Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S

Tangen 6
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no. 35 20 59 18

Annual report 2019

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

on 29/05 20 20

chairman of the annual general meeting

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 Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

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 2019 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 2019.

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, 10 February 2020
Executive Board:

Jesper Kristensen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Ganesh Raj Chairman	Rashid Abdulla	Anil Mohta

Jesper Kristensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019 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 2019 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 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 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.

KPMG

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.

KPMG

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, 10 February 2020
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Henrik O. Larsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne15839

Steffen S. Hansen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne32737

Management's review

Company details

Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S
Tangen 6
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no.	35 20 59 18
Registered office:	Aarhus
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Ganesh Raj
Rashid Abdulla
Anil Mohta
Jesper Kristensen

Executive Board

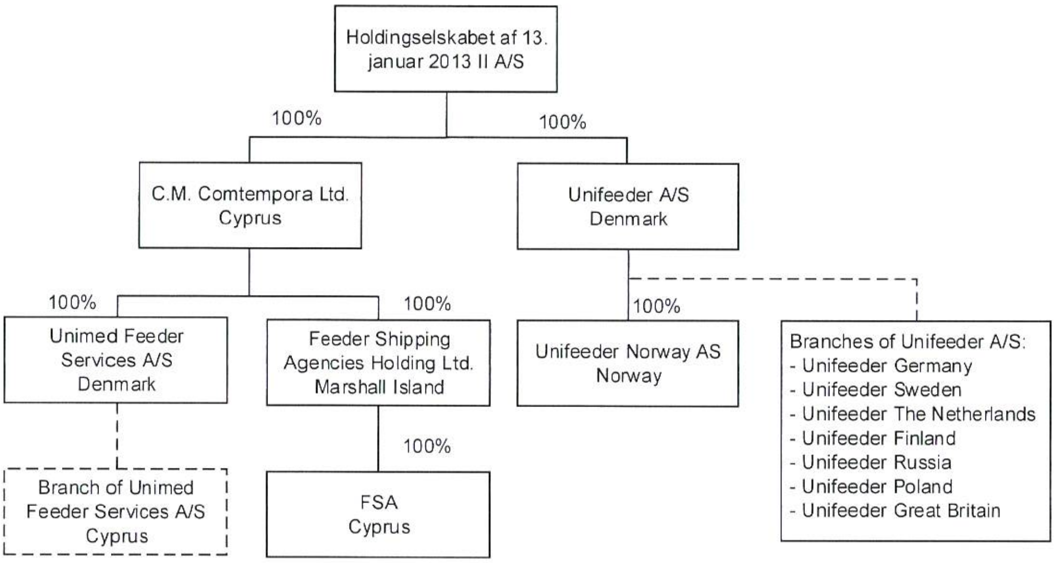
Jesper Kristensen

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

In order to simplify the company structure, a merger of the companies Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S as transferee company, and Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar A/S and Unicorn ApS as transferor companies, have been conducted.

The merger has been done as a vertical merger with accounting effect from 1st of January 2019

Management's review

Financial highlights for the Group

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	4.030.979	3.892.574	3.809.249	3.366.021	3.459.336
EBITDA	436.669	360.917	329.676	203.119	240.996
EBITDA adjusted for special items*)	465.338	395.589	400.077	254.617	275.392
Operating profit	149.927	68.531	51.023	-69.977	-20.870
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	164.991	87.011	60.340	-61.752	-17.727
Net financials	-29.334	-109.520	-111.616	-119.247	-104.183
Profit/loss before tax	135.653	-22.509	-51.276	-180.999	-121.910
Profit/loss for the year	134.324	-22.636	-55.174	-183.995	-126.828
Equity	1.980.970	1.845.724	1.671.246	1.731.847	1.904.254
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1.010	2.808	1.872	1.653	1.254
Current assets	897.328	813.993	894.275	880.378	811.867
Short-term debt	549.038	552.001	662.265	640.275	468.624
Balance sheet total assets	3.159.359	3.337.964	3.674.754	3.918.368	4.073.763
Cash flows from operating activities	336.790	198.059	345.745	232.961	172.034
Cash flows from investing activities	-9.776	-17.464	-30.074	-40.471	-93.579
Cash flows from financing activities	-307.441	-326.916	-266.721	-118.022	-146.591
Total cash flows	19.573	-146.321	48.950	74.468	-68.136
Profit margin	4,1%	2,2%	1,6%	-1,8%	-0,5%
Return on assets	5,2%	2,6%	1,6%	-1,6%	-0,4%
Solvency ratio	62,7%	55,3%	45,5%	44,2%	46,7%
Return on equity	7,0%	-1,3%	-3,2%	-10,1%	-6,5%
Liquidity ratio	163,4%	147,5%	135,0%	137,5%	173,2%
Average number of full-time employees	416	407	414	408	438

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

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the guidelines "Recommendations & Ratios" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Management's review

Operating review

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S for 2019 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

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

The Group's principal activities

The Group's main activities are international freight transport services such as Container Feeder Services and Shortsea Services. The activities are carried out through the ownership of the Unifeeder Group and the Unimed Feeder Services Group. The Group's asset light and agile business model has not changed during 2019.

Development in activities and financial position

In 2019 the macroeconomic uncertainties seen in 2018 continued and the uncertainties from trade restrictions, local geopolitical conflicts and corresponding general slowdown in growth remained high. However, the strong economic rationale behind the Group's outsourcing model has again proven itself in this environment and during 2019 strengthened the Group's position further within the feeder market. Shortsea volumes remain healthy and on level with 2018.

The trend within deep sea lines looking at total costs of operation when procuring outport connectivity continues and enables the Group to increase cooperation with customers and increase volumes in the feeder business unit. Again in 2019 a number of important ports and terminals were affected by congestion and other disturbances, complicating the overall production environment.

Such operational complications also affect the Shortsea product, complicating the conversion agenda of moving cargo from road to sea somewhat. Regardless and in accordance with the Group strategy, Shortsea continues to see a stable growth opportunity with Europe's large international production companies (BCOs) and the retention ratio of such relationships has been increased during 2019.

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

Full year reported EBITDA amounted to DKK 436 million which is above the expectations described in last year's review driven by the above-mentioned factors. The results are impacted by non-performance related factors, stemming from delays in bunker adjustment mechanisms and one-off, non-recurring items. EBITDA adjusted therefore amounts to DKK 457 million. The 2019 result is considered satisfactory.

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

Outlook

For 2020, the overall market is expected to remain relatively flat. The Group will continue advocating the known advantages of outsourcing feedering, 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 2019. Profits for 2020 are expected to be at the level of 2019.

Management's review

Operating review

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

The Group'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 the Group 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 the Group is described in the Management's review page 9.

For the Group, 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, the Group 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, the Group 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. The Group does not build vessels, but aim at chartering modern, efficient and resource-saving vessels built at reputable shipyards. In the day-to-day operation, the Group'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

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

The Group 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 the Group as one of the cornerstones of success.

3. Ethical Business Conduct

It is important for the Group to be a trustworthy and serious partner in all circumstances and towards all stakeholders. The Group 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. The Group respects human rights and the cultural, religious and political traditions and systems of the countries that are served, just as the Group distance themselves from all forms of discrimination based on geographical origin, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation or the like.

Management's review

Operating review

Ref 1: Reducing environmental impact

As mentioned above, the Group's focus has been on fuel consumption, and in 2019 we have in both Northern Europe and the Mediterranean concentrated on the following daily optimization of consumption.

The initiatives have been:

- Automisation 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
- Taking active part in developing "big data" based routing and optimization tools.

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.

During 2018, Unifeeder rolled out a large education program – the Unifeeder Academy. In 2019, 108 employees attended programs under this concept

Ref 3: Ethical Business Conduct including Human Rights

To guide the employees in dealing with ethical business practices, the Group 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. As in previous years, an external version has been distributed to the Group's business partners in 2019 and is available to all interested parties on the individual companies' website.

The Group 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 the Group if the rules are not complied with
- confirmed that they will all times will comply with the rules.

The Group has a whistle blower hotline in place for employees and business partners should they suspect a breach of the guidelines. One request was submitted in 2019, which was thoroughly cleared.

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

The Group 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 the Groups compliance with anti-corruption laws and make sure the risks are managed.

Management's review

Operating review

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

Main achievements in 2019

Reducing environmental impact

Fuel consumption:

- Implementation of trim optimisation on further 2 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
- Utilization remained high, despite severely volatile and imbalanced cargo flows
- More vessel charter days on vessels with alternative fuel/engine types.

Adjusted for a change in vessel size, the average consumption of bunker measured in kg/nautical mile increased by 4.2% compared to 2018 in Northern Europe. This was mainly caused by high idle time of vessels hit by congestion in Rotterdam. Adjusted for this, again in 2019 another small reduction in the consumption was realised. In the Mediterranean, the average consumption of bunker measure in kg/nautical mile was reduced by 1.5%.

A target of a further 1% reduction in bunker consumption kg/nautical mile basis on the 2019 level has been set for 2020 in both Northern Europe and the Mediterranean.

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.

Business Ethics

The Group has a full Legal Compliance Program implemented. The program includes policies regarding Anti-Trust, Anti-Bribery and corruption, Trade Sanctions, Whistleblowing and enhanced Code of Conduct – one internal and one external. The internal Code of Conduct covers the Group and the external covers any business partners of the Group 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. The Group has a Data Protection Policy in place.

All employees must complete a mandatory training in all parts of the full compliance program.

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

Management's review

Operating review

The Group wants to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements in all geographies where we provide our services. The compliance program addresses relevant issues for the Group. 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.

Risk assessment

Fuel consumption: Reduction of fuel consumption is the Group'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. The Group is asset light and the product is 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 the Group's competitiveness.

Business Ethics: Compliance with business ethics is crucial for the lawful performance of services provided by the Group 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 the Group is upheld. The Group 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 e.g. saying no to bribery in the Suez Canal.

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 the Group'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.

The Group has for the time being no female board members, nor are there any female board members in any of the Danish subsidiaries covered by section 99 b of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The board is cognisant of this underrepresentation 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. The Group's strategy and ambition is to have one female member of the board before 2023.

Management's review

Operating review

The four members of the board are appointed by the Group'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 the Group's board, it is, however, important that the members represent professional competencies which are relevant for the Group's activities within feeder and short sea. Finding the member with the right qualifications will always take priority over gender. In 2019 all members of the board were exchanged following a change in ownership of the Group, however, no increase in female members of the board was achieved.

In the Group's management team, 14% 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 the Group'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 in question.

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

Income statement

		Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	Note	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue		4.030.979	3.892.574	0	0
Cost of sales		-3.335.184	-3.266.122	0	0
Gross profit		695.795	626.452	0	0
Administrative expenses	3	-545.868	-557.921	0	-53
Ordinary operating profit/loss		149.927	68.531	0	-53
Other operating income		15.064	18.480	0	0
Operating profit/loss		164.991	87.011	0	-53
Income from equity investments in group entities		-4	0	160.005	-26.183
Other financial income	4	2.042	932	588	3.397
Other financial expenses	5	-31.376	-110.452	-30.922	-3.074
Profit/loss before tax		135.653	-22.509	129.671	-25.913
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	-1.329	-3.127	4.446	15
Profit/loss for the year	7	134.324	-25.636	134.117	-25.898

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

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	Group 2019	Group 2018	Parent Company 2019	Parent Company 2018
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8				
Software		19.268	23.726	0	0
Goodwill		2.234.959	2.492.096	0	0
		2.254.227	2.515.822	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	9				
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		5.316	6.104	0	0
		5.316	6.104	0	0
Investments					
Equity investments in subsidiaries	10	0	0	2.721.300	1.637.176
Equity investments in associates	10	515	508	0	0
Deposits	11	1.973	1.537	0	0
		2.488	2.045	2.721.300	1.637.176
Total fixed assets		2.262.031	2.523.971	2.721.300	1.637.176
Current assets					
Inventories		63.130	53.387	0	0
		63.130	53.387	0	0
Receivables					
Trade receivables		488.824	458.832	0	0
Receivables from group entities		0	0	7	1.398.929
Other receivables		19.605	12.425	0	0
Deferred tax asset		0	0	0	0
Corporation tax		14	38	0	0
Prepayments	12	55.004	38.133	0	0
		563.447	509.428	7	1.398.929
Cash at bank and in hand		270.751	251.178	31.136	56
Total current assets		897.328	813.993	31.143	1.398.985
TOTAL ASSETS		3.159.359	3.337.964	2.752.443	3.036.161

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

Balance sheet

		Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	Note	2019	2018	2019	2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity	13				
Contributed capital		216.883	216.883	216.883	216.883
Reserve for development costs		19.268	23.726	19.268	23.726
Retained earnings		1.744.320	1.604.564	1.744.320	1.604.564
Shareholders in Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 A/S's share of equity		1.980.471	1.845.173	1.980.471	1.845.173
Non-controlling interests		499	551	0	0
Total equity		1.980.970	1.845.724	1.980.471	1.845.173
Provisions					
Other provisions	14	2.880	7.883	0	0
Total provisions		2.880	7.883	0	0
Liabilities other than provisions					
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Trade payables		450.588	462.527	0	0
Payables to group entities	18	626.471	932.356	772.906	1.190.930
Corporation tax		1.002	1.522	-3.000	0
Other payables		82.425	72.870	2.066	58
Deferred income		15.023	15.082	0	0
		1.175.509	1.484.357	771.972	1.190.988
Total liabilities other than provisions		1.175.509	1.484.357	771.972	1.190.988
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3.159.359	3.337.964	2.752.443	3.036.161

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

Statement of changes in equity

	Group						
DKK'000	Contri-buted capital	Reserve for devel-opment costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total	Non-con-trolling interests	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2019	216.883	23.726	1.604.564	0	1.845.173	551	1.845.724
Dividends paid	0	0	0	0	0	-259	-259
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	138.575	0	138.576	208	138.784
Development costs for the year	0	-4.458	0	0	-4.458	0	-4.458
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiary	0	0	1.181	0	1.180	-1	1.179
Equity at 31 December 2019	216.883	19.268	1.744.320	0	1.980.471	499	1.980.970

	Parent						
DKK'000	Contri-buted capital	Reserve for develop-ment costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total	Non-con-trolling interests	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2019	216.883	23.726	1.604.564	0	1.845.173	0	1.845.173
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	138.575	0	138.576	0	138.576
Development costs for the year	0	-4.458	0	0	-4.458	0	-4.458
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiary	0	0	1.181	0	1.180	0	1.180
Equity at 31 December 2019	216.883	19.268	1.744.320	0	1.980.471	0	1.980.471

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

Cash flow statement

		Group	
DKK'000	Note	2019	2018
Profit/loss for the year		134.324	-25.636
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	15	299.942	405.749
Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital		434.266	380.113
Changes in working capital	16	-66.226	-102.306
Cash generated from operations		368.040	277.807
Interest income		2.042	932
Interest expense		-31.406	-76.919
Corporation tax paid		-1.886	-3.761
Cash flows from operating activities		336.790	198.059
Acquisition of intangible assets		-8.409	-14.568
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-1.010	-2.808
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		77	129
Disposal of financial assets		9	0
Fixed asset investments made etc.		-443	-217
Cash flows from investing activities		-9.776	-17.464
External financing:			
Repayment of long-term debt		0	-1.441.521
Increase/decrease in payables to group entities		-307.182	932.356
Cash capital increase		0	182.453
Shareholders:			
Distributed dividends		-259	-204
Cash flows from financing activities		-307.441	-326.916
Cash flows for the year		19.573	-146.321
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		251.178	397.499
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		270.751	251.178

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S for 2019 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.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK thousands.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company, Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S, and subsidiaries in which Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II 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 dividends 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 acquiring new entities, 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)**

Non-controlling interests

Items of subsidiaries are fully recognised in the consolidated financial statements. The non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiaries' profit and of equity is included as part of the Group's profit and equity, respectively, but is presented separately.

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. The decision whether revenues are 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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The Group'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 in a subsidiary governed by the Danish Tonnage Taxation Act, and tax calculated under the ordinary tax rules as regards other activities. Some of the subsidiaries have been registered under the tonnage taxation scheme. 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. 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

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

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 and securities that can readily be turned into cash.

2 Revenue

The Groups activity comprises international goods transports within the business activities Feeder Service and Shortsea Service with the below part of the revenue. Geographical the Group's activities take place in two areas: Northern Europe and the Mediterranean with the below split of revenue:

	Group	
	2019	2018
Geographical markets		
Northern Europe	78%	83%
The Mediterranean	22%	17%
	100%	100%
Business activities		
Feeder Service	75%	71%
Shortsea Services	25%	29%
	100%	100%

3 Staff costs

DKK'000		
Wages and salaries	162.601	164.168
Pensions	7.668	6.754
Other social security costs	15.160	13.752
	185.429	184.674
Average number of full-time employees	416	407

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

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

Notes

	DKK'000	Group 2019	Group 2018	Parent Company 2019	Parent Company 2018
4	**Financial income**				
	Interest income from group entities	0	0	0	3.400
	Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	974	651	0	-3
	Exchange rate adjustments	0	0	588	0
	Fair value adjustments	1.068	281	0	0
		2.042	932	588	3.397
5	**Financial expenses**				
	Interest expense to group entities	-29.508	-2.336	-30.847	-2.336
	Interest expenses on mortgage and bank debt	-1.043	-99.249	-75	0
	Exchange rate adjustments	-787	-6.080	0	-734
	Other financial expenses	-38	-2.787	0	-4
		-31.376	-110.452	-30.922	-3.074
6	**Tax on profit/loss for the year**				
	Current tax for the year (including joint taxation refund)	1.842	3.215	-3.000	0
	Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-5	-5	0	0
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-508	-83	-1.446	-15
		1.329	3.127	-4.446	-15

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

	DKK'000	Group 2019	Group 2018	Parent Company 2019	Parent Company 2018
7	**Distribution of profit**				
	Other statutory reserves	-4.458	581	-4.458	581
	Minority interests' share of net profit/loss of subsidiaries	207	262	0	0
	Retained earnings	138.575	-26.479	138.575	-26.479
		134.324	-25.636	134.117	-25.898

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

Notes

8 Intangible assets

	Group		
DKK'000	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	78.327	3.884.194	3.962.521
Additions	8.410	0	8.410
Cost at 31 December 2019	86.737	3.884.194	3.970.931
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019	-54.601	-1.392.098	-1.446.699
Amortisation	-12.868	-257.137	-270.005
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019	-67.469	-1.649.235	-1.716.704
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	19.268	2.234.959	2.254.227

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

Notes

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Group
DKK'000	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equip-ment
Cost at 1 January 2019	38.106
Foreign exchange adjustments in foreign entities	111
Additions	1.010
Disposals	-1.960
Cost at 31 December 2019	37.267
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019	-31.967
Foreign exchange adjustments in foreign entities	-63
Depreciation	-1.673
Reversed depreciation of disposals for the year	1.752
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019	-31.951
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	5.316

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

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10 Investments

DKK'000	Parent Company 2019	Parent Company 2018
Equity investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	2.039.013	2.034.409
Addition business combination (merger)	2.738.945	0
Exchange adjustments	0	4.604
Cost at 31 December	4.777.958	2.039.013
Value adjustments at 1 January	-401.837	-388.881
Addition business combination (merger)	-1.530.930	0
Exchange adjustment	1.181	81
Net profit/loss for the year	392.471	-26.183
Received dividends	-285.119	0
Amortisation of goodwill	-232.424	0
Dividend to the Parent company	0	13.146
Value adjustments at 31 December	-2.056.658	-401.837
Carrying amount at 31 December	2.721.300	1.637.176

Name/legal form	Registered office	Votes and ownership
Subsidiaries:		
Unifeeder A/S	Denmark	100%
Unifeeder Norway AS	Norway	100%
Unifeeder General Partner ApS	Denmark	100%
C.M. Contempora Ltd.	Cyprus	100%
Fetamont Ltd.	Cyprus	100%
Swan Ship Co.	Marshall Islands	100%
Senator Ltd.	Marshall Islands	100%
Unimed Feeder Services A/S	Demark	100%
Feeder Shipping Agencies (Holding) Limited	Marshall Islands	100%
FSA Cyprus	Cyprus	100%

Information concerning a number of subsidiaries has been left out according to § 97a subsection 4 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Notes

10 Investments (continued)

DKK'000	Group 2019	Group 2018
Equity investments in associates		
Cost at 1 January	1.264	1.153
Exchange adjustment	29	58
Transfers for the year	0	53
Cost at 31 December	1.293	1.264
Value adjustments at 1 January	-756	-711
Exchange adjustment	-18	-36
Result for the year	-4	0
Transfers for the year	0	-9
Value adjustments at 31 December	-778	-756
Carrying amount at 31 December	515	508

Name/legal form	Registe-red office	Votes and owner-ship
Associates:		
Baltic Operational JV ApS	Denmark	66%
Interegypt Co. in liquidation	Egypt	55%

11 Other fixed assets investments

DKK'000	Group Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2019	1.537
Exchange adjustments	-9
Additions for the year	445
Cost at 31 December 2019	1.973
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	1.973

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

Notes

12 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of expenses in relation to charter of ships and other transport expenses.

13 Contributed capital

The share capital consists of 203.901.948 A-shares of a nominal value of DKK 1 per share, and 12.980.795 B-shares of a nominal value of DKK 1 per share.

14 Other provisions

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

		Group	
	DKK'000	2019	2018
15	**Other adjustments**		
	Other financial income	-2.042	-932
	Financial expenses	31.376	110.452
	Tax on profit/loss for the year	1.329	3.127
	Depreciation and amortisation including gains on the disposal of fixed assets	271.678	273.995
	Other adjustments	-2.399	19.107
		299.942	405.749
16	**Changes in working capital**		
	Change in inventories	-9.743	-1.843
	Change in receivables	-54.043	-64.161
	Change in other provisions	0	0
	Change in short-term debt	-2.440	-36.302
		-66.226	-102.306

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

Notes

17 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The Group currently enters into contracts for charter of vessels and containers for periods of up to 5 years. The obligation amounts to DKK 372.1 million at 31 December 2019 (DKK 360.4 million at 31 December 2018)

At the balance sheet date the Group's issued guarantees amount to DKK 3.4 million (DKK 0.8 million at 31 December 2018).

At the balance sheet date the Group's rent obligations for leased buildings amount to DKK 23.1 million (DKK 29.2 million at 31 December 2018)

The Group's leasing obligation for other leased assets at the balance sheet date amounts to DKK 6.7 million (DKK 5.6 million at 31 December 2018)

18 Related party disclosures

Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

DP World Investments B.V., Rotterdam Netherlands, holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

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

	Group
DKK'000	2019
Related party transactions	
Sale of services to a related party	5.456
Purchase of services from a related party	-6.115
	-659

Payables to associates and subsidiaries are disclosed in the balance sheet and interest income and expenses are disclosed in note 4 and 5.

Payables to group entities are expected to be repaid within the next 4 years.

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

Notes

DKK'000	Group 2019
19 Fees to auditor appointed at the general meeting	
Total fees to KPMG	
Audit	971
Tax compliance	119
Other assurance engagements	40
Non-audit services	50
	1.180

20 Events after the balance sheet date

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