Unimed Feeder Services A/S

Tangen 6, DK-8200 Aarhus N

36 96 13 92

Annual report 2019

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

chairman of the annual general meeting

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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 Unimed Feeder Services 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and 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 Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

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

Aarhus, 28 February 2020

Executive Board:

Christian Gunnar Retbøll

Board of Directors:

Jesper Kristensen

Chairman

Michael Sejrup Bonde

Christian Gunnar Retbøll



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Unimed Feeder Services A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Unimed Feeder Services 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. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and 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 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 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, that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 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 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 Independent auditor's report

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the 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 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 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 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, 28 February 2020

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Henrik O. Larsen State Authorised Public Accountant

mne 15839

Steffen S. Hansen State Alithorised Public Accountant

Management's review

Company details

Unimed Feeder Services A/S Tangen 6, DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no.

36 96 13 92

Registered office:

Aarhus

Financial year:

1 January - 31 December

Board of Directors

Jesper Kristensen, Chairman

Michael Sejrup Bonde

Christian Gunnar Retbøll

Executive Board

Christian Gunnar Retbøll

Auditor

KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Bredskifte Allé 13

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	10.07.15 –
	The state of the s			31.12.16
Operating profit	79.967	50.165	85.439	61.807
Profit before financial income and expenses	81.320	52.672	88.538	61.807
Net financials	1.209	-395	8.440	-2.574
Profit before tax	82.529	52.277	96.978	59.234
Profit for the year	81.621	50.589	96.176	58.570
Equity	105.994	48.125	66.249	152,586
Investments in property, plant and equipment	141	183	98	902
Current assets	192.419	136.258	139.596	223.419
Short-term debt	86.905	88.451	73.620	71.735
Balance sheet total	192.899	136.576	139.869	224.321
Return on assets	42,2%	38,6%	63,3%	27,6%
Solvency ratio	54,9%	35,2%	47,4%	68,0%
Return on equity	105,9%	88,5%	87.9%	76,8%
Liquidity ratio	221,4%	154,4%	189,6%	311,4%
Average number of full-time employees	40	41	43	43

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:

Return on assets	Profit before financials x 100
	Total assets
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100
,	Total assets at year end
Return on equity	Net profit for the year x 100
	Average equity
Liquidity ratio	Current assets x 100
	Short term debt

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Unimed Feeder Service's main activities are international freight transport services such as Container Feeder Services. The Company'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 Company's outsourcing model has again proven itself in this environment and during 2019 strengthened the Company's position further within the feeder market.

The trend within deep sea lines looking at total costs of operation when procuring outport connectivity continues and enables the Company 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.

Full year reported EBITDA amounted to DKK 81m which is above the expectations described in last year's review driven by the above-mentioned factors. The 2019 result is considered satisfactory.

Working capital and cash management continues to be a focus area for the Company 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 Company will continue advocating the known advantages of outsourcing Feedering. Profits for 2020 are expected to be at the level of 2019.

The Company's currency exposure is continuously being assessed; sales and most significant cost items are concentrated in markets and products linked to USD. Customers and procurement agreements are, in all materiality, seen to set off possible foreign exchange risks.

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2019	2018
Gross profit Adminitrative expenses	2	104.742 -24.775	77.327 -27.162
Operating profit Other operating income		79.967 1.353	50.165 2.507
Proft before financial income and expenses Financial income Financial expenses	3	81.320 2.825 -1.616	52.672 1.123 -1.518
Profit before tax Tax on profit for the year	5	82.529 -908	52.277 -1.688
Profit for the year	6	81.621	50.589

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2019	2018
ASSETS		***************************************	***************************************
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7		
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		371	318
		371	318
Investments			***************************************
Deposits	8	109	0
		109	0
Total fixed assets		480	318
Current assets			
Inventories		13.157	16.064
		13.157	16.064
Receivables			
Trade receivables		147.357	81.313
Receivables from group entities		0	19.713
Other receivables		20	149
Corporation tax		0	1
Prepayments	9	4.177	3.810
		151.554	104.986
Cash at bank and in hand		27.708	15.208
Total current assets		192.419	136.258
TOTAL ASSETS		192.899	136.576

Balance sheet

Note	2019	2018
10		
	5.000	5.000
	45.994	18.125
	55.000	25.000
	105.994	48.125
	57.380	66.213
	997	1.012
	28.528	18.508
	0	2.718
	86.905	88.451
	192.899	88.451
	192.899	136.576
		5.000 45.994 55.000 105.994 57.380 997 28.528 0 86.905 192.899

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contribut ed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2019	5.000	18.125	25.000	48.125
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-25.000	-25.000
Other equity movements	0	1.248	0	1.248
Net profit for the year	0	26.621	55.000	81.621
Equity at 31 December 2019	5.000	45.994	55.000	105.994

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Unimed Feeder Services A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK thousands.

Omission of cash flow statements

No cash flow statement has been prepared for the Company with reference to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, as the Company cash flows are included in the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S, Tangen 6 DK-8200 Aarhus N, CVR no. 35 20 59 18.

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.

Exchange adjustments arising on the translation of the opening equity of foreign enterprises and exchange adjustments arising from the translation of the income statements of foreign enterprises at average exchange rates are recognised directly in equity.

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Based here on revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value 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.

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.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and cost of sales.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for management and administration of the Company, 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 Company, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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

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

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

The Company is 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.

The Company is jointly taxed with its Danish Parent Company. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the Parent Company is allocated in proportion to the taxable income (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 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:

Other Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

5 years

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

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

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.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 office buildings non-deductible for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

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.

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 amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Notes

2	Administrative expenses DKK'000	2010	2040
		2019	2018
	Wages and salaries	14.775	17.241
	Pensions	573	681
	Other social security expenses	1.713	1.162
		17.061	19.084
	Average number of full-time employees	40	41
	*Remuneration of the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance the Danish Financial Statements Act.	e with section s	98 B(3) og
3	Financial income		
1000	Interest income from group entities	937	694
	Exchange rate adjustments	1.578	0
	Other interest income	310	429
		2.825	1.123
4	Financial expenses Exchange rate adjustments Other financial expense	1.595 21 1.616	1.350 168 1.518
5	Tax on profit for the year Current tax for the year Deferred tax adjustment for the year	1.012 -104 908	1.016 672 1.688
6	Distribution of profit		
	Extraordinary dividend paid	0	41.208
	Proposed dividend for the year	55.000	25.000
	Retained earnings	26.621	-15.619
		81.621	50.589
			and the same of th

Notes

7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000 Cost at 1 January 2019	and fittings, tools and equip-ment
Additions	141
Disposals	
Cost at 31 December 2019	1.626
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019 Depreciation	1.134 127
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-6
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	1.255
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	371
Other fixed assets investments	
DKK'000	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2019	0
Additions for the year	109

8

DKK 000	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2019	0
Additions for the year	109
Cost at 31 December 2019	109
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	109

Prepayments

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

The share capital consists of 5.000.000 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

Fixtures

11 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The company currently enters into contracts for charter of vessels for periods of up to 5 years.

The charter obligation amounts to DKK 192.1 million at 31 December 2019. (DKK 157.6 million at 31 December 2018)

At the balance sheet date the Company's rent obligations amount to DKK 0.6 million. (DKK 1.7 million at 31 December 2018)

The Company's leasing obligation at the balance sheet date amounts to DKK 0.8 million. (DKK 1.2 million 31 December 2018)

12 Related party disclosures

Unimed Feeder Services A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

C.M. Contempora Ltd., 17 Ifigeneias, 2007 Strovolos, Nicosia, Cyprus

C.M. Contempora Ltd. holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Unimed Feeder Services A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S, Tangen 6 DK-8200 Aarhus N, CVR no. 35 20 59 18 and the consolidated financial statements of DP World PLC, United Arab Emirates, which are the smallest and largest groups, respectively, in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

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

Related party transactions

DKK'000	2019
Sale of services to a related party	73.966
Purchase of services from a related party	-54.630
Total	19.336

Payables to group companies are disclosed in the balance sheet, and interest income from related parties is disclosed in note 3.