The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company Titan Storage Solutions A/S The ultimate parent is Barker Holding ApS

GROUP CHART



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK	2015 TDKK
KEY FIGURES					
Revenue	456.186	397.023	412.401	353.484	615.330
Gross profit	108.958	74.630	84.812	76.801	116.969
Profit/loss before net financials	58.344	34.820	53.152	49.154	90.141
Net financials	-20.390	-19.765	-16.665	-9.058	-75.732
Profit/loss for the year	27.912	11.111	27.008	31.872	11.373
Balance sheet total	772.486	681.355	561.159	494.119	450.491
Investment in property, plant and equipment	108.444	117.163	92.962	73.401	96.318
Equity	285.129	145.650	136.209	115.901	88.747
FINANCIAL RATIOS					
Gross margin	23,9%	18,8%	20,6%	21,7%	19,0%
EBIT margin	12,8%	8,8%	12,9%	13,9%	14,6%
Return on assets	8,0%	5,6%	10,1%	10,4%	40,0%
Solvency ratio	36,9%	21,4%	24,3%	23,5%	19,7%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Business review

The Company owns and operates a fleet of ISO shipping and storage containers, purpose-built refrigerated storage containers and DNV offshore containers for international and domestic rentals.

Further, the Company presently operates 46 self-storage sites located in 11 countries, 14 container depots with container handling equipment in 7 countries and 14 container lorries in 4 countries.

Through the Company's own and subsidiary offices in 17 countries, TITAN offers these containers and services to customers for domestic, offshore and international hire. The Company is also actively engaged in the purchase and sale of new and used containers and in the supply of related services to a wide range of customers.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The Company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of TDKK 27.912, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of TDKK 285.129.

The Company has experienced strong growth in 2019 which reflects in the figures. The result for 2019 is affected with 4 million DKK from extraordinary write-downs of assets.

The world around us became more uncertain with many unresolved issues like trade wars and BREXIT. Real threat of a new financial recession in Europe and elsewhere lead to more nervous banks and financial lenders.

In December 2019 Kirk Kapital A/S acquired 30% of TITAN Containers A/S. Kirk Kapital is a family-owned investment company, owned by the Kirk Johansen family. The Kirk Johansen family is the descendants of Ole Kirk Christiansen, who founded LEGO. Kirk Kapital manages approximately DKK 8 billion (EUR 1.1 billion), which is invested in Strategic Investments and Financial Investments. The investment was conducted as money-in investment which heavily strengthen the financial position of the Company. In connection to this the Company renegotiated the financial terms with the Company's main bank. The Company got better terms with the bank and further credit lines which gives a good foundation for the future growth of the Company.

The Management consider the result to be satisfactory.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

Expected development of the company, including specific prerequisites and uncertainties

The Company continues to experience growing market demand for the products and services supplied. The corona virus pandemic in the beginning of 2020 can have impact on the growth expectations for the Company. In some areas we see more demand for our product and services because of the corona virus which lead to more business opportunities. The positive impact of the pandemic exceeds the negative impact of the pandemic and therefore we believe that the corona virus pandemic will have minor impact on the Company's performance.

Foreign branches

As to the financial year in question, the Company had branch offices in Ireland, UK, Austria, Hungary, France Croatia and Australia.

Profit/(loss) for the year relative to the expectations most recently expressed

The Company's operating performance in 2019 was TDKK 58,344. All brands responded well to the market conditions in 2019.

Performance across all product lines was strong with newer markets starting to make a more noticeable contribution to The Company's total performance. During 2019, the Company again experienced high container rental volume.

New investments in rental containers and plant and machinery in 2019 have been at level with 2018. We forecast higher investments in 2020 but the corona virus pandemic can affect the level of investments in 2020.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Description of the company's use of financial instruments

The Company buys containers in U.S. Dollars (USD). To reduce currency exposure, The Company maintains certain foreign currency debt and a portion of its rental container fleet in TITAN Containers International A/S denominated in USD. This became effective in 2015.

The Company has financed the acquisition of containers using credit facilities denominated in Danish Krone (DKK), the Euro (EUR), British Pounds (GBP) and USD. The Company's local operations are denominated in the relevant local currencies that primarily include DKK, GBP, Euro, USD, BRL, AUD and NZD.

The Company continuously evaluates the risk for loss associated with fluctuations in the rates of foreign exchange and tries to hedge as and where appropriate.

The Company currently classifies currency adjustments as "financial costs" to give a fair view of the operating result excluding currency impact.

Statutory corporate governance report

The company has for 2019 prepare a separate CSR report which can be found on the Company's website by following this link:

<https://titancontainers.com/gl/about-us/csr-report>

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of TITAN Containers A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning large reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in TDKK

Pursuant to sections §112, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Segment information

Information is provided on business segments and geographical markets. The segment information is provided in consideration of the company's accounting policies, risks and management control.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue

Revenue from lease and sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and other indirect taxes and less sales discounts.

Cost of sales

Costs of sales include the materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sale, publicity, management, office premises and loss on debtors etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments and price adjustment of securities.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries and associates

The proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year of subsidiaries is recognised in the company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group profits/losses.

The proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year of associates is recognised in the company's income statement after elimination of the proportionate share of intra-group profits/gains.

Tax on profit for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income 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 been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed to be 5-10 years. The amortisation period is based on an assessment of the acquiree's market position and earnings capacity.

Software and development of IT are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected life time however maximally 3 years.

Tangible assets

Items of tangible assets are measured at cost added revaluations and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

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

Revaluation of operating equipment is made to market value in connection with purchase by the end of the lease period.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Land and property	30 years	0 %
Operating equipment	28 years	30 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0 %

Gains or losses from the disposal of property and Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses. Gains from Operating equipment is recognized as revenue.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Leases

The company has chosen IAS 17 as the interpretation for the classification and recognition of leasing contracts

Leases for items of property, plant and equipment that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet as assets. On initial recognition, assets are measured at estimated cost, corresponding to the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, 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 non-current assets, excl. residual value.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The company's total liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under 'Contingencies, etc.'

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the net asset value of the entities, calculated on the basis of the group's accounting policies, plus or less unrealised intra-group gains or losses and plus or less any remaining value of positive or negative goodwill stated according to the purchase method.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are measured at DKK 0, and the carrying amount of any receivables from these entities is reduced to the extent that they are considered irrecoverable. Negative value arising from elimination of unrealised profit in excess of the investment is recognised as deferred income. If the Parent Company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the receivable, the balance is recognised under provisions.

Net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates are taken to the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method in so far as that the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are expected to be declared before the annual report of TITAN Containers A/S is adopted are not taken to the net revaluation reserve.

Acquisitions are accounted for using the purchase method, cf. the above description of the statement of goodwill.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is tested for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation, on an annual basis.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at cost using the actual cost. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of stocks is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually correspond to nominal value. Bad debts are written down to net realisable value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.

Receivables and 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.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with separate entities which are considered part of the investment in the subsidiary are taken directly to equity.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial statement Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared for the parent company, as the parent company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Definitions of financial ratios.

Gross margin ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
EBIT margin	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year-end}}$

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> TDKK	<u>2018</u> TDKK
Revenue	1	456.186	397.023
Other operating income		1.618	56
Cost of sales		-199.586	-186.426
Other external expenses		-149.260	-136.023
Gross profit		108.958	74.630
Staff costs	2	-30.517	-22.167
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-20.097	-17.643
Operating profit		58.344	34.820
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-4.775	2.384
Income from investments in associates		-174	368
Financial income	3	3.979	2.312
Financial costs	4	-19.420	-24.829
Profit before tax		37.954	15.055
Tax on profit for the year		-10.042	-3.944
Profit/loss for the year		27.912	11.111
Distribution of profit	5		

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
ASSETS			
Goodwill		1.766	2.687
Software		1.130	1.271
Intangible assets	6	2.896	3.958
Land and buildings		9.426	3.423
Operating equipment		414.445	408.113
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		6.605	4.040
Leased assets		50.633	7.938
Tangible assets	7	481.109	423.514
Investments in subsidiaries	8	21.592	24.730
Investments in associates	9	464	637
Deposits		31	4
Fixed asset investments		22.087	25.371
Total non-current assets		506.092	452.843
Finished goods and goods for resale		36.974	32.301
Stocks		36.974	32.301
Trade receivables		88.112	78.528
Receivables from subsidiaries		125.882	107.788
Receivables from associates		4.053	2.100
Other receivables		194	79
Prepayments	10	3.458	3.023
Receivables		221.699	191.518
Cash at bank and in hand		7.721	4.693
Total current assets		266.394	228.512
Total assets		772.486	681.355

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		500	500
Revaluation reserve		847	847
Retained earnings		272.782	142.303
Proposed dividend for the year		11.000	2.000
Equity	11	285.129	145.650
Provision for deferred tax	12	62.347	56.131
Total provisions		62.347	56.131
Banks		143.973	146.316
Lease obligations		39.412	7.559
Trade payables		0	27.994
Shareholders and management		6.820	0
Total non-current liabilities	13	190.205	181.869
Short-term part of long-term debt	13	37.522	31.876
Banks		116.881	149.487
Prepayments received from customers		1.605	229
Trade payables		64.646	98.467
Payables to subsidiaries		517	6.887
Payables to shareholders and management		341	359
Corporation tax, joint taxation		3.641	0
Other payables		9.418	10.400
Deferred income		234	0
Total current liabilities		234.805	297.705
Total liabilities		425.010	479.574
Total equity and liabilities		772.486	681.355
Rent and lease liabilities	14		
Contingent liabilities	15		
Mortgages and collateral	16		
Related parties and ownership structure	17		

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER (CONTINUED)

	Note	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	18		
		Share capital	Revaluation reserve
		Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year
		Total	
Equity at 1 January 2019		500	847
Net effect from adjustment of error		0	0
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2019		500	847
Cash capital increase		0	0
Ordinary dividend paid		0	0
Extraordinary dividend paid		0	0
Exchange adjustment, foreign		0	0
Other equity movements		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		0	0
Equity at 31 December 2019		500	847
		147.464	2.000
		-5.160	0
		142.304	2.000
		138.500	0
		0	-2.000
		-16.356	0
		3.044	0
		-11.622	0
		16.912	11.000
		272.782	11.000
		285.129	

In 2018 the company has by mistake not made accrual for cost. The matter is corrected in 2019 directly in Equity and by a correction of the comparative figures.

NOTES

1 INFORMATION ON SEGMENTS

ACTIVITIES - PRIMARY SEGMENT

t.kr.	<u>Rental</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue	240.516	145.595	70.075	456.186

GEOGRAPHICAL - SECONDARY SEGMENT

	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>EEC</u>	<u>Outside EEC</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue	49.860	246.380	159.946	456.186

2 STAFF COSTS

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
Wages and salaries	29.256	21.128
Pensions	181	119
Other social security costs	1.080	920
	<u>30.517</u>	<u>22.167</u>

Including remuneration to the Executive

	<u>11.543</u>	<u>10.945</u>
--	---------------	---------------

Average number of employees

	<u>52</u>	<u>39</u>
--	-----------	-----------

3 FINANCIAL INCOME

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
Interest received from subsidiaries	3.659	2.304
Other financial income	12	8
Exchange adjustments	308	0
	<u>3.979</u>	<u>2.312</u>

NOTES

	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK
4 FINANCIAL COSTS		
Financial expenses, group entities	0	4
Other financial costs	19.420	20.107
Exchange loss	0	4.718
	19.420	24.829
	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK
5 DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT		
Proposed dividend for the year	11.000	2.000
Retained earnings	16.912	9.111
	27.912	11.111
6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
	Goodwill	Software
Cost at 1 January 2019	6.449	1.412
Cost at 31 December 2019	6.449	1.412
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2019	3.762	141
Amortisation for the year	921	141
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2019	4.683	282
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	1.766	1.130

NOTES

7 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Land and buildings	Operating equipment	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leased assets
Cost at 1 January 2019	14.004	461.657	11.557	15.443
Additions for the year	6.625	91.147	4.279	6.393
Disposals for the year	0	-51.338	-740	-4.368
Transfers for the year	0	-24.711	0	41.033
Cost at 31 December 2019	<u>20.629</u>	<u>476.755</u>	<u>15.096</u>	<u>58.501</u>
Revaluations at 1 January 2019	<u>0</u>	<u>1.261</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Revaluations at 31 December 2019	<u>0</u>	<u>1.261</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	10.581	52.333	7.517	7.507
Impairment losses for the year	0	2.153	0	0
Depreciation for the year	622	10.984	1.285	3.994
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	0	-1.899	-549	-3.633
Transfers for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	<u>11.203</u>	<u>63.571</u>	<u>8.491</u>	<u>7.868</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	<u><u>9.426</u></u>	<u><u>414.445</u></u>	<u><u>6.605</u></u>	<u><u>50.633</u></u>

NOTES

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
8 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES		
Cost at 1 January 2019	54.342	40.431
Additions for the year	2.609	13.911
Transfers for the year	-823	0
Cost at 31 December 2019	56.128	54.342
Revaluations at 1 January 2019	-29.612	-38.328
Exchange adjustment	3.043	-346
Net effect from disposal	0	6.678
Net profit/loss for the year	808	7.541
Received dividend	-3.338	0
Amortisation of goodwill	-5.736	-5.687
Change in intercompany profit on inventories	299	530
Revaluations at 31 December 2019	-34.536	-29.612
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	21.592	24.730

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest
TITAN Containers Ltd	United Kingdom	100%
TITAN Containers Romania SRL	Romania	100%
T-Tainer AB	Sweden	90%
TITAN Containers B.V.	Netherlands	100%
TITAN Containers Poland sp.zoo	Poland	100%
TITAN Konteyners San. ve Tica.s.	Turkey	100%
TITAN Containers International A/S	Denmark	100%
TITAN Containers NZ Ltd	New Zealand	100%
Techriva SA	Uruguay	100%
TITAN Container North America, LLC	America	100%
TITAN Containers Ltda	Brazil	78%
TITAN Containers (Hellas) I.K.E	Greece	60%
TITAN Containers Transport Ltd	United Kingdom	100%
TITAN Real Estate 2018 ApS	Denmark	100%

NOTES

	2019 TDKK	2018 TDKK
9 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES		
Cost at 1 January 2019	1.235	1.235
Cost at 31 December 2019	1.235	1.235
Revaluations at 1 January 2019	-598	-965
Exchange adjustment	0	-1
Net profit/loss for the year	-25	516
Amortisation of goodwill	-148	-148
Revaluations at 31 December 2019	-771	-598
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	464	637

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest
TITAN Containers España SL	Spain	50%

10 PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses regarding rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest as well as fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value.

11 EQUITY

The share capital consists of:

500 shares of DKK 1.000	Nominal value 500.000
	500.000
	500.000

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

NOTES

	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK
12 PROVISION FOR DEFERRED TAX		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January 2019	56.131	52.359
Deferred tax recognised in income statement	6.216	3.772
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December 2019	62.347	56.131

13 LONG TERM DEBT

	Debt at 1 January 2019	Debt at 31 December 2019	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Banks	146.316	144.690	717	0
Lease obligations	7.559	48.223	8.811	4.875
Trade payables	59.870	27.994	27.994	0
Shareholders and management	0	6.820	0	0
	213.745	227.727	37.522	4.875

14 RENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES

RENT AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Operating lease liabilities.
Total future lease payments:

	2019	2018
	TDKK	TDKK
Within 1 year	3.687	364
Between 1 and 5 years	6.684	1.422
After 5 years	2.223	655
	12.594	2.441

15 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is defending a lawsuit in Croatia regarding construction permit on rented premises. The actual amount of obligation cannot be accurately measured.

The company is defending a lawsuit from a former employee, however the actual amount of such obligation cannot be accurately measured with any degree of probability.

The company is jointly taxed with its ultimate parent company, Barker Holding ApS (management company), and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes for income year 2019 onwards as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties which fall due for payment.

NOTES

15 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

16 MORTGAGES AND COLLATERAL

The Company has issued mortgage deed of TDKK 12,461 which gives pledge in the Company's land and property. The mortgage deeds are deposited as security for credit institute engagement.

The Company has issued chattel mortgage deed of total TDKK 75,890 which gives pledge in the Company's operating equipment, which accountable value at 31 December 2019 amounts to TDKK 414,445.

As security for credit institute engagement TDKK 100,000 pledges are given in the business at the date of the presentation of the Financial Statements.

The Company is surely debtor for the group enterprise bank engagement for TITAN Sales & Management Holding ApS and TITAN Konteyner Sanayi Ve Ticarel, Turkey.

As security for mortgage debt, TDKK 2,026 pledges are given in land and property, whose accountable value at 31 December 2019 amounts to TDKK 9,426.

TITAN Containers Ltd

As collateral for current account with foreign credit institute, £ 220,209 security is placed in property and other property, plant and equipment. As collateral for entered lease contracts with a remaining obligation at 31 December 2019 of £ 3,699,355 security is placed in property, plant and equipment. Security for lease contracts is also placed by TITAN Containers A/S.

TITAN Containers International ApS

As security for credit institute engagement TDKK 370,000 pledges are given in the business at the date of the presentation of the Financial Statements.

17 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Controlling interest

The share capital is owned 100 % by: Titan Storage Solutions A/S
Litauen Alle 9, Høje Taastrup

Transactions

Transactions with related parties have been conducted between the company and its fully owned subsidiaries and parent company.

Transactions with the parent company covers cost for management fee.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company Titan Storage Solutions A/S

The ultimate parent is Barker Holding ApS

NOTES

18 FEE TO AUDITORS APPOINTED AT THE GENERAL MEETING

With reference to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial statement Act, fees for the financial year to the firm of auditors performing the statutory audit and to the subsidiaries of the firm of auditors have not been disclosed. The information is available for the group as a whole for the consolidated financial statement of Titan Storage Solutions A/S.

John Layland Barker

As Direktør NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-373063829244
Time of signature: 02-04-2020 at: 13:47:02
Signed with NemID

Juliana Wagner Saad Ingstrup

As Direktør NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-404443591727
Time of signature: 02-04-2020 at: 19:11:14
Signed with NemID


Sevgyll Abdulovski

As Direktør NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-444051826511
Time of signature: 02-04-2020 at: 16:04:12
Signed with NemID

John Layland Barker

As Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-373063829244
Time of signature: 02-04-2020 at: 19:13:29
Signed with NemID



Robin Mark Staunton 
As Bestyrelsesmedlem
IP-address: 213.205.194.6:60467
Time of signature: 03-04-2020 at: 13:16:46
Signed with esignatur EasySign

Andreas Færk

As Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-452989586650
Time of signature: 03-04-2020 at: 09:08:29
Signed with NemID

Lars Priemé

As Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-716446186621
Time of signature: 03-04-2020 at: 08:12:29
Signed with NemID

Kim Gulstad

As Bestyrelsesmedlem NEM ID
PID: 9208-2002-2-184889547281
Time of signature: 02-04-2020 at: 19:20:46
Signed with NemID

This document is signed with esignatur. Embedded in the document is the original agreement document and a signed data object for each signatory. The signed data object contains a mathematical hash value calculated from the original agreement document, which secures that the signatures is related to precisely this document only. Prove for the originality and validity of signatures can always be lifted as legal evidence.

The document is locked for changes and all cryptographic signature certificates are embedded in this PDF. The signatures therefore comply with all public recommendations and laws for digital signatures. With esignatur's solution, it is ensured that all European laws are respected in relation to sensitive information and valid digital signatures. If you would like more information about digital documents signed with esignatur, please visit our website at www.esignatur.dk.

Pia Lund Lillebæk

As Revisor
PID: 9208-2002-2-083768324670
Time of signature: 03-04-2020 at: 13:43:08
Signed with NemID

NEM ID

Dennis Herholdt Rasmussen

As Revisor
PID: 9208-2002-2-556538726683
Time of signature: 03-04-2020 at: 14:37:34
Signed with NemID

NEM ID



Robin Mark Staunton
As Dirigent
IP-address: 213.205.194.6:8939
Time of signature: 03-04-2020 at: 15:24:18
Signed with esignatur EasySign



This document is signed with esignatur. Embedded in the document is the original agreement document and a signed data object for each signatory. The signed data object contains a mathematical hash value calculated from the original agreement document, which secures that the signatures is related to precisely this document only. Prove for the originality and validity of signatures can always be lifted as legal evidence.

The document is locked for changes and all cryptographic signature certificates are embedded in this PDF. The signatures therefore comply with all public recommendations and laws for digital signatures. With esignatur's solution, it is ensured that all European laws are respected in relation to sensitive information and valid digital signatures. If you would like more information about digital documents signed with esignatur, please visit our website at www.esignatur.dk.