Unifeeder A/S

Tangen 6
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no. 11 81 05 43

Annual report 2022

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

on ______________________________ 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 Unifeeder A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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 2022 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 2022.

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, 6 March 2023
Executive Board:

Jesper Kristensen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Yuvraj Narayan Chairman	Michael Mahesh Bhaskaran	Rashid Abdulla

Jesper Kristensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Unifeeder A/S

Opinion

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 2022 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 2022 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 2022 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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.

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.

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, 6 March 2023
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Steffen S. Hansen State Authorised Public Accountant mne32737	Katrine Gybel State Authorised Public Accountant mne45848

Management's review

Company details

Unifeeder A/S
Tangen 6
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR no.	11 81 05 43
Registered office:	Aarhus
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Yuvraj Narayan, Chairman
Michael Mahesh Bhaskaran
Rashid Abdulla
Jesper Kristensen

Executive Board

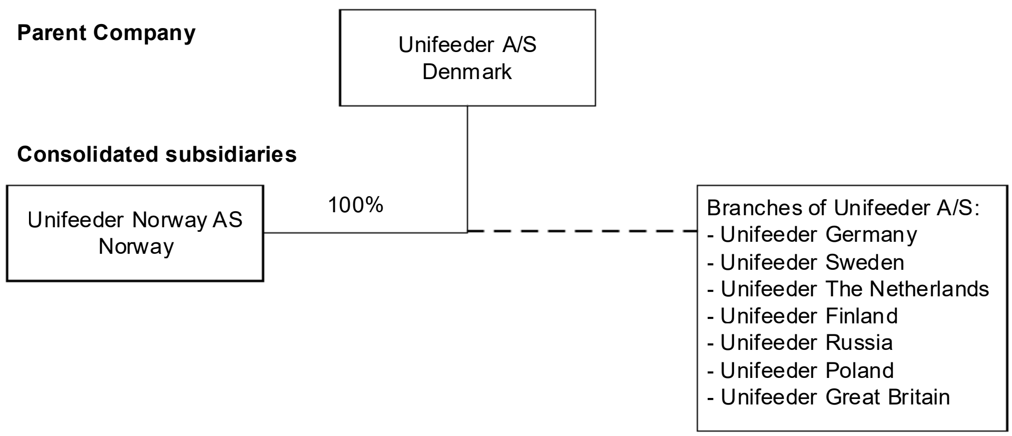
Jesper Kristensen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Frederiks Plads 42, 7.
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Management's review

Group chart



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

Management's review

Financial highlights for the Group

DKK'000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenue	6,206,211	4,050,668	3,033,597	3,252,321	3,215,962
EBITDA	978,643	338,270	300,743	308,915	267,002
EBITDA adjusted for special items*)	1,243,380	465,726	338,672	328,654	307,140
Operating profit	926,042	290,624	252,931	256,342	211,164
Profit before financial income and expenses	940,563	302,675	266,020	269,878	225,825
Net financials	-8,292	2,679	3,645	750	-3,479
Profit for the year	965,904	301,176	262,519	267,171	221,262
Equity	1,723,853	764,607	644,497	626,314	560,421
Investments in property, plant and equipment	2,458	153	945	776	2,551
Current assets	2,113,361	1,071,015	823,838	775,210	895,485
Current liabilities	731,048	644,188	454,295	447,140	657,877
Total assets	2,477,897	1,412,047	1,101,628	1,076,334	1,226,300
Cash flows from operating activities	620,655	162,776	329,917	237,276	172,143
Cash flows from investing activities	-26,035	-102,435	-11,583	-9,307	-17,209
Cash flows from financing activities	-371,648	22,273	-377,957	-235,979	-276,919
Total cash flows	222,972	82,615	-59,623	-8,010	-121,985
Profit margin	15.2%	7.5%	8.3%	8.3%	7.0%
Return on assets	38,0%	21.4%	24.1%	25.1%	18.4%
Solvency ratio	69.6%	54.2%	58.5%	58.2%	45.7%
Return on equity	77.6%	42.8%	41.3%	45.0%	42.2%
Liquidity ratio	289.1%	165.4%	181.3%	173.4%	136.1%
Average number of full-time employees	273	270	281	333	322

*) EBITDA adjusted for special items: EBITDA being adjusted for restructuring costs, non-recurring items and delays in bunker adjustment mechanisms. Comparison figures are adjusted to reflect calculation method used for 2022.

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Management's review

Operating review

The consolidated and parent company financial statements of Unifeeder A/S for 2022 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class C large entities.

The consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies as last year.

The Group's principal activities

Unifeeder's principal 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 2022.

Development in activities and financial position

2022 was another extraordinary year for the Unifeeder Group.

In the first half of the year, we were impacted by the continued effects of the global pandemic as well as the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Russia has traditionally made up 15-20% of our North European volumes; we currently do not service this market. In the Mediterranean, we experienced strong insourcing pressure, which combined with a gradually weaker market explain why volumes decreased 3% year-on-year.

As congestion eased up, the market for tonnage cooled off and time charter and spot freight rates came under pressure. At the same time, higher energy prices and general inflation spurred increasing cost pressure and squeezed margins. Throughout the year, we adjusted our carrying capacity to match underlying volumes and managed to keep utilisation at a satisfactory level.

To strengthen our value proposition towards beneficial cargo owners, we have formed an agreement-based joint venture with our sister company, P&O Ferrymasters. We have a joint go-to-market platform under the P&O Ferrymasters name and have discontinued the Unifeeder Shortsea brand. The co-operation will deepen during 2023 when we will also further integrate our back-end operations.

Full-year reported EBITDA was DKK 979 million and significantly higher than last year and expectations for 2022 despite delays in bunker adjustment mechanisms amounting to DKK -178 million and one-off non-recurring items of DKK -86 million. The underlying 2022 results were extraordinarily strong.

Working capital increased during the year due to sister company receivables, however customer payment performance improved.

Outlook

In 2023, market conditions will be much less supportive than in 2022. We expect underlying profits for 2023 significantly below the level of 2022, but still satisfactory. The Group will continue advocating the known advantages of feeder outsourcing, and furthermore the Shortsea business will continue to build on and drive the conversion from road to sea especially with BCOs and through this grow further as part of the joint venture with P&O Ferrymasters.

The Group expects to enjoy positive liquidity in 2023 as well. 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 material respects, 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.

Management's review

Operating review

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 on page 9.

For the Group, our overall 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:

Reducing environmental impact

As a logistic provider we acknowledge having a significant impact on the environment, especially through carbon emissions from the bunker consumption of the vessels operated by the Group, which is estimated to contribute approximately 90% of total carbon emissions.

We have set a target of becoming carbon neutral by 2040 and reach net-zero emissions by 2050. In order to achieve the long-term targets, new green fuels must be developed, which require a significant volume of renewable energy from e.g. wind or solar energy. The logistic industry is dependent on the development and scaling up of the carbon neutral fuels and infrastructure around these, and therefore we, as a member of Maersk Mc-Kinney Moeller Centre Zero Carbon Shipping, are active in the support of the development as well as participating in the work of enabling green corridors.

As the carbon neutral fuels are not available at a scale for commercial use, we have separated our decarbonisation strategy into three stages:

The Group's fuel and emission goals are:

- Short term:

  The most effective carbon reduction factor is by using less fuel per transported TEU-mile. We focus our efforts on designing effective networks where utilisation of the vessels is high, digitalising operations, implementing efficiency enhancing modifications to the vessels and increasing the use of biofuel, electricity and potentially LNG

- Medium term:

  Focus for this period will additionally be increased use of biofuels and use of carbon-neutral methanol and methane fuels

- Long term:

  Heading towards full use of green fuel, where we expect ammonia to be the dominant fuel of the future.

To execute the strategy, the Group must make a continuous investment in retrofits and new vessels, which will be performed in partnership with the owners in the charter market.

Management's review

Operating review

Employee well-being and working conditions

Employees are changing their perceptions of good work life. Organisations and leaders are expected to be interested in the well-being and health of their employees, and therefore employee well-being is a vital piece of the Group's People strategy.

Being operators first and foremost, the Group recognises that our employees are a cornerstone to our success as a large portion of our profitability hinges on micro-decisions made daily by our people throughout the organisation.

In order to create an environment to uphold this performance driver, we highly depend on psychological empowerment and intrinsic engagement with each individual employee. Well-being becomes a precursor of self-mobilisation, motivation and capability to act and is viewed by the Group as main driver of our competitiveness.

The Group believes that consistency and predictability in regard to employees experiencing that the workplace cares are vital. The Group uses uniform and thorough on-boarding to secure the foundation for our employees feeling well-integrated and strong People Development Dialogues as a systematic way of driving learning for our employees. Together these processes address two critical retention, engagement and performance factors: recognition and development of our talented employees.

The Group measures well-being through employee engagement surveys, spot health checks and work environment analysis.

Furthermore, equal opportunities and focus on diversity remains integrated parts of the Group's policy for employee well-being and working conditions.

The Group works to secure a diverse distribution of gender, nationality, age, sexual orientation and other factors and remains in the forefront of gender balance within our industry.

Ethical business conduct including human rights

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 distances itself from all forms of discrimination based on geographical origin, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation or the like.

The Group wants to ensure compliance with applicable ethical business conducts and regulatory requirements in all geographies where we provide our services.

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, and any new employees receive thorough training in the principles of the Code of Conduct. As in previous years, an external version was distributed to the Group's business partners in 2022 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 by completing mandatory training, they prove that they:

- understand the rules and the consequences for the Group if the rules are not complied with
- confirmed that they will comply with the rules at all times.

Management's review

Operating review

The Group has a fraud policy in place for all employees which creates awareness of fraud risks and how to deal with them.

The Group also has a whistleblowing hotline in place for employees and business partners should they suspect a breach of the guidelines. No requests were submitted in 2022.

The Group maintains a strict anti-corruption programme obligating all employees of the Group to keep a firm focus on minimising 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 organisations 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 closely monitor the Group's compliance with anti-corruption laws and make sure the risks are managed.

The activities performed via MACN and the Danish Shipping Association which the Group takes 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.

The Group has implemented a full Legal Compliance Programme. The programme includes policies regarding Anti-Trust, Anti-Bribery and Corruption, Trade Sanctions, Whistleblowing, Fraud, Data Protection Policy 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 programme is frequently revisited when needed whereby e.g. new projects are controlled. In addition, there is a project specific anti-trust policy in place incl. stakeholder management. The Group has a Data Protection Policy in place.

All employees must complete a mandatory training in all parts of the full compliance program, including among others, procedures for “Anti-Bribery, “Sanctions and Export Control”. The training is mandatory during on-boarding and awareness training and campaigns are made annually on relevant topics.

The Group's compliance organisation is led by the Group Chief Legal Officer, who is in charge of running and developing the procedures and processes within this area.

The Group wants to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements in all geographies where we provide our services. The compliance programme addresses relevant issues for the Group. Where possible we use automated, well-proven compliance tools, and any incident is handled immediately and reported to 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 sanction's lists and thereby ensuring the highest quality of our screenings.

Risk assessment

The pathway to decarbonising the shipping industry is requiring a massive amount of investment both in new vessels capable of burning the new fuels and production of clean energy produced from renewable energy sources but also in the very needed infrastructure of the new fuels.

It is our assessment that the development of the vessels and the engines will be achieved, however development of the fuels and infrastructure at sufficient scale will be the decisive factor. Furthermore, we see the implementation of a global scheme of carbon tax as an important enabler of the transition away from carbon fuels.

Management's review

Operating review

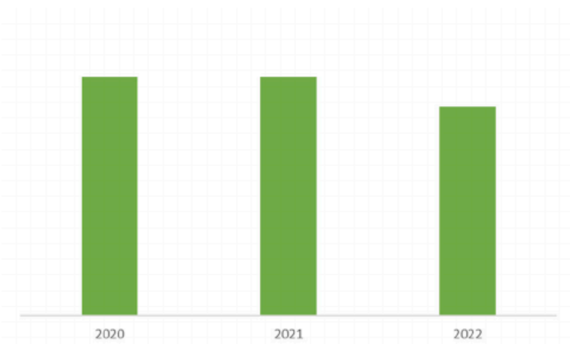
Main achievements in 2022

Throughout 2022, the Group managed to secure relative high utilisation of the regional networks, however at the same time facing congestion in many ports, resulting in a low port productivity and thereby excessive fuel consumption during port stays and sea legs due to lost time.

During the year, the Group deployed the ZeroNorth platform, assisting the optimisation of voyage planning by taking e.g. weather routing into the intelligence of the optimisation software. Furthermore, fuel consumption optimisation software has been successfully installed on vessels, and the roll-out will continue during 2023.

The use of biofuel increased in 2022 whereas the consumption of LNG as a fuel has decreased due to adverse price development in the fuel.

Over the last years, the development of the CO2 emissions per transported TEU-mile has been positive due to the above-mentioned optimisation of operations and use of fuel types with lower emissions.



Emissions per transported TEU-mile: Actual emissions from the bunker consumption on own operated vessels divided by number containers transported (measured by TEU) times the distance from port of load to port of discharge.

The improvement seen in 2022 was achieved despite adverse conditions in the ports, where severe congestion has delayed the operations in terminals resulting in abnormal bunker consumption during waiting time and subsequently sea passages.

Four new vessels have been long-time chartered and are expected to enter the fleet during 2023 and 2024. The vessels are dual-fuel ready and have significantly increased fuel effectivity compared to comparable vessels in the fleet. The support of next generation vessels will continue over the coming years.

During 2022, the Group set up a dedicated decarbonisation team, formulated a clear decarbonisation strategy and pathway and accelerated decarbonisation efforts of the Group.

During the year, an overview of carbon emissions was established, which provides a clear foundation for the reduction efforts in scopes 1, 2 and 3.

The customers are offered access to reporting of scope 1 emissions of the single container. The reporting of actual emissions is considered important for the customers.

As mentioned above, the goal is set at becoming carbon neutral in 2040, and it is the ambition of the Group to be a forerunner in the decarbonisation efforts of the industry to the benefit of the global environment and our customers.

Management's review

Operating review

Data ethics

Data ethics is an ethical dimension of the relationship between technology and the citizen as to fundamental rights, legal certainty and fundamental social values that technological development gives rise to.

The Group has not implemented a policy for data ethics due to the limited-to-no usage of data towards citizens. Data in the Group is of a public nature and manipulated towards thriving a more efficient operating, commercial and financial business, which is in accordance with the Group's ethical business conduct and compliance programmes (see section "Ethical business conduct including human rights" above).

Goals and policies for the underrepresented gender

(Statutory Report in accordance with section 99 b of the Danish Financial Statements Act).

The Group recognises the importance of equal opportunities as a driver of attraction and to foster a diverse and inclusive workplace.

The Group's policies on diversity and inclusion are in place to ensure that these are focus areas for further development, and our Talent Management processes ensure that opportunities for personal development and career is available for any employee possessing skills and demonstrating intention to grow.

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 the Danish Financial Statements Act § 99 b. 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.

The 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. As there has been no nomination of new candidates for the Board it has not been possible to increase the number of female board members, however the Group's ambition still is to have one female member of the board before 2024. 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 the Group's management team, 30% 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.

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

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent Company 2022	Parent Company 2021
Revenue	2	6,206,211	4,050,668	6,200,659	4,046,359
Cost of sales		-4,910,259	-3,464,482	-4,911,337	-3,465,191
Gross profit		1,295,952	586,186	1,289,322	581,168
Administrative expenses	3	-369,910	-295,562	-364,762	-291,862
Operating profit		926,042	290,624	924,560	289,306
Other operating income		14,521	12,051	15,062	12,449
Profit before financial income and expenses		940,563	302,675	939,622	301,755
Income from equity investments in group entities	10	32,720	-3,490	33,473	-2,769
Financial income	4	7,581	3,374	7,564	3,369
Financial expenses	5	-15,873	-695	-15,825	-741
Profit before tax		964,991	301,864	964,834	301,614
Tax on profit for the year	6	913	-688	1,070	-438
Profit for the year	7	965,904	301,176	965,904	301,176

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

Balance sheet

		Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	Note	2022	2021	2022	2021
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8				
Software		23,571	22,308	23,571	22,308
Goodwill		201,212	225,926	201,212	225,926
		224,783	248,234	224,783	248,234
Property, plant and equipment	9				
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,960	2,876	3,960	2,876
		3,960	2,876	3,960	2,876
Investments					
Equity investments in subsidiaries	10	0	0	4,417	3,872
Equity investments in joint ventures	10	133,754	87,890	133,754	87,890
Deposits	11	2,039	2,032	2,039	2,032
		135,793	89,922	140,210	93,794
Total fixed assets		364,536	341,032	368,953	344,904
Current assets					
Inventories		81,674	88,821	81,674	88,821
Receivables					
Trade receivables		1,060,146	605,775	1,058,574	605,227
Receivables from group entities		467,004	103,079	466,998	103,073
Other receivables		11,272	28,946	11,235	28,960
Prepayments	12	46,821	20,941	46,737	20,938
Deferred tax		19	0	0	0
		1,585,262	758,741	1,583,544	758,198
Cash at bank and in hand		446,425	223,453	444,655	221,957
Total current assets		2,113,361	1,071,015	2,109,873	1,068,976
TOTAL ASSETS		2,477,897	1,412,047	2,478,826	1,413,880

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

Balance sheet

		Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	Note	2022	2021	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Contributed capital	13	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		0	0	28,602	0
Retained earnings		1,713,853	754,607	1,685,251	754,607
Total equity		1,723,853	764,607	1,723,853	764,607
Provisions					
Provisions for deferred tax		0	15	1	4
Other provisions	14	22,996	3,237	22,996	3,237
Total provisions		22,996	3,252	22,997	3,241
Liabilities other than provisions					
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Trade payables		548,159	494,997	549,713	496,522
Payables to group entities		85,290	93,013	85,332	93,055
Corporation tax		868	2,331	639	2,074
Other payables		96,731	53,847	96,292	54,381
		731,048	644,188	731,976	646,032
Total liabilities other than provisions		731,048	644,188	731,976	646,302
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,477,897	1,412,047	2,478,826	1,413,880

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 Ja
31 December

Statement of changes in equity

	Group		
DKK'000	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends
Equity at 1 January 2022	10,000	754,607	0
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	965,904	0
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiary	0	-6,658	0
Equity at 31 December 2022	10,000	1,713,853	0
Hereof exchange rate adjustment since 2020		-2,060	

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 Ja[n
31 December

	Parent Company			
DKK'000	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends
Equity at 1 January 2022	10,000	0	754,607	0
Distributed dividends	0	-4,301	4,301	0
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	33,089	932,815	0
Exchange rate adjustment, foreign subsidiary	0	-186	-6,472	0
Equity at 31 December 2022	10,000	28,602	1,685,251	0
Hereof exchange rate adjustment since 2020			-2,060	

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

Cash flow statement

		Group	
DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
Profit for the year		965,904	301,176
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	15	3,708	36,796
Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital		969,612	337,972
Changes in working capital	16	-339,909	-177,253
Cash generated from operations		629,703	160,719
Interest income		7,581	3,374
Interest expense		-15,873	-695
Corporation tax paid		-756	-622
Cash flows from operating activities		620,655	162,776
Acquisition of intangible assets		-14,036	-10,849
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-2,458	-154
Acquisition of financial assets		-17,452	-91,547
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,610	115
Dividend from investments		4,301	0
Cash flows from investing activities		-26,035	-102,435
Financing from Parent Company:			
Increase/decrease in payables to group entities		-371,648	202,273
Shareholders:			
Distributed dividends		0	-180,000
Cash flows from financing activities		-371,648	22,273
Cash flows for the year		222,972	82,615
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		223,453	140,838
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		446,425	223,453

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Unifeeder A/S for 2022 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. Some immaterial reclassifications have been made for receivables and payables, but with no impact on the balance sheet total.

The consolidated and parent company financial statements for 2022 are presented in DKK thousand.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company, Unifeeder A/S, and subsidiaries in which Unifeeder 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 new entities are acquired, 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)

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.

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement as earned. The decision whether revenue is 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.

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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.

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

Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

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

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 associates and joint ventures are measured at the proportionate share of the associates/joint ventures' 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 subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures 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.

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

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

A restructuring provision is recognised only when there is a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and company has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the plan will be implemented.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

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.

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.

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 dividends to owners.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less which are easily convertible into cash and which are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Notes

2 Revenue

The Group’s activity comprises international goods transports within the business activities Feeder Service and Shortsea Service with the below part of revenue. Geographically, the Group's activities only take place in Northern Europe.

	Group	
Business activities	2022	2021
Feeder Service	80%	71%
Shortsea Services	20%	29%
	100%	100%

3 Staff costs

	Group		Parent Company	
DKK'000	2022	2021	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	204,857	150,546	201,198	148,218
Pensions	8,481	6,334	8,300	6,213
Other social security costs	11,858	12,067	11,858	12,061
Remuneration of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors*	-	-	-	-
	225,196	168,947	221,356	166,492
Average number of full-time employees	273	270	266	265

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 2022	Group 2021	Parent Company 2022	Parent Company 2021
4	**Financial income**				
	Interest income from group entities	0	2,899	0	2,896
	Other financial income	5,481	475	5,477	473
	Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	2,100	0	2,087	0
		7,581	3,374	7,564	3,369
5	**Financial expenses**				
	Interest expenses on mortgage and bank debt	-834	-364	-823	-364
	Interest expense from group entities	-5,101	0	-5,101	0
	Exchange rate adjustments	-9,625	-7	-9,588	-54
	Other financial expenses	-313	-324	-313	-323
		-15,873	-695	-15,825	-741
6	**Tax on profit for the year**				
	Current tax for the year	-840	-989	-609	-437
	Deferred tax adjustment for the year	34	31	3	-1
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	1,719	270	1,676	0
		913	-688	1,070	-438

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

7 Distribution of profit

DKK'000	Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent Company 2022	Parent Company 2021
Proposed dividends for the financial year	0	0	0	0
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	33,089	0
Retained earnings	965,904	301,176	932,815	301,176
	965,904	301,176	965,904	301,176

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 2022	108,076	440,154	548,230
Additions	14,036	0	14,036
Disposals	-1,361	0	-1,361
Cost at 31 December 2022	120,751	440,154	560,905
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-85,768	-214,228	-299,996
Amortisation	-12,089	-24,714	-36,803
Amortisation on assets sold for the year	677	0	677
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-97,180	-238,942	-336,122
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	23,571	201,212	224,783

	Parent Company		
DKK'000	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	108,076	440,154	548,230
Additions	14,036	0	14,036
Disposals	-1,361	0	-1,361
Cost at 31 December 2022	120,751	440,154	560,905
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-85,768	-214,228	-299,996
Amortisation	-12,089	-24,714	-36,803
Amortisation on assets sold for the year	677	0	677
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-97,180	-238,942	-336,122
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	23,571	201,212	224,783

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

Notes

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	
DKK'000	Group	Parent Company
Cost at 1 January 2022	17,288	17,252
Foreign exchange adjustments in foreign entities	-9	-8
Additions	2,458	2,458
Disposals	-3,913	-3,913
Cost at 31 December 2022	15,824	15,789
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	-14,412	-14,376
Foreign exchange adjustments in foreign entities	21	20
Depreciation for the year	-1,165	-1,165
Depreciation and impairment losses on assets sold for the year	3,692	3,692
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022	-11,864	-11,829
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	3,960	3,960

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

Notes

10 Investments

	Parent Company	
DKK'000	2022	2021
Equity investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	766	746
Exchange adjustment	-22	20
Cost at 31 December	744	766
Value adjustments at 1 January	3,106	2,362
Exchange adjustment	-186	190
Net profit/loss for the year	753	769
Other adjustments	0	-215
Value adjustments at 31 December	3,673	3,106
Carrying amount at 31 December	4,417	3,872

Name/legal form	Registe-red office	Votes and ownership
Unifeeder Norway AS	Norway	100%
Unifeeder General Partner ApS	Denmark	100%
Baltic Operational JV ApS	Denmark	100%

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

Notes

10 Investments (continued)

DKK'000	Group 2022	Parent company 2022
Equity investments in joint ventures		
Cost at 1 January	91,380	91,380
Additions for the year	17,445	17,445
Cost at 31 December	108,825	108,825
Value adjustments at 1 January	-3,490	-3,490
Net profit/loss for the year	32,720	32,720
Dividends to the Parent Company	-4,301	-4,301
Value adjustments at 31 December	24,929	24,929
Carrying amount at 31 December	133,754	133,754

Name/legal form	Registe-red office	Votes and ownership
UFE Baltic Management	Germany	40%
Erste UFR Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany	58%
Erste UFR Schiffarthsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG	Germany	58%
Zweite UFR Schifffahrtsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG	Germany	52%
UFE Baltic Feeder Holding GmbH & Co.KG	Germany	40%
MS Elbsailor GmbH & Co.KG	Germany	40%

11 Other fixed assets investments

	Deposits	
DKK'000	Group	Parent Company
Cost at 1 January 2022	2,032	2,032
Additions for the year	508	508
Disposals for the year	-501	-501
Cost at 31 December 2022	2,039	2,039
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	2,039	2,039

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

Notes

12 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of costs in relation to the charter of ships and other transportation costs.

13 Contributed capital

Contributed capital consists of nine 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.

Contributed capital has not undergone any changes during the last five years.

14 Other provisions

Provisions consist of provisions for projected costs of planned restructuring and claims, pensions and reestablishment.

	Group	
DKK'000	2022	2021
15 Other adjustments of non-cash operating items		
Financial income	-7,581	-3,374
Financial expenses	15,873	695
Tax on profit for the year	-913	688
Depreciation and amortisation and gains on the disposal of fixed assets	35,263	35,709
Other adjustments	-38,934	3,078
	3,708	36,796
16 Changes in working capital		
Change in inventories	7,147	-50,880
Change in receivables	-462,577	-222,946
Change in short-term debt	115,521	96,573
	-339,909	-177,253

17 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

The Group is currently a party to contracts for the charter of vessels and containers for periods of up to five years. The obligation amounted to DKK 3.759 million at 31 December 2022 (DKK 1.622 million at 31 December 2021).

At the balance sheet date, the Group's rent obligations for leased buildings totalled DKK 27.1 million (DKK 32.6 million at 31 December 2021).

The Group's leasing obligation for other leased assets at the balance sheet date reached DKK 4.5 million (DKK 3.3 million at 31 December 2021).

At the balance sheet date, the Group's issued guarantees accounted for DKK 3.0 million (DKK 2.7 million at 31 December 2021).

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

Notes

18 Related party disclosures

Unifeeder A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S, Tangen 6 DK-8200 Aarhus N, CVR no. 35 20 59 18.

Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Unifeeder A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Holdingselskabet af 10. Januar 2013 II A/S 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.

	Group
DKK'000	2022
Related party transactions	
Sale of services to a related party	69,555
Purchase of services from a related party	-9,142

Receivables from and payables to Group entities are disclosed in the balance sheet, and interest income and interest expense are disclosed in notes 4 and 5.

19 Fees to auditor appointed at the general meeting

Total fees to KPMG:	
Audit	501
Tax compliance	113
Other assurance engagements	0
Non-audit services	50
	664

20 Events after the balance sheet date

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