

OOCL (DENMARK) A/S

Store Torv 3, 3
8000 Aarhus C

Annual report
1 January 2017 - 31 December 2017

**The annual report has been presented and
approved on the company's general meeting the**

30/05/2018

Finn Nielsen
Chairman of general meeting

Content**Company informations**

Company informations	3
----------------------------	---

Reports

Statement by Management	4
-------------------------------	---

Management's Review

Management's Review	5
---------------------------	---

Financial statement

Accounting Policies	6
---------------------------	---

Income statement	9
------------------------	---

Balance sheet	10
---------------------	----

Statement of changes in equity	12
--------------------------------------	----

Disclosures	13
-------------------	----

Company information

Reporting company OOCL (DENMARK) A/S
Store Torv 3, 3
8000 Aarhus C

Phone number: 86762880

CVR-nr: 19020703

Reporting period: 01/01/2017 - 31/12/2017

Statement by Management

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of OOCL (Denmark) A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We consider the accounting policies applied appropriate and the estimates made reasonable. Furthermore, we consider the overall annual report presentation true and fair. Therefore, in our opinion the Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the financial position and the results of operations of the Company.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The company has deselected external audit for the accounting year 2017, as it is considered that the company meets the criteria for deselection

Århus, the 14/05/2018

Management

Jan Christof Schmahl
Managing Director

Board of directors

Finn Nielsen

Jan Christof Schmahl

Kwok Wah Fung
Chairman

Management's Review

Main activity

The purpose of the Company is to conduct business in Denmark as Liner Shipping Agent and Freight forwarder as well as activities related hereto.

The Company manages the Danish shipping agency for Orient Overseas Container Line Limited and OOCL (Europe) limited.

Development in the financial year

The loss for the year of DKK 232,329 is considered unsatisfactory by Management.

The Company has lost more than half its share capital. The Company expects to restore the capital through capital contribution or restructuring of the Company.

To ensure sufficient liquid resources for the next 12 months the Company has received a Letter of Support from its Ultimate Parent Company, Orient Overseas (International) Limited with the following wording:

“This is to confirm that it is our intention to provide financial support for the continuing operations of your company so as to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to carry on its business without a significant curtailment of operations in the 12 months from the date of signing each company’s 2017 financial statements”.

The expected development

Based on expectations of ocean freight rates at a continuous low level the Company expects a loss for the next year.

Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulation applying to Reporting class B.

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of OOCL (Denmark) A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from previous years.

Recognition and measurement

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

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income Statement

Gross profit/Loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk have been made to the purchaser by year end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise remuneration of Management, administrative staff, office expenses, advertising and marketing expenses, operation of motor vehicles, depreciation, etc.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the core activities of the enterprises, including gains and losses on the sale of property plant and equipment as well as financial fixed assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest and realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity. The tax recognised in the income statement is classified as tax on ordinary activities and tax on extraordinary items, respectively. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Balance Sheet*Property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-10 years

Assets costing less than DKK 12,300 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and financial fixed assets are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, and the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Income statement 1 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec 2017

	Disclosure	2017 kr.	2016 kr.
Gross profit (loss)		6,302,127	4,968,609
Distribution costs		-260,369	-363,715
Administrative expenses		-6,273,931	-5,436,377
Other operating income			0
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities		-232,173	-831,483
Other finance income		1,425	0
Other finance expenses		-1,581	-7,034
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		-232,329	-838,517
Tax expense		0	0
Profit (loss)		-232,329	-838,517
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-232,329	-838,517
Gross		-232,329	-838,517

Balance sheet 31 December 2017

Assets

	Disclosure	2017 kr.	2016 kr.
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		59,226	45,119
Property, plant and equipment	1	59,226	45,119
Total non-current assets		59,226	45,119
Other receivables		194,799	226,804
Deferred income assets		179,703	343,814
Receivables		374,502	570,618
Cash and cash equivalents		202,420	56,268
Current assets		576,922	626,886
Total assets		636,148	672,005

Balance sheet 31 December 2017

Liabilities and equity

	Disclosure	2017 kr.	2016 kr.
Paid contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		-8,381,097	-8,148,768
Total equity		-7,881,097	-7,648,768
Trade payables		8,728	190,507
Payables to group enterprises		7,490,013	7,121,270
Other payables, including tax payables, liabilities other than provisions		1,018,504	1,008,996
Short-term liabilities other than provisions, gross		8,517,245	8,320,773
Liabilities other than provisions, gross		8,517,245	8,320,773
Liabilities and equity, gross		636,148	672,005

Statement of changes in equity 1 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec 2017

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	kr.	kr.	kr.
Equity, beginning balance	500,000	-8,148,768	-7,648,768
Profit (Loss)		-232,329	-232,329
Equity, ending balance	500,000	-8,381,097	-7,881,097

Disclosures

1. Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment kr.
Cost, beginning of year	782,301
Increase	43,829
Decrease	-34,721
Cost, end of year	791,409
Impairment losses and amortisation, beginning of year	-737,182
Impairment losses, this year	-29,722
Reversal on disposal	34,721
Impairment losses and amortisation, end of year	-732,183
Carrying value, end of year	59,226

2. Disclosure of contingent liabilities

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Rental and lease within 1 year	322,913	322,223
Rental and lease between 1 and 5 year	74,824	173,825
	397,737	496,048

3. Disclosure of ownership

Group relations

Included in the consolidated financial statements of:
Orient Overseas (International) Limited, incorporated in Bermuda and listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (Stock code 316).

The consolidated accounts can be obtained on
www.ooilgroup.com

4. Disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities

The company has a deferred tax asset of DKK 1,896,120. This is not recognized in the balance sheet.

5. Information on average number of employees

	2017	2016
Average number of employees	14	13