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# *Unifeeder A/S*

Tangen 6, DK-8200 Aarhus N

## Annual Report for 2018

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CVR No 11 81 05 43

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
20/5 2019

Mie Letager Kjeldsen  
Chairman of the General  
Meeting



**pwc**

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# Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Unifeeder A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations and of consolidated cash flows for 2018.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 14 May 2019

## Executive Board

Jesper Kristensen  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem  
Chairman

Rashid Abdulla

Ganesh Raj

Anil Mohta

Jesper Kristensen

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Unifeeder A/S

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and of consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Unifeeder A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows ("the Financial Statements").

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

## Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

# Independent Auditor's Report

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

## Management's responsibilities for the 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 as 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 Group's and 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 Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's and the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

## Independent Auditor's Report

- 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 Group's and 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 Group and 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.
- 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.

Aarhus, 14 May 2019

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Michael Nielsson  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne15151

Lars Greve Jensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne32199

## Company Information

### **The Company**

Unifeeder A/S  
Tangen 6  
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR No: 11 81 05 43  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

### **Board of Directors**

Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem, Chairman  
Rashid Abdulla  
Ganesh Raj  
Anil Mohta  
Jesper Kristensen

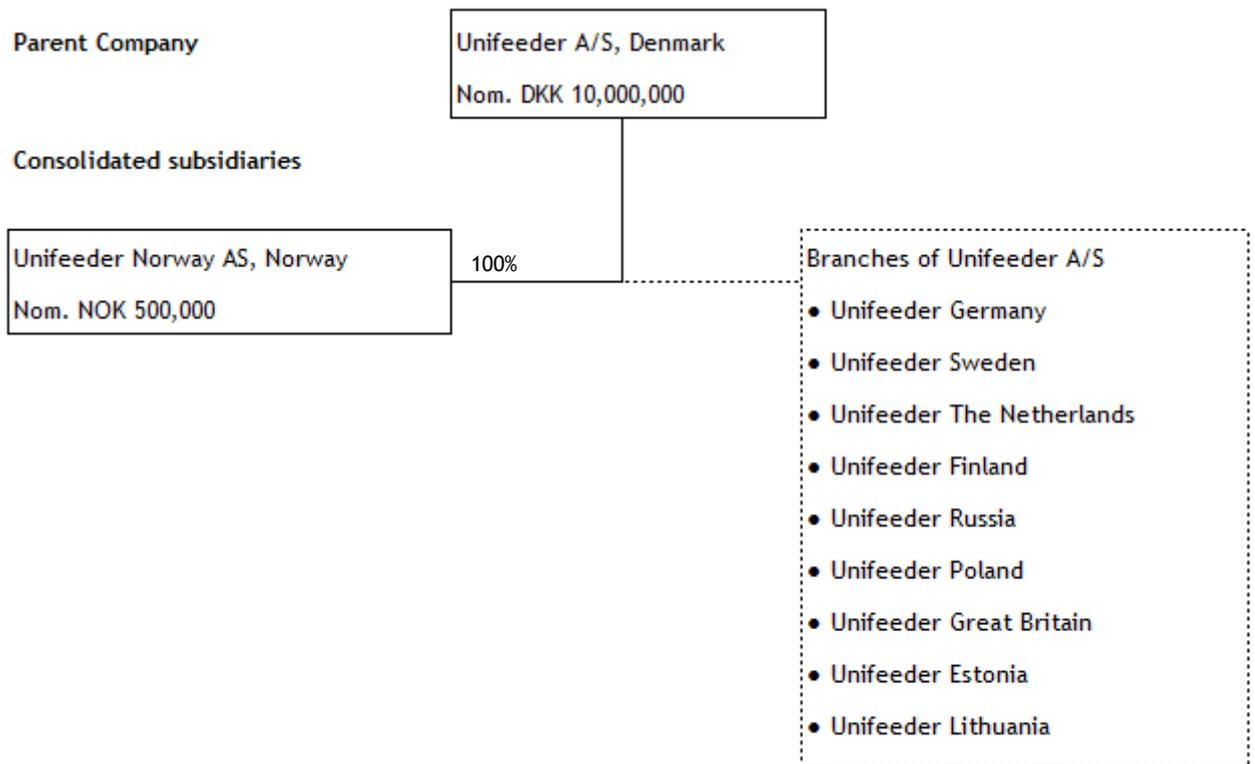
### **Executive Board**

Jesper Kristensen

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Nobelparken  
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1  
DK-8000 Aarhus C

# Group Chart



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

# Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Group is described by the following financial highlights:

	<b>Group</b>				
	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2016 TDKK	2015 TDKK	2014 TDKK
<b>Key figures</b>					
<b>Profit/loss</b>					
Revenue	3.215.962	3.051.185	2.626.233	2.622.250	3.140.169
EBITDA	267.002	200.616	113.809	90.478	250.242
EBITDA adjusted for special items *)	292.457	258.794	139.812	119.295	270.056
Operating profit/loss	211.164	155.797	75.360	61.425	220.099
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	225.825	163.999	81.656	64.531	222.686
Net financials	-3.479	-147	-7.036	23.735	1.942
Profit/loss before tax	222.346	163.852	74.620	88.266	224.628
Net profit/loss for the year	221.262	162.910	73.207	83.266	220.875
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Equity	560.421	487.206	425.151	501.889	568.783
Invest in property, plant and equipment	2.551	1.759	1.448	1.024	2.005
Current assets	895.485	708.694	608.824	571.714	735.730
Short-term debt	657.878	567.897	553.187	431.394	514.118
Balance sheet total	1.226.300	1.063.584	988.561	943.343	1.092.402
<b>Ratios</b>					
Profit margin	7,0%	5,4%	3,1%	2,5%	7,1%
Return on assets	18,4%	15,4%	8,3%	6,8%	20,4%
Return on equity	42,2%	35,7%	15,8%	15,6%	44,5%
Liquidity on equity	136,1%	124,8%	110,1%	132,5%	143,1%
Solvency ratio	45,7%	45,8%	43,0%	53,2%	52,1%

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

## Management's Review

Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements of Unifeeder A/S for 2018 has 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.

Unifeeder's main activities are international freight transport services such as Container Feeder Services and Shortsea Services. Unifeeder's asset light and agile business model has not changed during 2018.

2018 was a year influenced by the macroeconomic uncertainties with high focus on trade restrictions and corresponding general slowdown in growth. As a consequence, volatility in output volumes has increased. With the strong economic rationale behind outsourcing to handle these dynamics Unifeeder has strengthen its position in the feeder market. For Shortsea the volumes finished strong in 2018 and saw growth compared to the previous year.

Further to the above, Unifeeder has in 2018 continued to build closer cooperations with deep sea lines basis the flexibility and strengths of outsourced feedering. There seems to be an increased focus on taking a more holistic / total cost of operations view on how to secure appropriate connectivity to/from outports. It is therefore of great importance to maintain a strong focus on delivering such solutions to the customers. A number of important ports and terminals were – throughout the year - affected by congestion and other disturbances, complicating the overall production environment.

Despite the Shortsea product again in 2018 being affected by congestion in different ports, the year saw stable Shortsea volume growth. This is possible due to the continued development of successful relations with Europe's large international production companies.

A strong Shortsea business unit together with the feeder activities, continue to imply a balanced business model for Unifeeder.

Full year reported EBITDA amounted to DKK 267m 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 here fore amounts to DKK 307m. The 2018 result is considered satisfactory.

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

For 2019, the overall market is expected to remain flat. Therefore a continued focus in feeder on advocating the advantages of outsourcing will remain important. The Shortsea business unit will continue to build on and drive the conversion from road to sea and thereby grow compared to the level of 2018. Profits for 2019 are expected to be at the level of 2018.

# Management's Review

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

## Unifeeder's Social Responsibility (CSR)

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

The business model for Unifeeder is described in the management's review page 8.

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

### 1. Reducing environmental impact

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Ethical Business Conduct including Human Rights

It is important for Unifeeder to be a trustworthy and serious partner in all circumstances and towards all stakeholders. Unifeeder therefore strives to be a responsible and positive contributor to both the local and the international community. Relevant laws and regulations, including applicable environmental conventions, anti-bribery laws must be adhered to, and employees, customers and suppliers must be

## Management's Review

treated with respect. Unifeeder respects human rights and the cultural, religious and political traditions and systems of the countries that are served, just as Unifeeder distance themselves from all forms of discrimination based on geographical origin, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation or the like.

### **Ref 1: Reducing environmental impact**

As mentioned above, Unifeeder's focus has been on fuel consumption, and in 2018 we have concentrated on the following daily optimization of consumption.

The initiatives have been:

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

### **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.

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.

In 2018 we performed a major upgrade of the present office facilities including all new furniture to further enhance the well-being and working conditions.

### **Ref 3: Ethical Business Conduct including Human Rights**

To guide the employees in dealing with ethical business practices, Unifeeder has a standing Code of Conduct which sets out how employees are expected to act in relation to customers, suppliers, competitors and the world in general. The Code of Conduct is distributed to all employees. Also in 2018, an external version has been distributed to Unifeeder's business partners and made available to all interested parties on the individual companies' website.

Unifeeder will work within the laws and regulations of each country and managers, sales staff and other relevant staff are trained in competition law and they have signed that they

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

# Management's Review

Unifeeder has created a whistle blower system for employees and business partners should they suspect a breach of the guidelines. No requests have been submitted in 2018.

## **The main achievements in 2018:**

Fuel consumption:

- Establishment of a tool to ensure that we identify when vessels are not choosing the most direct route
- Use of LNG as fuel. Late 2017, Unifeeder chartered the World's first feeder retrofit to burn LNG instead of bunker oil.
- Use of data from trim optimizer. Unifeeder has for some years had trim optimizing software on board two vessels. The software has result in savings on the vessels in question and has simultaneous gathered data which is now being used to trim sister vessels.

Adjusted for change in vessel size, the average consumption of bunker measured in kg/nautical mile increased by 4,2% compared to 2017. This was mainly caused by high idle time in Rotterdam.

A target of 2.7% reduction in bunker consumption kg/nautical mile has been agreed for 2019.

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

Unifeeder has a full Legal Compliance Program implemented for Unifeeder. 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 Unifeeder and the external covers any business partners of Unifeeder and both include compliance with Human Rights, cultural differences, anti-bribery laws etc. The anti-trust program is frequently revisited when needed whereby e.g. new projects are controlled. Unifeeder has a Data Protection Policy in place.

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

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

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

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

# Management's Review

quality of our screenings.

## Risk assessment

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

**Employee well-being:** They employees are as stated above a cornerstone to our success. Unifeeder 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 Unifeeder's competitiveness.

**Business Ethics including Human Rights:** Compliance with business ethics is crucial for the lawful performance of services provided by Unifeeder but it is also increasingly important when dealing with global customers who put more and more emphasis on the ethical dealings of business partners – and often with demands exceeding what is lawfully required. We continue to keep focus on and constantly improving it our business ethics thereby making sure the competitiveness of Unifeeder is upheld.

## Policy – equal opportunities

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

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

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

The members of the board are appointed by Unifeeder's shareholders at the general assembly. As and when the board nominates new candidates, the board will include gender as a parameter. When appointing candidates to Unifeeder's board, it is, however, important that the members represent professional competencies which are relevant for Unifeeder's activities within feeder and short sea. Finding the member with the right qualifications will always take priority over gender. In 2018 all members of the board were exchanged following a change in ownership of Unifeeder, however, no increase in female members of the board was achieved.

## **Management's Review**

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

We continue to have candidates of both gender when recruiting for new management positions, just as we consider women when making career and succession planning. Both steps are done without compromising on the qualifications needed to hold the position in question. No change in the gender composition of the management group has been registered in 2018.

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	Group		Parent	
		2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
<b>Revenue</b>	1	<b>3.215.962</b>	<b>3.051.185</b>	<b>3.215.111</b>	<b>3.006.480</b>
Cost of sales		-2.724.625	-2.643.754	-2.729.282	-2.605.694
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>491.337</b>	<b>407.431</b>	<b>485.829</b>	<b>400.786</b>
Administrative expenses	2	-280.173	-251.634	-275.790	-245.705
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>211.164</b>	<b>155.797</b>	<b>210.039</b>	<b>155.081</b>
Other operating income		14.661	9.174	15.274	9.726
Other operating expenses		0	-972	0	-972
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>225.825</b>	<b>163.999</b>	<b>225.313</b>	<b>163.835</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	0	406	-140
Financial income	3	533	777	537	794
Financial expenses	4	-4.012	-924	-4.003	-937
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>222.346</b>	<b>163.852</b>	<b>222.253</b>	<b>163.552</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-1.084	-942	-991	-642
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>221.262</b>	<b>162.910</b>	<b>221.262</b>	<b>162.910</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	200.000	150.000	200.000	150.000
Other statutory reserves	581	0	581	0
Retained earnings	20.681	12.910	20.681	12.910
	<b>221.262</b>	<b>162.910</b>	<b>221.262</b>	<b>162.910</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	Group		Parent	
		2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Software		23.726	23.145	23.726	23.145
Goodwill		300.065	324.782	300.065	324.782
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>323.791</b>	<b>347.927</b>	<b>323.791</b>	<b>347.927</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		5.441	5.556	5.414	5.553
Building on leased land		0	0	0	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.441</b>	<b>5.556</b>	<b>5.414</b>	<b>5.553</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	8	0	0	980	675
Investments in associates	9	44	0	44	0
Deposits	10	1.539	1.407	1.539	1.407
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>1.583</b>	<b>1.407</b>	<b>2.563</b>	<b>2.082</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>330.815</b>	<b>354.890</b>	<b>331.768</b>	<b>355.562</b>
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>33.992</b>	<b>34.378</b>	<b>33.992</b>	<b>34.378</b>
Trade receivables		352.433	319.885	351.886	318.749
Receivables from group enterprises		257.869	2.853	257.867	1.981
Other receivables		12.204	10.962	12.201	11.057
Deferred tax asset		0	3	0	2
Prepayments	11	30.516	10.157	31.183	10.090
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>653.022</b>	<b>343.860</b>	<b>653.137</b>	<b>341.879</b>
<b>Current asset investments</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>208.471</b>	<b>330.437</b>	<b>206.495</b>	<b>329.194</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>895.485</b>	<b>708.694</b>	<b>893.624</b>	<b>705.470</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>1.226.300</b>	<b>1.063.584</b>	<b>1.225.392</b>	<b>1.061.032</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	Group		Parent	
		2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Share capital		10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Reserve for development costs		23.726	0	23.726	0
Retained earnings		326.695	327.184	326.695	327.184
Proposed dividend for the year		200.000	150.000	200.000	150.000
<b>Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company</b>		<b>560.421</b>	<b>487.184</b>	<b>560.421</b>	<b>487.184</b>
Minority interests		0	22	0	0
<b>Equity</b>	12	<b>560.421</b>	<b>487.206</b>	<b>560.421</b>	<b>487.184</b>
Provision for deferred tax		119	115	3	0
Other provisions	14	7.883	8.481	7.764	8.363
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>8.002</b>	<b>8.596</b>	<b>7.767</b>	<b>8.363</b>
Trade payables		389.335	392.307	388.804	389.572
Payables to group enterprises		209.466	81.369	209.458	82.079
Corporation tax		692	1.002	602	1.051
Other payables		46.020	55.616	45.976	55.295
Deferred income		12.364	37.488	12.364	37.488
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>657.877</b>	<b>567.782</b>	<b>657.204</b>	<b>565.485</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>657.877</b>	<b>567.782</b>	<b>657.204</b>	<b>565.485</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>1.226.300</b>	<b>1.063.584</b>	<b>1.225.392</b>	<b>1.061.032</b>
Subsequent events	20				
Distribution of profit	13				
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	17				
Related parties transactions	18				
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	19				
Accounting Policies	21				

## Statement of Changes in Equity

### Group

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Equity excl. minority interests	Minority interests	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	10.000	23.145	304.039	150.000	487.184	22	487.206
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-150.000	-150.000	0	-150.000
Other equity movements	0	0	1.975	0	1.975	-22	1.953
Development costs for the year	0	581	0	0	581	0	581
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	20.681	200.000	220.681	0	220.681
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>23.726</b>	<b>326.695</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>560.421</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560.421</b>

### Parent

Equity at 1 January	10.000	23.145	304.039	150.000	487.184	0	487.184
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-150.000	-150.000	0	-150.000
Other equity movements	0	0	1.975	0	1.975	0	1.975
Development costs for the year	0	581	0	0	581	0	581
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	20.681	200.000	220.681	0	220.681
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>10.000</b>	<b>23.726</b>	<b>326.695</b>	<b>200.000</b>	<b>560.421</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>560.421</b>

## Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	Group	
		2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
Net profit/loss for the year		221.262	162.910
Adjustments	15	47.200	35.559
Change in working capital	16	-91.454	81.414
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>177.008</b>	<b>279.883</b>
Financial income		533	777
Financial expenses		-4.012	-924
<b>Cash flows from ordinary activities</b>		<b>173.529</b>	<b>279.736</b>
Corporation tax paid		-1.386	-2.366
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>172.143</b>	<b>277.370</b>
Purchase of intangible assets		-14.568	-27.738
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-2.551	-1.759
Fixed asset investments made etc		-217	-804
Sale of property, plant and equipment		127	325
Sale of fixed asset investments etc		0	18
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>-17.209</b>	<b>-29.958</b>
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		-126.919	-50.738
Dividend paid		-150.000	-100.000
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>-276.919</b>	<b>-150.738</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-121.985</b>	<b>96.674</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		330.456	233.782
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>208.471</b>	<b>330.456</b>
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		208.471	330.456
Current asset investments		0	0
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>208.471</b>	<b>330.456</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 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 only take place in Northern Europe.

	Group	
	2018	2017
<b>Business activities</b>		
Feeder Service	66%	62%
Shortsea Service	34%	38%
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

	Group		Parent	
	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
<b>2 Staff</b>				
Wages and Salaries	129.671	122.340	127.433	118.783
Pensions	6.754	7.153	6.281	6.829
Other social security expenses	11.704	10.270	11.704	10.270
Remuneration to the executive board and the board of Directors	5.019	2.829	5.019	2.829
	<b>153.148</b>	<b>142.592</b>	<b>150.437</b>	<b>138.711</b>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>

The warrant program for Executive Board and Board of Directors, have been terminated in december 2018. There have been no cost to the warrant program in 2018.

As at 31 December 2017 the Executive Board and the Board of Directors had bought warrants amounting to 2.3% of the shares in the Danish Group controlled by Nordic Capital Fund VIII. The warrants were issued at market price at the date of issue and as a result, cost of the warrants were not included in the income statement of the company. The value of the warrants was effected by the development in EBITDA and the agreed hurdle rate.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent	
	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK	2018 TDKK	2017 TDKK
<b>3 Financial income</b>				
Interest received from group enterprises	0	0	4	1
Other financial income	533	777	533	793
	<b>533</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>794</b>
<b>4 Financial expenses</b>				
Interest paid to group enterprises	3.800	0	3.800	5
Other financial expenses	212	924	203	932
	<b>4.012</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>4.003</b>	<b>937</b>
<b>5 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>				
Current tax for the year	1.726	2.154	1.634	1.853
Deferred tax for the year	-5	0	-5	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-637	-1.212	-638	-1.211
	<b>1.084</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>642</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 Intangible assets

### Group

	Software TDKK	Goodwill TDKK
Cost at 1 January	64.249	440.154
Additions for the year	14.568	0
Disposals for the year	-490	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>78.327</u>	<u>440.154</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	41.104	115.374
Amortisation for the year	13.987	24.715
Impairment and amortisation of sold assets for the year	-490	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>54.601</u>	<u>140.089</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>23.726</u></b>	<b><u>300.065</u></b>

### Parent

	Software TDKK	Goodwill TDKK
Cost at 1 January	64.249	440.156
Exchange adjustment	0	-2
Additions for the year	14.568	0
Disposals for the year	-490	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>78.327</u>	<u>440.154</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	41.104	115.374
Amortisation for the year	13.987	24.715
Impairment and amortisation of sold assets for the year	-490	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>54.601</u>	<u>140.089</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>23.726</u></b>	<b><u>300.065</u></b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Property, plant and equipment

### Group

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Building on leased land
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	20.836	17.186
Exchange adjustment	-186	0
Additions for the year	2.551	0
Disposals for the year	-5.274	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>17.927</u>	<u>17.186</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	15.280	17.186
Exchange adjustment	-126	0
Depreciation for the year	2.479	0
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-5.147	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>12.486</u>	<u>17.186</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<u><b>5.441</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

### Parent

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Building on leased land
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	20.837	17.186
Exchange adjustment	-184	0
Additions for the year	2.514	0
Disposals for the year	-5.273	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>17.894</u>	<u>17.186</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	15.284	17.186
Exchange adjustment	-125	0
Depreciation for the year	2.468	0
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-5.147	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>12.480</u>	<u>17.186</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>5.414</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>

### Parent

## 8 Investments in subsidiaries

	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	121.582	121.450
Exchange adjustment	130	132
Disposals for the year	-121.043	0
Transfers for the year	-80	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>589</u>	<u>121.582</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	-120.907	-119.289
Exchange adjustment	-149	-208
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-133
Dividend to the Parent Company	-8	-1.277
Other adjustments	121.441	0
Transfers for the year	14	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>391</u>	<u>-120.907</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>980</u></b>	<b><u>675</u></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
Unifeeder Norway AS	Norway	100%
IMCL Holdings Ltd. (liquidated in 2018)	Cyprus	100%
Unifeeder General Partner ApS in liquidation	Denmark	100%

### 9 Investments in associates

	<b>Group</b>	<b>Parent</b>
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	0	0
Transfers for the year	53	53
Cost at 31 December	53	53
Transfers for the year	-9	-9
Value adjustments at 31 December	-9	-9
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
Baltic Operational JV ApS	Denmark	66%

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 10 Other fixed asset investments

	<u>Group</u>	<u>Parent</u>
	Deposits	Deposits
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1.406	1.406
Exchange adjustment	-84	-84
Additions for the year	217	217
Cost at 31 December	<u>1.539</u>	<u>1.539</u>
Impairment losses at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>1.539</u></b>	<b><u>1.539</u></b>

## 11 Prepayments

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

## 12 Equity

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

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

## 13 Distribution of profit

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Parent</u>	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed dividend for the year	200.000	150.000	200.000	150.000
Other statutory reserves	581	0	581	0
Retained earnings	20.681	12.910	20.681	12.910
	<b><u>221.262</u></b>	<b><u>162.910</u></b>	<b><u>221.262</u></b>	<b><u>162.910</u></b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 14 Other provisions

Provisions consist of provisions for expected costs to claims, pensions and re-establishment costs.

	Group	
	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>15 Cash flow statement - adjustments</b>		
Financial income	-533	-777
Financial expenses	4.012	924
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	41.183	36.640
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1.084	942
Other adjustments	1.454	-2.170
	<b>47.200</b>	<b>35.559</b>

## 16 Cash flow statement - change in working capital

Change in inventories	386	-7.317
Change in receivables	-54.149	-13.928
Change in short-term debt	-37.691	102.659
	<b>-91.454</b>	<b>81.414</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 17 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Rental and lease obligations

At the balance sheet date the Group's rent obligations amount to DKK 27.3m.  
The Group's leasing obligation at the balance sheet date amounts to DKK 3.9m.

### Other contingent liabilities

At the balance sheet date the Group's issued guarantees amount to DKK 0.8m.

The Group currently enters into contracts for charter of vessels for periods of up to 5 years. The charterobligation amounts to DKK 169.7m at 31 December 2018.

## 18 Related parties transactions

The Company have not disclosed transaction with fully owned subsidiaries in accordance with section 98 (c)(3).

The Company have no transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## 19 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

### PricewaterhouseCoopers

	Group	
	2018	2017
	TDKK	TDKK
Audit fee	588	554
Other assurance services	85	71
Tax advisory services	764	408
Non-audit services	1.349	951
	<b>2.786</b>	<b>1.984</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 20 Subsequent events

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Unifeeder A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The Company have pre-implemented the change in the Danish Financial Statements Act as of 20. december 2018 to § 99 b regarding "target figures" for the underrepresented sex for the Group. The change have no effect on profit/loss or equity. The accounting policies applied besides the mentioned, have remain unchanged from last year.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in DKK thousands.

### 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.

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.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Basis of consolidation

The Annual Report comprises the Parent Company, Unifeeder A/S, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company, Unicorn ApS (Aarhus, Denmark) and for the ultimate parent company Dubai World Corporation (Dubai, United Arab Emirates). Financial-reports/annual-report can be found online at, [www.dpworld.com/investors/financials-and-Presentations/financial-reports/annual-reports](http://www.dpworld.com/investors/financials-and-Presentations/financial-reports/annual-reports). The following enterprises exercise control as parent companies pursuant to section 98c(5) of the Danish Financial Statements Act: Unicorn ApS (Aarhus, Denmark), Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 A/S (Aarhus, Denmark), Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S (Aarhus, Denmark), DP World Investments B.V. (Rotterdam, Netherlands), DP World Ports Cooperatieve (Rotterdam, Netherland), DP World FZE, Thunder FZE (Dubai, United Arab Emirates), DP World PLC, Port & Free Zone World FZE (Dubai, United Arab Emirates) and Dubai World Corporation( ultimate parent company), (Dubai, United Arab Emirates).

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On acquisition of subsidiaries, the difference between cost and net asset value of the enterprise acquired is determined at the date of acquisition after the individual assets and liabilities having been adjusted to fair value (the purchase method). This includes allowing for any restructuring provisions determined in relation to the enterprise acquired. Any remaining positive differences are recognised in intangible assets in the balance sheet as goodwill, which is amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Any remaining negative differences are recognised in deferred income in the balance sheet as negative goodwill. Amounts attributable to expected losses or expenses are recognised as income in the income statement as the affairs and conditions to which the amounts relate materialise. Negative goodwill not related to expected losses or expenses is recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of non-monetary assets in the income statement over the average useful life of the non-monetary assets.

Positive and negative differences from enterprises acquired may, due to changes to the recognition and measurement of net assets, be adjusted until the end of the financial year following the year of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

in amortisation already made.

Amortisation of goodwill is allocated in the Consolidated Financial Statements to the operations to which goodwill is related.

### Leases

Leases relating to property, plant and equipment in terms of which all the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the group enterprises (operating leases) are recognised in the income statement as the lease payments accrue.

Leases relating to property, plant and equipment in terms of which the individual group enterprises assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the fair value of the leased asset if available. Alternatively, and if lower, the net present value of the future lease payments at the time of acquisition is applied computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an approximated value as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as the other property, plant and equipment of the Group.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

### Translation policies

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

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

The income statements of the Group's foreign subsidiaries and associates are translated at average exchange rates, whereas the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Deferred income (liabilities and equity)", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

### Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

## Income Statement

### Revenue

The Group'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.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises variable costs by way of costs related to vessels and containers as well as other transport costs.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

### **Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc.

### **Other operating income and expenses**

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Group, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates**

The items “Income from investments in subsidiaries” and “Income from investments in associates” in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, financial expenses in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments, realised and unrealised price adjustments of securities as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

### **Company tax and deferred tax**

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

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

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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).

## Balance Sheet

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation or at a lower recoverable amount.

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. Management has evaluated useful life on the individual business areas based on the strategic purposes for acquiring the enterprises and based on the market position and earnings profile of these. Based on this the amortisation period is 20 years.

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

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

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

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

Buildings on leased land	20 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

Profit and loss on the sale of fixed assets is recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" and "Other operating expenses".

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

### **Investments in subsidiaries and associates**

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The items "Investments in subsidiaries" and "Investments in associates" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of any remaining value of positive differences (goodwill) and deduction of any remaining value of negative differences (negative goodwill).

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries and the associates.

Subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are measured at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions. An independent assessment of any receivables from these enterprises is made.

Profit or loss upon disposal or winding-up of subsidiaries is calculated as the difference between the

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

selling price or the winding-up proceeds and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale and expected expenses for sale or winding-up. The profit or loss is recognised in the income statement.

### **Bunker inventories**

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

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of nominal value and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made.

### **Prepayments**

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

### **Current asset 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**

#### ***Dividend***

Dividend is recognized as a commitment at the date of approval at the annual general meeting. Dividend, which is expected to be declared for the year, is shown as a separate item under equity.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Group has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

### **Financial debts**

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value. Onerous contracts that were concluded in prior years in which the service is delivered within i year are classified under short-term debt.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Prepayments and deferred income

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses in respect of subsequent financial years, including fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments with positive fair values.

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years and fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments with negative fair values.

## Cash Flow Statement

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

### Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions as well as changes to working capital, interest received and paid, amounts paid in respect of extraordinary items and corporation tax paid. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

### Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

### Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt, cash flow related to changes in payables to and receivables from group enterprises as well as payments of dividend to shareholders.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand" and "Current asset investments". "Current asset investments" consist of short-term securities with an insignificant risk of value changes that can readily be turned into cash.

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Financial Highlights

#### Explanation of financial ratios

Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Liquidity on equity	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short-term debt}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$