



danaros

World-Class Shipping, Leading-Edge Expertise

MISSION STATEMENT

Danaos Corporation seeks to remain the premier choice of global seaborne container transportation for its clients by utilizing its solid operational, technical and financial infrastructure.

Danaos will continue to provide outstanding customer service, enforce rigorous operational standards, maintain a steadfast commitment to safety and environmental protection, and reward its shareholders.

FROM THE PRESIDENT & CEO



Dr. John Coustas
President & CEO

Our outlook for 2022 materialized as the container market experienced its strongest year since the advent of containerization. This resulted in record operating revenues, facilitated the liquidation of our ZIM shareholding, and drove our net debt to minimal levels. Furthermore, the charter agreements we entered into during the strong market insulate us from more uncertain conditions in 2023 and large part of 2024 earnings.

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

I am pleased to report that our outlook for 2022 materialized as the container market experienced its strongest year since the advent of containerization. This resulted in record operating revenues, facilitated the liquidation of our ZIM shareholding, and drove our net debt to minimal levels. Furthermore, the charter agreements we entered into during the strong market insulate us from more uncertain conditions in 2023 and large part of 2024 earnings.

While the market experienced significant growth in 2022, it has since fallen back to earth due to geopolitical uncertainty, rampant inflation, and recession risks. As a result, we have adopted a cautious growth strategy.

However, we are encouraged by the practical elimination of COVID-19 throughout the world, especially in China where the country is quickly recovering from the economic fallout of their zero-COVID policy.

Regarding our operations, we have successfully stabilized crewing issues by expanding our crewing arrangements and performing crew changes without any COVID-related hindrances. We are also managing operational issue related to the CII regulations, which have been enforced since the beginning of the year. This requires adjustments to vessel schedules and operational profiles, and this ongoing process is expected to significantly affect the container industry. Additionally, we are actively exploring

a number of environmental initiatives to minimize our carbon footprint. Our investment in eight eco-friendly methanol-ready vessels is proceeding as planned, and we anticipate their addition to our fleet in the second half of 2024. We have already secured employment for the first six vessels.

The ongoing war in Ukraine remains problematic, and unfortunately, there is no clear end in sight. As a company, we are committed to actively supporting our Ukrainian seafarers and their families, particularly those who have moved abroad. Our thoughts and prayers are with them during these challenging times.

While it is challenging to maintain an overly optimistic for the year ahead, I am confident that Danaos is in its strongest position ever to weather any shocks and capitalize on any opportunities as they arise. Thank you for your continued support.

Respectfully,

Dr. John Coustas
President & CEO



FROM THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT & COO



Iraklis Prokopakis
Senior Vice President & COO

Our Company had broad-based success executing on our strategic priorities - financially, commercially, and operationally in 2022, despite the geopolitical uncertainty that dominated – and still dominates our business environment.

Dear fellow Shareholders, Employees and Business Associates,

Our Company had broad-based success executing on our strategic priorities - financially, commercially, and operationally in 2022, despite the geopolitical uncertainty that dominated – and still dominates our business environment.

In particular,

- Our fleet utilization was 97.3%, with only 0.3 off-hire days per vessel.
- Our Port State Control record was excellent, with 0.87 deficiencies per inspection compared to the industry average of 3 deficiencies per inspection.
- We successfully expanded our crew base in the Philippines and Africa to cover the inevitable shortages of Ukrainian and Russian seafarers due to the war in Ukraine.
- Finally, we achieved excellent performance for our Operating Cost.

According to Boston Consulting Group benchmarking our OPEX was 10% less than the industry average and 12% less than our measured peers based upon 56 shipping companies and 3,500 vessels.

We have previously published our ESG report, where we have clearly stated our Environmental, Social and Governance achievements and future commitments in providing safe, efficient and cost effective seaborne container transportation. We have received from the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) for the Supplier

Engagement Index an above average rating compared to all CDP Ratings in the Marine Sector and overall in Europe one of the highest scores in the Shipping and Energy sectors.

In 2023, the management of Danaos will be further strengthening our Company for the benefit of our shareholders, employees, business associates, and the environment in several key areas including:

- Human sustainability of our crews and employees.
- Decarbonisation of our fleet.
- Further developing our Environmental, Social and Governance footprint.
- Improving our cyber resilience.
- Increasing our diversity culture ashore and at sea.
- Enhancing our in-house training modules at sea and ashore.

In closing my letter for the year 2022, I would like to ensure you all of our commitment to excellence and continuing Danaos's record as a great Company that we can all be proud of.

With warm regards,

Iraklis Prokopakis
Senior Vice President & COO

97.3%
fleet utilization
rate

Our OPEX was **10%** less than the industry average and **12%** less than our measured peers based upon 56 shipping companies and 3,500 vessels.

0.87
deficiencies per
inspection
(industry average: 3)

FROM THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



Evangelos Chatzis
Chief Financial Officer

The Company reported Net Income of \$559 million for 2022, while Adjusted Net Income almost doubled to \$711 million in 2022 compared to \$362 million of Adjusted Net Income in 2021.

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

We are pleased to report that 2022 was yet another great year for Danaos.

The Company reported Net Income of \$559 million for 2022, while Adjusted Net Income almost doubled to \$711 million in 2022 compared to \$362 million of Adjusted Net Income in 2021.

Our total contracted revenue backlog remained strong at \$2.1 billion at the end of 2022 with an average contract duration of 3.4 years weighted by aggregate contracted charter hire. In the medium term, operating days contract coverage is very robust at 97% for 2023 and 73% for 2024, providing significant visibility and a solid base of income and cash flow.

In addition, we materially strengthened our balance sheet and available liquidity in 2022, significantly reducing leverage by approximately 63%. Gross debt, including lease obligations, was \$0.5 billion at the end of 2022 compared to \$1.38 billion at the end of 2021. To further enhance our financial flexibility, at the end of 2022, the Company entered into a \$382.5 million amortizing revolving credit facility which remains undrawn. At the end of 2022 our cash position was \$268 million.

Based on 2022 Adjusted EBITDA of \$851 million, our Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA ratio was 0.3x at the end of 2022, a significant improvement when compared to 2.5x as of the end of 2021.

We had \$650 million of liquid assets at the end of 2022,

including cash on hand and the capacity under the undrawn revolving credit facility. During 2022 the Company liquidated all of its Zim shareholding position.

We continue to be opportunistic in allocating capital, investing in new vessels to modernize our fleet and enhance the Company's earnings potential. During 2022 we placed orders for 6 modern eco / methanol ready newbuildings (4 x 8,000 TEU vessels and 2 x 7,100 TEU vessels) for an aggregate contract price of \$529 million, expected to be delivered to us during the second half of 2024. At the time of writing of this report, these vessels have all been fixed for a minimum tenor of 3 years with an aggregate contracted revenue contribution of approximately \$262 million. We have also recently added to our order book two 6,000 TEU newbuildings, scheduled to be delivered to us between end of 2024 and mid-2025.

Underpinning our business model is a consistent base of free cash flow, further adding to our visibility and enabling the Company to plan ahead with confidence and pursue accretive growth opportunities. We also continue to actively return capital to shareholders through our \$3 per share dividend and the execution of a \$100 million share buyback program announced in 2022. We have already executed share repurchases of approximately \$40.6 million.

We have a strong commitment to the integrity of our financial reporting and are pleased to report that for 2022



Adjusted Net Income

\$711 million
compared to \$362 million for 2021

Significant de-leveraging

strengthened our balance sheet and available liquidity, reducing leverage by **63%**

Total available liquidity

\$650 million

we again had effective controls under the Sarbanes Oxley regulatory framework. I would like to sincerely thank our Audit Committee and finance team for their hard work and dedication towards the continuous enhancement of a reliable financial reporting framework. We would also like to extend our gratitude to the crews on board our vessels, our Manager, Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd. and all its employees for their hard work and commitment to support our mission to remain the premier provider of global seaborne container transportation, particularly given the very challenging conditions caused by the pandemic and the war in Ukraine. They have continuously supported us in providing high quality and reliable service to our clients while at the same time maintaining operating expenses among the most competitive in the industry.

Providing best in class services to our valued clients, enforcing rigorous operations standards, maintaining a steadfast commitment to safety and environmental protection and seeking to reward our shareholders are embedded in our Company initiatives and culture.

Thank you to our customers, shareholders and employees for their continued support.

Respectfully,

Evangelos Chatzis
Chief Financial Officer

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



“The future depends on what you do today”
Gandhi



1



2



4



5

4. Race for the cure - Running Team

5. Padel

6. Marathon Race 2022

7. Danaos Basketball Team

8. Danaos Sailing Team - Posidonia 2022



6



3

1. Afforestation

2. Helmepe - Coastal Clean-up Day

3. Danaos goes to the theater



7



8

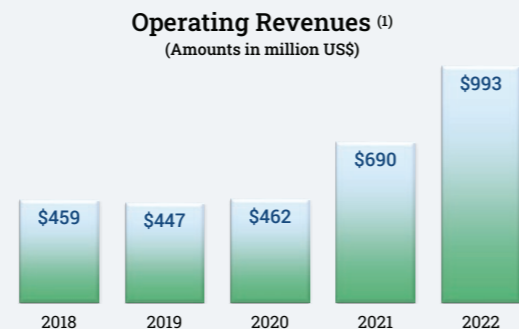
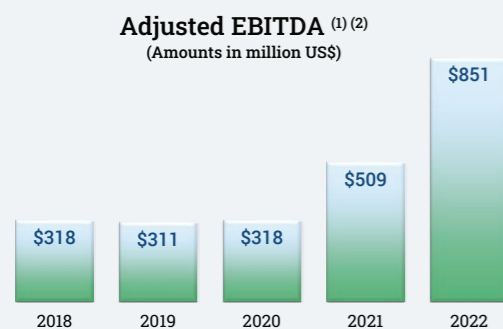
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Results from continuing operations (US dollars in thousands except for share and per share data)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Operating Revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$993,344	\$689,505	\$461,594	\$447,244	\$458,732
Operating Expenses:					
Vessel operating expenses	(158,972)	(135,872)	(110,946)	(102,502)	(104,604)
General & administrative expenses	(36,575)	(43,951)	(24,341)	(26,837)	(26,334)
Depreciation & amortization	(146,441)	(127,098)	(112,563)	(105,238)	(116,994)
Gain on sale of vessels	37,225	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	(210,715)
Other operating expenses	(35,145)	(24,325)	(14,264)	(11,593)	(12,207)
Income / (Loss) from Operations	\$653,436	\$358,259	\$199,480	\$201,074	\$(12,122)
Net Income / (Loss)	\$559,210	\$1,052,841	\$153,550	\$131,253	\$(32,936)
Diluted Earnings / (Loss) per Share ⁽³⁾	\$27.28	\$51.15	\$6.45	\$8.09	\$(3.10)
Adjusted Net Income ^{(1) (2)}	\$710,980	\$362,257	\$170,888	\$148,675	\$131,186
Adjusted Earnings per Share ^{(1) (2) (3)}	\$34.68	\$17.60	\$7.18	\$9.17	\$12.35
Adjusted EBITDA ^{(1) (2)}	\$851,160	\$508,803	\$318,331	\$310,565	\$317,848
Weighted Average Number of Shares (in thousands) ⁽³⁾	20,501	20,584	23,805	16,221	10,623

⁽¹⁾ From continuing operations

⁽²⁾ Adjusted for non-cash and one-off items (refer to our earnings releases and SEC filings)

⁽³⁾ Giving retroactive effect to the reverse stock split of 1-for-14 implemented on May 2, 2019



SENIOR MANAGEMENT & BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr. John Coustas is our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our board of directors. He has over 30 years of experience in the shipping industry and assumed management of our company in 1987 from his father Dimitris Coustas, who founded Danaos Shipping in 1972. He has been responsible for our corporate strategy and the management of our affairs since that time. Dr. Coustas is Deputy Chairman of the board of directors of The Swedish Club, a member of the board of directors of the Union of Greek Shipowners and a member of the DNV Council. He holds a degree in Marine Engineering from the National Technical University of Athens as well as a Master's degree in Computer Science and a Ph.D. in Computer Controls from Imperial College, London.



Iraklis Prokopakis is our Senior Vice President, Treasurer, Chief Operating Officer and a member of our board of directors. Mr. Prokopakis joined us in 1998 and has over 40 years of experience in the shipping industry. Prior to entering the shipping industry, Mr. Prokopakis was a captain in the Hellenic Navy. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Portsmouth University in the United Kingdom, a Master's degree in Naval Architecture and a Ship Risk Management Diploma from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States and a post-graduate diploma in business studies from the London School of Economics. Mr. Prokopakis also has a Certificate in Operational Audit of Banks from the Management Center Europe in Brussels and a Safety Risk Management Certificate from Det Norske Veritas. He is a member of the Board of the Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, member of the Owners' Committee of Skuld P&I club and the Owners' Committee of the Korean Register of Shipping.



Evangelos Chatzis is our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Mr. Chatzis has been with Danaos Corporation since 2005 and has over 28 years of experience in corporate finance and the shipping industry. During his years with Danaos he has been actively engaged in the company's initial public offering in the United States and has led the finance function of the company. Throughout his career he has developed considerable experience in operations, corporate finance, treasury and risk management and international business structuring. Prior to joining Danaos, Evangelos was the Chief Financial Officer of Globe Group of Companies, a public company in Greece engaged in a diverse scope of activities including dry bulk shipping, the textile industry, food production & distribution and real estate. During his years with Globe Group, he was involved in mergers and acquisitions, corporate restructurings and privatizations. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the London School of Economics, a Master's of Science degree in Shipping & Finance from City University Cass Business School, as well as a post-graduate diploma in Shipping Risk Management from IMD Business School.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT & BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dimitris Vastarouchas is our Deputy Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Vastarouchas has been the Technical Manager of our Manager since 2005 and has over 26 years of experience in the shipping industry. Mr. Vastarouchas initially joined our Manager in 1995 and prior to becoming Technical Manager he was the New Buildings Projects and Site Manager, under which capacity he supervised newbuilding projects in Korea for 4,250, 5,500 and 8,500 TEU containerships. He holds a degree in Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering from the National Technical University of Athens, Certificates & Licenses of expertise in the fields of Aerodynamics (C.I.T.), Welding (CSWIP), Marine Coating (FROSIO) and Insurance (North of England P&I). He is also a qualified auditor by Det Norske Veritas and Certified Negotiator by Schraner Negotiations Institute (SNI).



Myles R. Itkin has been a member of our board of directors since 2006. Mr. Itkin was the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. ("OSG"), in which capacities he served, with the exception of a promotion from Senior Vice President to Executive Vice President in 2006, from 1995 to 2013. Prior to joining OSG in June 1995, Mr. Itkin was employed by Alliance Capital Management L.P. as Senior Vice President of Finance. Prior to that, he was Vice President of Finance at Northwest Airlines, Inc. Mr. Itkin served on the board of directors of the U.K. P&I Club from 2006 to 2013. Mr. Itkin holds a Bachelor's degree from Cornell University and an MBA from New York University.



Richard Sadler has been a member of our board of directors since July 2022. Mr. Sadler has been, since December 2021, an advisor to Purus Maritime, a U.S. holding company, that owns and leases environmentally advanced vessels and infrastructure, in four sectors, with a focus on technology that exceeds the decarbonization trajectory rate set by the IMO and Paris Agreement. In May 2022 he was elected to the Board of Britannia P&I Club having, since June 2020, been a Sustainable Business Advisor to the Board and senior leadership team. In that capacity he was responsible for the development, and publishing, of the Britannia Sustainability report. From June 2017 to June 2020, Mr. Sadler was Chief Operating Officer of NYSE-listed GasLog Ltd and GasLog Partners LP, who were leading owners and operators of LNG carriers. Prior to that, from October 2015 to June 2017, he was a consultant advisor to the Foresight Group, which operated in the shipping, drilling, hospitality and shoe retail and manufacturing industries, and from June 2007 to October 2015 he was Chief Executive Officer of Lloyd's Register Group, which provided regulatory compliance and consultancy services through technical

SENIOR MANAGEMENT & BOARD OF DIRECTORS



and management services in the marine, energy and other sectors. From 2004 to 2007, he was a director of asset management for the Royal Bank of Scotland (Shipping and Offshore Energy). Mr. Sadler is a member of the Trinity House Corporate Board and a fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineers. Mr. Sadler holds a Bachelors of Science, with honors, in Naval Architecture from Newcastle University and was awarded honorary doctorates from both Newcastle and Southampton University.

William C. Repko has been a member of our board of directors since July 2014. Mr. Repko has nearly 40 years of investing, finance and restructuring experience. Mr. Repko retired from Evercore Partners in February 2014 where he had served as a senior advisor, senior managing director and was a co-founder of the firm's Restructuring and Debt Capital Markets Group since September 2005. Prior to joining Evercore Partners Inc., Mr. Repko served as chairman and head of the Restructuring Group at J.P. Morgan Chase, a leading investment banking firm, where he focused on providing comprehensive solutions to clients' liquidity and reorganization challenges. In 1973, Mr. Repko joined Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, a commercial bank, which after a series of mergers became part of J.P. Morgan Chase. Mr. Repko has been named to the Turnaround Management Association (TMA)- sponsored Turnaround, Restructuring and Distressed Investing Industry Hall of Fame. Mr. Repko has served on the Board of Directors of Stellus Capital Investment Corporation (SCM:NYSE) since 2012 and is Chairman of its Compensation Committee and serves on the Audit Committee. Mr. Repko received his B.S. in Finance from Lehigh University.

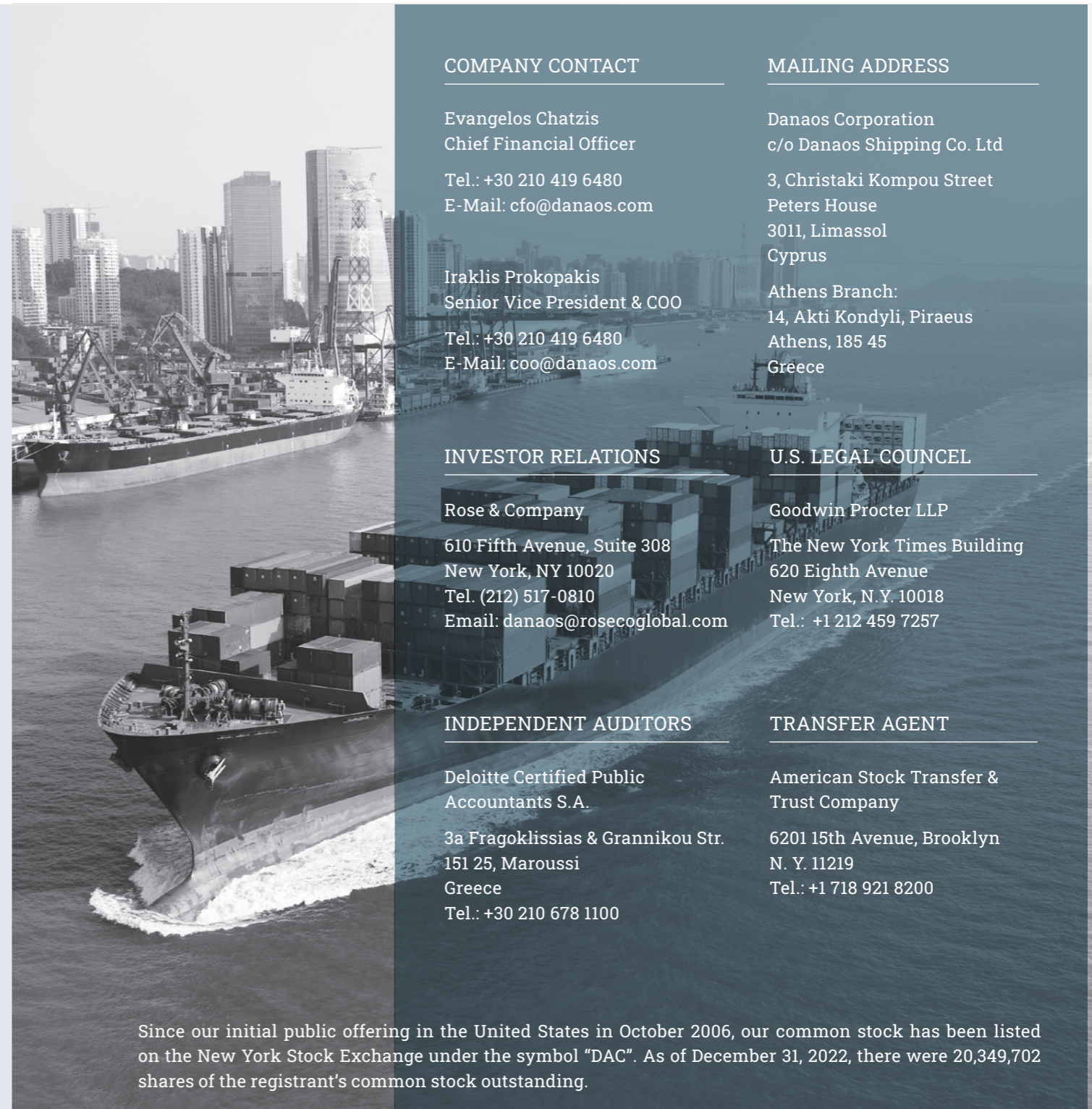
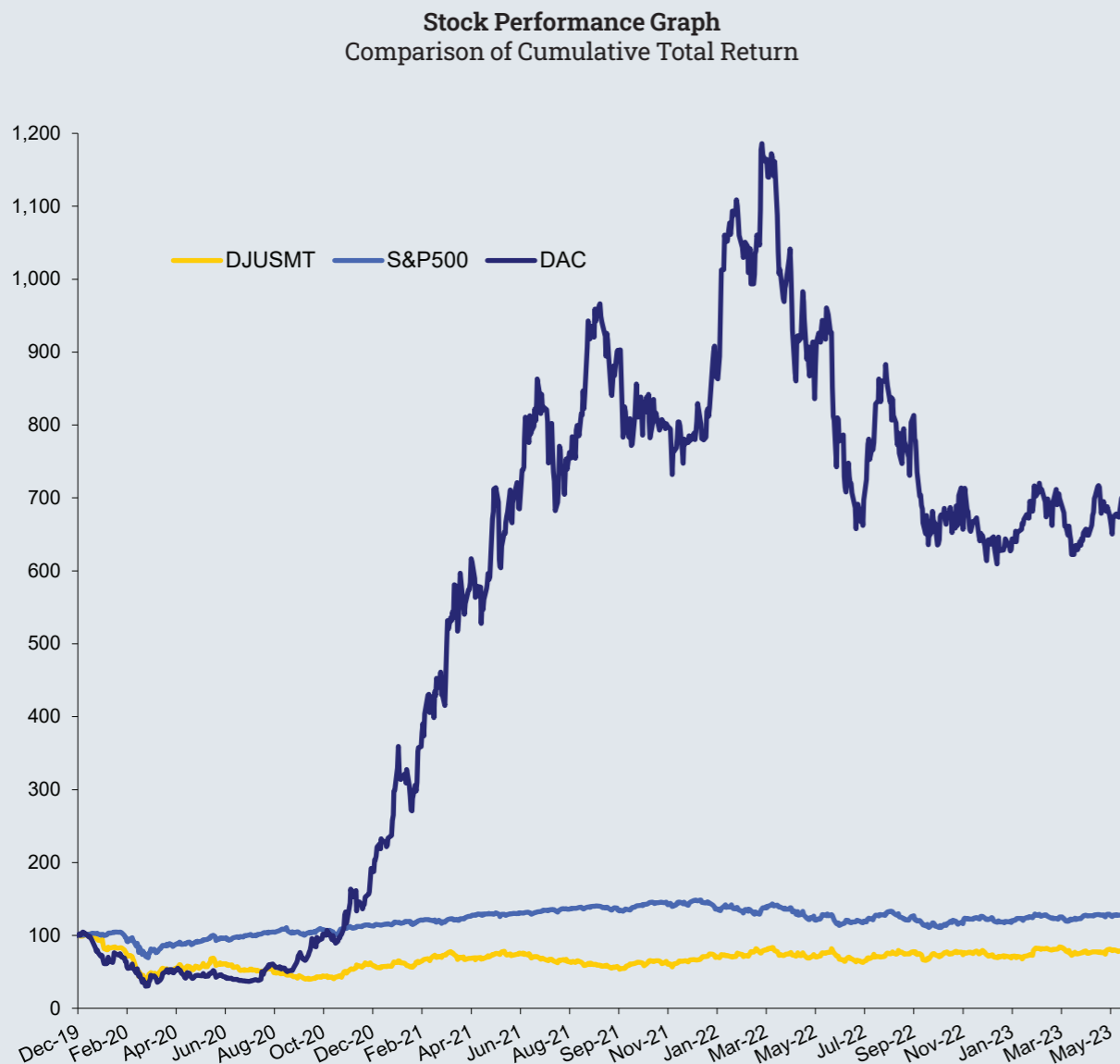


Petros Christodoulou has been a member of our board of directors since June 2018. Mr. Christodoulou has been a member of the Board of Directors of Guardian Capital Group since 2016 and a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors of Canada. He has also been a member of the Board of Directors of Aegean Baltic Bank since 2017. Mr. Christodoulou was Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Capital Product Partners, an owner of crude, product carriers and containerships, from September 2014 until 2015. From 2012 to 2014, Mr. Christodoulou was the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Executive Member of the Board of the National Bank of Greece Group, acting as chairman of NBG Asset Management, Astir Palace SA and NBG Bank Assurance. Mr. Christodoulou was a member of the Board of Directors of Hellenic Exchanges SA from 2012 to 2014 and Director General of the Public Debt Management Agency of Greece from 2010 to 2014, acting as its Executive Director from 2010 to 2012. Mr. Christodoulou holds an MBA from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the Athens School of Commerce and Economics.

STOCKHOLDER RETURN PERFORMANCE PRESENTATION

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Set forth below is a line graph for the period from January 1, 2020 date until May 15, 2023 comparing the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock against the cumulative return of the published DJUSMT Index and the S&P 500.



COMPANY CONTACT

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Iraklis Prokopakis
Senior Vice President & COO
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E-Mail: coo@danaos.com

MAILING ADDRESS

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Athens Branch:
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Athens, 185 45
Greece

INVESTOR RELATIONS

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Tel. (212) 517-0810
Email: danaos@rosecoglobal.com

U.S. LEGAL COUNSEL

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The New York Times Building
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Tel.: +1 212 459 7257

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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3a Fragoklissias & Grannikou Str.
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Tel.: +30 210 678 1100

TRANSFER AGENT

American Stock Transfer &
Trust Company
6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn
N. Y. 11219
Tel.: +1 718 921 8200

Since our initial public offering in the United States in October 2006, our common stock has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "DAC". As of December 31, 2022, there were 20,349,702 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DANAOS CORPORATION 20-F



**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 20-F

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**
OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____
OR
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number 001-33060

DANAOS CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Republic of The Marshall Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**c/o Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd, Athens Branch
14 Akti Kondyli
185 45 Piraeus
Greece**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Evangelos Chatzis
Chief Financial Officer
c/o Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd, Athens Branch
14 Akti Kondyli
185 45 Piraeus
Greece**

Telephone: +30 210 419 6480

Facsimile: +30 210 419 6489

(Name, Address, Telephone Number and Facsimile Number of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share	DAC	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None.

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

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None.

As of December 31, 2022, there were 20,349,702 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act:

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b)

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report:

Yes No

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This annual report contains forward-looking statements based on beliefs of our management. Any statements contained in this annual report that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements as defined in Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events, including:

- future operating or financial results;
- the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts throughout the world to contain its spread;
- the impact of the war in Ukraine;
- pending acquisitions and dispositions, business strategies and expected capital spending;
- operating expenses, availability of crew, number of off-hire days, drydocking requirements and insurance costs;
- general market conditions and container shipping market trends, including charter rates, vessel values and factors affecting supply and demand;
- our financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to comply with covenants in our financing arrangements and to service or refinance our outstanding indebtedness;
- performance by our charterers of their obligations;
- the availability of ships to purchase, the time that it may take to construct new ships, or the useful lives of our ships;
- our ability to obtain financing in the future to fund acquisitions and other general corporate activities;
- our continued ability to enter into multi-year, fixed-rate period charters with our customers;
- our ability to leverage to our advantage our manager's relationships and reputation in the containership shipping sector of the international shipping industry;
- changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities;
- potential liability from future litigation; and
- other factors discussed in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" of this annual report.

The words "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "potential," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," and "should" and similar expressions as they relate to us are intended to identify such forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. We may also from time to time make forward-looking statements in our periodic reports that we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") other information sent to our security holders, and other written materials. Such statements reflect our current views and assumptions and all forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. The factors that could affect our future financial results are discussed more fully in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" and in our other filings with the SEC. We caution readers of this annual report not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

PART I

Danaos Corporation is a corporation domesticated in the Republic of The Marshall Islands that is referred to in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, together with its subsidiaries, as "Danaos Corporation," "the Company," "we," "us," or "our." This report should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto, which are included in Item 18 to this annual report.

We use the term "twenty foot equivalent unit," or "TEU," the international standard measure of containers, in describing the capacity of our containerships. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to currency amounts in this annual report are in U.S. dollars.

All data regarding our fleet and the terms of our charters is as of March 7, 2023. As of March 7, 2023, we owned 68 containerships aggregating 421,293 TEU in capacity and 6 under construction containerships aggregating 46,200 TEU in capacity. See "Item 4. Information on the Company—Business Overview—Our Fleet".

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not Applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

Capitalization and Indebtedness

The table below sets forth our consolidated capitalization as of December 31, 2022:

- on an actual basis; and
- on an as adjusted basis to reflect, in the period from January 1, 2023 to March 7, 2023, scheduled debt repayments under the BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130 mil. Facility amounting to \$5.0 million, Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility amounting to \$1.9 million and scheduled \$4.3 million repayments related to our leasing obligations.

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Other than these adjustments, there have been no other material changes to our capitalization from debt or equity issuances, re-capitalizations, special dividends, or debt repayments as adjusted in the table below between January 1, 2023 and March 7, 2023.

	As of December 31, 2022	
	Actual	As Adjusted
	(US Dollars in thousands)	
Capitalization		
Debt:		
Senior unsecured notes	\$ 262,766	\$ 262,766
BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130 mil. Facility	120,000	115,000
Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility	55,250	53,375
Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility	—	—
Leasing obligations	72,925	68,590
Total debt(1) (2)	\$ 510,941	\$ 499,731
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 100,000,000 preferred shares authorized and none issued; actual and as adjusted	—	—
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 750,000,000 shares authorized; 25,155,928 shares issued and 20,349,702 shares outstanding; actual and as adjusted	203	203
Additional paid-in capital	748,109	748,109
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(74,209)	(74,209)
Retained earnings(3)	1,886,311	1,886,311
Total stockholders' equity	2,560,414	2,560,414
Total capitalization	\$ 3,071,355	\$ 3,060,145

(1) All of the indebtedness reflected in the table, other than our unsecured senior notes due 2028 (\$262.8 million on an actual basis), is secured and is guaranteed by Danaos Corporation, in the case of leasing obligations of our subsidiaries (\$72.9 million on an actual basis) and indebtedness of our subsidiaries (\$55.25 million on an actual basis), or by our subsidiaries, in the case of indebtedness of Danaos Corporation (\$120.0 million on an actual basis). See Note 5 "Fixed Assets, net and Advances for Vessels under Construction" and Note 10 "Long-Term Debt, net" to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

(2) Total debt is presented gross of deferred finance costs, which amounted to \$9.0 million.

(3) Does not reflect dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock declared amounting to \$15.3 million, which is payable on March 14, 2023 to holders of record as of February 28, 2023.

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

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RISK FACTORS

Risk Factor Summary

An investment in our common stock is subject to a number of risks. The following summarizes some, but not all, of these risks. Please carefully consider all of the information discussed in "Item 3. Key Information— Risk Factors" in this annual report for a more thorough description of these and other risks.

Risks Inherent in Our Business

- Our profitability and growth depend on the demand for containerships and global economic conditions, and charter rates for containerships may experience volatility or continue to decline.
- The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and efforts throughout the world to contain its spread, including effects on global economic activity, demand for seaborne transportation of containerized cargo, the ability and willingness of charterers to fulfill their obligations to us, charter rates for containerships, shipyards performing scrubber installations, drydocking and repairs, changing vessel crews and availability of financing.
- The volatile container shipping market and difficulty finding profitable charters for our vessels.
- The failure of our counterparties to meet their obligations under our charter agreements.
- The loss of one of the limited number of customers that account for a large part of our revenues.
- Global economic conditions, and the impact on consumer confidence and consumer spending.
- Disruptions in world financial markets and the resulting governmental action could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.
- A decrease in the level of export of goods or an increase in trade protectionism globally could have a material adverse impact on our charterers' business and could cause a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
- Our profitability and growth depends on our ability to expand relationships with existing charterers and to obtain new time charters, for which we will face substantial competition.
- Containership values, which until recently had been at low levels for a prolonged period of time before reaching historic highs in recent years and declining in the second half of 2022 and early 2023, may fluctuate substantially and continue to decline. Depressed vessel values could cause us to incur impairment charges.
- We must make substantial capital expenditures to maintain the operating capacity of our fleet, which may reduce the amount of cash available for other purposes.
- The aging of our fleet may result in increased operating costs in the future.
- Increased competition in technology could reduce our charter hire income and our vessels' values.
- We rely on our information systems to conduct our business, and failure to protect these systems against security breaches, or the failure or unavailability of these systems, could adversely affect our business and results of operations.
- Due to our lack of diversification, adverse developments in the containership transportation business could reduce our ability to meet our payment obligations and our profitability.
- Inflation could adversely affect our business and financial results by increasing the costs of labor and materials needed to operate our business.

Risks Related to our Financing Arrangements

- Our ability to comply with various financial and collateral covenants in our credit facilities and other financing arrangements.
- Substantial debt levels could limit our flexibility to obtain additional financing and our ability to service our outstanding indebtedness will depend on our future operating performance.
- The terms of the 8.500% Senior Notes due 2028 (the “Senior Notes”) issued by Danaos Corporation on February 11, 2021 contain covenants limiting our financial and operating flexibility.
- Our ability to obtain additional debt financing for future acquisitions of vessels may be dependent on the performance of our then existing charters and the creditworthiness of our charterers.
- We are exposed to volatility in interest rates, including SOFR, and to exchange rate fluctuations.
- We may enter into derivative contracts to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, which could result in higher than market interest rates and charges against our income.

Environmental, Regulatory and Other Industry Related Risks

- We are subject to regulation and liability under environmental laws that could require significant expenditures and affect our cash flows and net income.
- Increased inspection procedures, tighter import and export controls and new security regulations could cause disruption of our containership business.
- Uncertainties related to compliance with sanctions and embargo laws.
- Governments could requisition our vessels during a period of war or emergency, maritime claimants could arrest our vessels and we may be impacted by terrorist attacks or acts of piracy or have contraband smuggled onto our vessels.
- Our insurance may be insufficient to cover losses due to the shipping industry’s operational risks.
- Compliance with safety and other requirements imposed by classification societies may be very costly and may adversely affect our business.

Risks Relating to Our Key Employees and Our Manager

- Our business depends upon certain employees who may not necessarily continue to work for us.
- The provisions in our restrictive covenant agreement with our chief executive officer restricting his ability to compete with us, like restrictive covenants generally, may not be enforceable.
- We depend on our Manager to operate our business. Our Manager is a privately held company about which there is little publicly available information.

Risk Related to Investment in a Marshall Islands Corporation

- We are a Marshall Islands corporation, which jurisdiction does not have well-developed corporate laws. It also may be difficult to enforce service of process or judgments against us, our officers and directors.

Tax Risks

- We may have to pay tax on U.S.-source income or become a passive foreign investment company.

Risks Inherent in Our Business

Our profitability and growth depend on the demand for containerships and global economic conditions, and the impact of consumer confidence and consumer spending on containerized shipping volume and charter rates. Charter hire rates for containerships may experience volatility or continue to decline from recent highs, which would, in turn, adversely affect our profitability.

The ocean-going container shipping industry, from which we derive all of our revenues, is both cyclical and volatile in terms of charter hire rates and profitability. Charter rates are impacted by various factors, including the level of global trade, including exports from China to Europe and the United States, resulting demand for the seaborne transportation of containerized cargoes and containership capacity. After reaching highs in 2005, containership charters declined severely in 2008 and 2009 due to the effects of the economic crisis and generally remained weak until the second half of 2020, since which time there has been robust demand for seaborne transportation of containerized cargo, with freight volumes and freight rates rebounding sharply from the second half of 2020 onwards. The benchmark rates have been increased in all quoted size sectors through second half of 2022, with the benchmark one-year daily rate of a 4,400 TEU Panamax containership, which was \$36,000 in May 2008, \$24,600 at the end of December 2020, at an all-time high of \$100,000 at the end of 2021 declined to \$24,300 at the end of December 2022. Variations in containership charter rates, which have recently declined from historic highs to pre-pandemic levels and may further decline to low levels, result from changes in the supply and demand for ship capacity and changes in the supply and demand for the major products transported by containerships. Demand for our vessels depends on demand for the shipment of cargoes in containers and, in turn, containerships. The factors affecting the supply and demand for containerships and supply and demand for products shipped in containers are outside of our control, and the nature, timing and degree of changes in industry conditions are unpredictable. Any slowdown in the global economy, including due to events such as the coronavirus variant outbreaks, and disruptions in the credit markets or changes in consumer preferences may further reduce demand for products shipped in containers and, in turn, containership capacity.

Factors that influence demand for containership capacity include:

- supply and demand for products suitable for shipping in containers;
- changes in global production of products transported by containerships;
- the distance that container cargo products are to be moved by sea;
- the globalization of manufacturing;
- global and regional economic and political conditions;
- developments in international trade;
- changes in seaborne and other transportation patterns, including changes in the distances over which containerized cargoes are transported and steaming speed of vessels;
- environmental and other regulatory developments; and
- currency exchange rates.

Factors that influence the supply of containership capacity include:

- the number of new building deliveries;
- the scrapping rate of older containerships;
- the price of steel and other raw materials;
- changes in environmental and other regulations that may limit the useful life of containerships;

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- the number of containerships that are out of service; and
- port congestion.

Consumer purchases of discretionary items, many of which are transported by sea in containers, generally decline during periods where disposable income is adversely affected or there is economic uncertainty and, as a result, liner company customers may ship fewer containers or may ship containers only at reduced rates. In addition, a change in consumer behavior that results in reduced purchases of goods in connection with any easing of the pandemic, or otherwise, as has appeared to be the case in the second half of 2022 and early 2023, could continue to have a similar effect. Such decreases in shipping volume could adversely impact our liner company customers and, in turn, demand for containerships. Such decreases in recent years, led to declines in charter rates and vessel values in the containership sector and increased counterparty risk associated with the charters for our vessels, including defaults by certain of our customers.

Our ability to charter our six newbuilding containerships scheduled for delivery in 2024, which do not yet have employment arranged, and recharter our containerships upon the expiration or termination of their current charters and the charter rates payable under any such charters will depend upon, among other things, the prevailing state of the charter market for containerships. As of March 7, 2023, the charters for 10 of our vessels expire in 2023 and 27 of our vessels expire in 2024. If the charter market remains at current level or has weakened when our vessels' charters expire, we may be forced to recharter the containerships, if we were able to recharter such vessels at all, at reduced rates and possibly at rates whereby we incur a loss. If we were unable to recharter our vessels on favorable terms, we may potentially scrap certain of such vessels, which may reduce our earnings or make our earnings volatile. The same issues will exist to the extent we acquire additional containerships and attempt to obtain multi-year charter arrangements as part of an acquisition and financing plan. The containership market also affects the value of our vessels, which follow the trends of freight rates and containership charter rates.

We may have difficulty securing profitable employment for our vessels in the containership market.

Of our 68 vessels, as of March 7, 2023, 10 of our vessels are employed on time charters expiring in 2023 and 27 in 2024. We also have six newbuilding containerships scheduled for delivery in 2024, which do not yet have employment arranged. Depending on the state of the containership charter market when we are seeking to employ these vessels, we may be unable to secure employment for these vessels at attractive rates, or at all, when, if applicable, their charters expire. Although we do not receive any revenues from our vessels while not employed, as was also the case for certain of our vessels for periods in recent years, we are required to pay expenses necessary to maintain the vessel in proper operating condition, insure it and service any indebtedness secured by such vessel. If we cannot re-charter our vessels profitably, our results of operations and operating cash flow will be adversely affected.

We are dependent on the ability and willingness of our charterers to honor their commitments to us for all of our revenues and the failure of our counterparties to meet their obligations under our charter agreements could cause us to suffer losses or otherwise adversely affect our business.

We derive all of our revenues from the payment of charter hire by our charterers. Each of our 68 containerships is currently employed under time or bareboat charters with 17 liner companies, with 73% of our revenues in 2022 generated from six such companies. We could lose a charterer or the benefits of a time charter if:

- the charterer fails to make charter payments to us because of its financial inability, disagreements with us, defaults on a payment or otherwise;
- the charterer exercises certain specific limited rights to terminate the charter;
- we do not take delivery of any newbuilding containership we may contract for at the agreed time; or
- the charterer terminates the charter because the ship fails to meet certain guaranteed speed and fuel consumption requirements and we are unable to rectify the situation or otherwise reach a mutually acceptable settlement.

In 2016, Hanjin Shipping cancelled the charters for eight of our vessels after it filed for court receivership in September 2016 and in July 2016 we agreed to modifications to the charters for 13 of our vessels with HMM with substantial charter rate reductions.

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If we lose a time charter, we may be unable to re-deploy the related vessel on terms as favorable to us or at all. We would not receive any revenues from such a vessel while it remained unchartered, but we may be required to pay expenses necessary to maintain the vessel in proper operating condition, insure it and service any indebtedness secured by such vessel.

The time charters on which we deploy our containerships may provide for charter rates that are above market rates prevailing at any particular time, as is currently the case with some of our vessels. The ability and willingness of each of our counterparties to perform its obligations under their time charters with us will depend on a number of factors that are beyond our control and may include, among other things, general economic conditions, the condition of the container shipping industry and the overall financial condition of the counterparty. The likelihood of a charterer seeking to renegotiate or defaulting on its charter with us may be heightened to the extent such customers are not able to utilize the vessels under charter from us, and instead leave such chartered vessels idle. Should a counterparty fail to honor its obligations under agreements with us, it may be difficult to secure substitute employment for such vessel, and any new charter arrangements we secure may be at lower rates, particularly if weaker charter markets are then prevailing.

If our charterers fail to meet their obligations to us or attempt to renegotiate our charter agreements, as part of a court-supervised restructuring or otherwise, we could sustain significant reductions in revenue and earnings which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as our ability to comply with the covenants and refinance our credit facilities. In such an event, we could be unable to service our debt and other obligations.

We depend upon a limited number of customers for a large part of our revenues. The loss of these customers could adversely affect us.

Our customers in the containership sector consist of a limited number of liner operators. The percentage of our revenues derived from these customers has varied in past years. In the past several years, CMA CGM, HMM, Yang Ming, MSC and ZIM have represented substantial amounts of our revenue. In 2022, approximately 73% of our operating revenues were generated by six customers, including 26% from CMA CGM, 13% from MSC and 12% from HMM, and in 2021 approximately 72% of our operating revenues were derived from six customers. As of March 7, 2023, we have charters for sixteen of our vessels with CMA CGM, for eight of our vessels with COSCO, for six of our vessels with MSC, for five of our vessels with each of Maersk, HMM and ZIM, for four of our vessels with each of OOCL and Hapag Lloyd, for three of our vessels with each of Yang Ming, ONE and PIL and for one of our vessels with each of TS Lines, KMTC, Niledutch, Samudera, RifLine and OSC. We expect that a limited number of liner companies may continue to generate a substantial portion of our revenues. If any of these liner operators cease doing business or do not fulfill their obligations under their charters for our vessels, as was the case with Hanjin Shipping and HMM in 2016 for instance, due to financial pressure on these liner companies from any significant decreases in demand for the seaborne transport of containerized cargo or otherwise, our results of operations and cash flows, and ability to comply with covenants in our financing arrangements, could be adversely affected. Further, if we encounter any difficulties in our relationships with these charterers, our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Containership values may again experience significant declines and over time may fluctuate substantially. Depressed vessel values could cause us to incur impairment charges for our vessels, or to incur a loss if these values are low at a time we are attempting to dispose of a vessel.

Containership market values can fluctuate substantially over time, and may again experience significant declines as they have in past years, due to a number of different factors, including:

- prevailing economic conditions in the markets in which containerships operate;
- changes in and the level of world trade;
- the supply of containership capacity;
- prevailing charter rates; and
- the cost of retrofitting or modifying existing ships, as a result of technological advances in vessel design or equipment, changes in applicable environmental or other regulations or standards, or otherwise.

As of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2016, we recorded an impairment loss of \$210.7 million and \$415.1 million, respectively, for our older vessels, and we have incurred impairment charges in prior years as well. In the future, if the market values of our vessels or other assets again experience deterioration or we lose the benefits of the existing charter arrangements for any of our vessels and cannot replace such arrangements with charters at comparable rates, we may be required to record additional impairment charges in our financial statements, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Any impairment charges incurred as a result of declines in charter rates could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we sell any vessel at a time when vessel prices have fallen and before we have recorded an impairment adjustment to our financial statements, the sale may be at less than the vessel's carrying amount on our financial statements, resulting in a loss and a reduction in earnings.

The COVID-19 virus pandemic and the resulting disruptions to the global economy and the container shipping industry could negatively affect our business, financial performance and our results of operations, including our ability to obtain charters and financing.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has in 2020 led a number of countries, ports and organizations to take measures against its spread, such as quarantines and restrictions on travel. Such measures were taken initially in China, including Chinese ports, where we conduct a significant amount of our operations, and have since expanded to other countries globally covering most ports where we conduct business. These measures have and will likely continue to cause severe trade disruptions due to, among other things, the unavailability of personnel, supply chain disruption, interruptions of production and closure of businesses and facilities and reduced consumer demand. The duration and severity of this global health emergency and related disruptions remains uncertain.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the global response thereto has introduced uncertainty in a number of areas of our business, including our operational, commercial and financial activities. The severe impact of the pandemic on global economic activity resulted in a global recession and negatively affected global demand for the seaborne transportation of containerized cargoes in the first half of 2020, before demand recovered in the second half of 2020 through first half of 2022. Since then the demand has declined to pre-pandemic levels. If such conditions persist and again negatively affect demand for seaborne transportation of containerized cargoes, it could have a material adverse effect on our ability to secure charters at profitable rates, in a timely fashion without a period of off-hire, or at all, particularly for our vessels with charters expiring in 2023, as demand for additional charters could be significantly affected. Of our 68 vessels as of March 7, 2023, 10 vessels, 5 of which are below 6,500 TEU in capacity, are employed on time charters expiring in 2023. Container freight rates were volatile and containership charter market rates declined significantly in the first half of 2020 before significantly improving since that time through the first half of 2022, but have since declined to pre COVID-19 levels and may further decline, particularly if the negative impact of the pandemic on global economic activity persists for longer than anticipated or its easing impacts demand for the shipment of containerized goods due to shifts in consumer behavior or otherwise, as appears to have been the case in the second half of 2022 and early 2023. Containerized trade was estimated to have decreased by 5.3% in 2022 after it increased by 6.5% in 2021 compared to an estimated increase in global gross domestic product ("GDP") of 3.2% in 2022, reflecting the effects of partial recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. In general, container trade is correlated with global GDP, with container trade growing somewhat faster than global GDP over the past decade and accordingly a decline in global GDP, due to an extended period of COVID-19 related restrictions, effects of the war in Ukraine and related sanctions or otherwise, would be likely to cause container trade, and in turn charter rates and vessel values, to again decline.

These factors could also have a material adverse effect on the business of our liner company charterers, which could adversely affect their ability and willingness to perform their obligations under our existing charters as well as decreasing demand for future charters. If our charterers fail to meet their obligations to us or attempt to renegotiate our charter agreements, we could sustain significant reductions in revenue and earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, as well as our ability to comply with the covenants in, or refinance, our credit facilities.

Until such time as the uncertainty surrounding the ability to contain the spread of COVID-19 abates, our business and the shipping industry as a whole may again be impacted by reduced demand for containerized shipping services, and continued disruptions from a reduced workforce and delays in crew changes as a result of quarantines applicable in numerous countries and ports and delays of vessels as a result of port checks due to cases, or suspected cases, of COVID-19 amongst crew, as well as delays in scheduled drydockings, intermediate or special surveys of vessels and scheduled and unscheduled ship repairs and upgrades, including the installation of scrubbers and ballast water treatment equipment. For example, we have experienced delays in Chinese shipyards related to the scheduled installations of the scrubbers on our vessels and delays in carrying out dry-docking repairs, which resulted in incremental off-hire time of our vessels ultimately leading to decreased operating revenue. In addition, travel restrictions imposed on a global level caused disruptions in scheduled crew changes on our vessels and delays in carrying out certain hull repairs and maintenance during the first quarter of 2020, which disruptions could continue to affect our operations.

The impact of COVID-19 on credit markets and financial institutions could also result in increased interest rate spreads and other costs of, and difficulty in obtaining, bank financing, including to refinance existing credit facilities and to finance the purchase price of additional vessel acquisitions, which could limit our ability to grow our business in line with our strategy.

Any prolonged slowdown in the global economy may again negatively impact worldwide demand for products transported by containerships, as it did in the first half of 2020, adversely affect the liquidity and financial position of our charterers and may decrease rechartering hire rates for our vessels, as could any decrease in demand for consumer products and other containerized cargo as the pandemic abates or otherwise as has been experienced beginning in the second half of 2022. This could result in reductions in our revenue and the market value of our vessels, which could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, as well as our ability to service or refinance our debt and comply with financial covenants of our credit facilities.

Disruptions in world financial markets and the resulting governmental action could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The global economy has generally improved recently but remains subject to significant downside economic risks, as well as geopolitical risks, the emergence of populist and protectionist political movements in advanced economies and extraordinary events such as the ongoing coronavirus outbreak, which may negatively impact global economic growth, disrupt financial markets, and may lead to weaker consumer demand. A slowdown in the global economy may result in a decrease in worldwide demand for products transported by containerships. These issues, along with the re-pricing of credit risk and the difficulties being experienced by some financial institutions have made, and will likely continue to make, it difficult to obtain financing in the shipping industry. As a result of past disruptions in the credit markets, the cost of obtaining bank financing in the shipping industry has increased as many lenders have increased interest rates, enacted tighter lending standards, required more restrictive terms, including higher collateral ratios for advances, shorter maturities and smaller loan amounts, refused to refinance existing debt at maturity at all or on terms similar to our current debt. Furthermore, certain banks that have historically been significant lenders to the shipping industry have reduced or ceased lending activities in the shipping industry. We cannot be certain that financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. If financing is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, we may be unable to meet our obligations as they come due. In the absence of available financing, we may be unable to take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

We face risks attendant to changes in economic environments, changes in interest rates, and any instability in the banking and securities markets around the world, among other factors. Major market disruptions and adverse changes in market conditions and the regulatory climate in the United States and worldwide may adversely affect our business or impair our ability to borrow amounts under any future financial arrangements.

In addition, as a result of the economic situation in Greece, which has been slowly recovering from the sovereign debt crisis and the related austerity measures implemented by the Greek government, our operations in Greece may be subjected to new regulations that may require us to incur new or additional compliance or other administrative costs and may require that we pay to the Greek government new taxes or other fees. Furthermore, the change in the Greek government and potential shift in its policies may undermine Greece's political and economic stability, which may adversely affect our operations and those of our Manager located in Greece. We also face the risk that strikes, work stoppages, civil unrest and violence within Greece may disrupt our shoreside operations and those of our Manager located in Greece.

If global economic conditions weaken, particularly in Europe and in the Asia Pacific region, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Global economic conditions impact worldwide demand for various goods and, thus, container shipping. In particular, we anticipate a significant number of the port calls made by our vessels will continue to involve the loading or unloading of containers in ports in the Asia Pacific region. As a result, negative changes in economic conditions in any Asia Pacific country, in particular China which has been one of the world's fastest growing economies in recent years, can have a significant impact on the demand for container shipping. However, if China's pace of growth declines and other countries in the Asia Pacific region experience slower or negative economic growth in the future, this may negatively affect the economies of the United States and the European Union, or "EU", and thus, may negatively impact container shipping demand. For example, the introduction of tariffs on selected imported goods mainly from Asia has provoked retaliatory measures from the affected countries, including China, which may create impediments to trade. Risks remaining from the recent recovery in Europe, including the possibility of sovereign debt defaults by EU member countries, including Greece, and any resulting weakness of the Euro, including against the Chinese renminbi, could adversely affect European consumer demand, particularly for goods imported, many of which are shipped in containerized form, from China and elsewhere in Asia, and reduce the availability of trade financing which is vital to the conduct of international shipping. In addition, the charters that we enter into with Chinese customers, including the charters we currently have with COSCO for eight of our vessels, may be subject to new regulations in China that may require us to incur new or additional compliance or other administrative costs and may require that we pay to the Chinese government new taxes or other fees. Changes in laws and regulations, including with regards to tax matters, and their implementation by local authorities could affect our vessels chartered to Chinese customers as well as our vessels calling to Chinese ports and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, as well as our future prospects, will likely be materially and adversely affected by an economic downturn in any of these countries.

In addition, public health threats, such as the coronavirus, influenza and other highly communicable diseases or viruses, outbreaks of which have from time to time occurred in various parts of the world in which we operate, including China, could adversely impact our operations, and the operations of our customers.

A decrease in the level of export of goods, in particular from Asia, or an increase in trade protectionism globally, including from the United States, could have a material adverse impact on our charterers' business and, in turn, could cause a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our operations expose us to the risk that increased trade protectionism from the United States, China or other nations adversely affect our business. Governments may turn to trade barriers to protect or revive their domestic industries in the face of foreign imports, thereby depressing the demand for shipping. Restrictions on imports, including in the form of tariffs, could have a major impact on global trade and demand for shipping. Trade protectionism in the markets that our charterers serve may cause an increase in the cost of exported goods, the length of time required to deliver goods and the risks associated with exporting goods and, as a result, a decline in the volume of exported goods and demand for shipping.

In recent years, the United States instituted large tariffs on a wide variety of goods, including from China, which led to retaliatory tariffs from leaders of other countries including China. These policy pronouncements created significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and China and other exporting countries, including with respect to trade policies, treaties, government regulations and tariffs and has led to concerns regarding the potential for an extended trade war. Tensions over trade and other matters remain high between the U.S. and China, and it is currently unclear what policies the current U.S. administration will pursue. Protectionist developments, or the perception they may occur, may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions, and may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the United States and other countries, including China.

Our containerships are deployed on routes involving containerized trade in and out of emerging markets, and our charterers' container shipping and business revenue may be derived from the shipment of goods from Asia to various overseas export markets, including the United States and Europe. Any reduction in or hindrance to the output of Asia-based exporters could have a material adverse effect on the growth rate of Asia's exports and on our charterers' business.

Furthermore, the government of China has implemented economic policies aimed at increasing domestic consumption of Chinese-made goods and containing capital outflows. These policies may have the effect of reducing the supply of goods available for exports and the level of international trading and may, in turn, result in a decrease in demand for container shipping. In addition, reforms in China for a gradual shift to a "market economy" including with respect to the prices of certain commodities, are unprecedented or experimental and may be subject to revision, change or abolition and if these reforms are reversed or amended, the level of imports to and exports from China could be adversely affected.

Any new or increased trade barriers or restrictions on trade would have an adverse impact on our charterers' business, operating results and financial condition and could thereby affect their ability to make timely charter hire payments to us and to renew and increase the number of their time charters with us. Such adverse developments could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, and our ability to service or refinance our debt.

Demand for the seaborne transport of products in containers has a significant impact on the financial performance of liner companies and, in turn, demand for containerships and our charter counterparty risk.

Demand for the seaborne transportation of products in containers, which is significantly impacted by global economic activity, remained at relatively low levels for a prolonged period from the onset of the global economic crisis of 2008 and 2009 until the second half of 2020. Consequently, during this period, the cargo volumes and freight rates achieved by liner companies, with which all of the existing vessels in our fleet are chartered, declined sharply, reducing liner company profitability and, at times, failing to cover the costs of liner companies operating vessels on their shipping lines. In response to such reduced cargo volume and freight rates, the number of vessels being actively deployed by liner companies decreased, before increasing alongside cargo volume and freight rates since the second half of 2020. In the second half of 2022 and early 2023, cargo volume and freight rates have declined as supply chain constraints experienced during the pandemic eased and global geopolitical and economic conditions weighed on demand.

Any decline in demand for the services of our liner company customers could reduce demand for containerships and increase the likelihood of one or more of our customers being unable or unwilling to pay us the contracted charterhire rates under the charters for our vessels, such as we agreed with HMM in 2016 and ZIM in 2014 and Hanjin Shipping's cancellation of long-term charters for eight of our vessels in 2016. We generate all of our revenues from these charters and if our charterers fail to meet their obligations to us, we would sustain significant reductions in revenue and earnings, which could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, as well as our ability to comply with covenants in our credit facilities.

An over-supply of containership capacity may adversely affect charter rates and our ability to recharter our containerships at profitable rates or at all and, in turn, reduce our profitability.

While the size of the containership order book has declined from the historic highs reached in mid-2008, it increased in 2021 and 2022 and at the end of 2022 newbuilding containerships representing approximately 28% of the existing global fleet capacity at that time, and a higher percentage of large containerships. Notwithstanding that some orders may be cancelled or delayed, the size of the orderbook will likely result in an increase in the size of the world containership fleet over the next few years. An over-supply of containership capacity, particularly in conjunction with a decline in the level of demand for the seaborne transport of containers, could negatively affect charter rates, which continued liner company consolidation may accentuate. We do not hedge against our exposure to changes in charter rates, due to increased supply of containerships or otherwise. As such, if the charter rate environment is weak when the current charters for our containerships expire or are terminated or we are seeking to arrange employment for the six newbuilding containerships scheduled to be delivered to us in 2024, we may only be able to recharter those containerships at reduced or unprofitable rates or we may not be able to charter those vessels at all.

Our profitability and growth depends on our ability to expand relationships with existing charterers and to obtain new time charters, for which we will face substantial competition from established companies with significant resources as well as new entrants.

One of our objectives is, when market conditions warrant, to acquire additional containerships in conjunction with entering into additional multi-year, fixed-rate time charters for these vessels, such as the vessels we acquired in 2020 and 2021. We also have six containerships under construction scheduled for delivery in 2024, for which we have not yet arranged charters. We employ our vessels in highly competitive markets that are capital intensive and highly fragmented, with a highly competitive process for obtaining new multi-year time charters that generally involves an intensive screening process and competitive bids, and often extends for several months. Generally, we compete for charters based on price, customer relationship, operating expertise, professional reputation and the size, age and condition of our vessels. In recent years, during the downturn in the containership charter market, other containership owners chartered their vessels to liner companies at extremely low rates, including at unprofitable levels, increasing the price pressure when competing to secure employment for our containerships. Container shipping charters are awarded based upon a variety of factors relating to the vessel operator, including:

- shipping industry relationships and reputation for customer service and safety;
- container shipping experience and quality of ship operations (including cost effectiveness);
- quality and experience of seafaring crew;
- the ability to finance containerships at competitive rates and financial stability in general;
- relationships with shipyards and the ability to get suitable berths;
- construction management experience, including the ability to obtain on-time delivery of new ships according to customer specifications;
- willingness to accept operational risks pursuant to the charter, such as allowing termination of the charter for force majeure events; and
- competitiveness of the bid in terms of overall price.

We face substantial competition from a number of experienced companies, including state-sponsored entities and major shipping companies. Some of these competitors have significantly greater financial resources than we do and can therefore operate larger fleets and may be able to offer better charter rates. We anticipate that other marine transportation companies may also enter the containership sector, including many with strong reputations and extensive resources and experience. This increased competition may cause greater price competition for time charters and, in stronger market conditions, for secondhand vessels and newbuildings.

In addition, a number of our competitors in the containership sector, including several that are among the largest charter owners of containerships in the world, have been established in the form of a German KG (Kommanditgesellschaft), which provides tax benefits to private investors. Although the German tax law was amended to significantly restrict the tax benefits to taxpayers who invest in these entities after November 10, 2005, the tax benefits afforded to all investors in the KG-model shipping entities continue to be significant, and such entities may continue to be attractive investments. Their focus on these tax benefits allows the KG-model shipping entities more flexibility in offering lower charter rates to liner companies. Further, since the charter rate is generally considered to be one of the principal factors in a charterer's decision to charter a vessel, the rates offered by these sizeable competitors can have a depressing effect throughout the charter market.

As a result of these factors, we may be unable to compete successfully with established companies with greater resources or new entrants for charters at a profitable level, or at all, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may have more difficulty entering into multi-year, fixed-rate time charters if a more active short-term or spot container shipping market develops.

One of our principal strategies is to enter into multi-year, fixed-rate containership time charters particularly in strong charter rate environments, although in weaker charter rate environments, we would generally expect to target somewhat shorter charter terms, particularly for smaller vessels. As more vessels become available for the spot or short-term market, we may have difficulty entering into additional multi-year, fixed-rate time charters for our containerships due to the increased supply of containerships and the possibility of lower rates in the spot market and, as a result, our cash flows may be subject to instability in the long-term. A more active short-term or spot market may require us to enter into charters based on changing market rates, as opposed to contracts based on a fixed rate, which could result in a decrease in our cash flows and net income in periods when the market for container shipping is depressed or insufficient funds are available to cover our financing costs for related containerships.

Delays in deliveries of our six newbuilding vessels we ordered in 2022 or any secondhand vessels we may agree to acquire could harm our business.

Delays in the delivery of our six newbuilding containerships we ordered in 2022 with planned deliveries in 2024 or any secondhand vessels we may agree to acquire, would delay our receipt of revenues under any arranged time charters and could result in the cancellation of such time charters or other liabilities under such charters, and therefore adversely affect our anticipated results of operations. The delivery of any newbuilding containership could also be delayed because of, among other things:

- work stoppages or other labor disturbances or other events that disrupt the operations of the shipyard building the vessels;
- quality or engineering problems;
- changes in governmental regulations or maritime self-regulatory organization standards;
- lack of raw materials;
- bankruptcy or other financial crisis of the shipyard building the vessel;
- our inability to obtain requisite financing or make timely payments;
- a backlog of orders at the shipyard building the vessel;
- hostilities or political or economic disturbances in the countries where the containerships are being built;
- weather interference or catastrophic event, such as a major earthquake or fire;
- our requests for changes to the original vessel specifications;
- requests from the liner companies, with which we have arranged charters for such vessels, to delay construction and delivery of such vessels due to weak economic conditions and container shipping demand;
- shortages of or delays in the receipt of necessary construction materials, such as steel;
- our inability to obtain requisite permits or approvals; or
- a dispute with the shipyard building the vessel.

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The shipbuilders with which we contracted for our newbuildings may be affected by instability in the financial markets and other market conditions, including with respect to the fluctuating price of commodities and currency exchange rates. In addition, the refund guarantors under our newbuilding contracts we entered into, which would be banks, financial institutions and other credit agencies, may also be affected by financial market conditions in the same manner as our lenders and, as a result, in weak market conditions may be unable or unwilling to meet their obligations under their refund guarantees. If shipbuilders or refund guarantors are unable or unwilling to meet their obligations to us, this will impact our acquisition of vessels and may materially and adversely affect our operations and our obligations under our financing arrangements.

The delivery of any secondhand containership we may agree to acquire could be delayed because of, among other things, hostilities or political disturbances, non-performance of the purchase agreement with respect to the vessels by the seller, our inability to obtain requisite permits, approvals or financing or damage to or destruction of the vessels while being operated by the seller prior to the delivery date.

We may have difficulty properly managing our growth through acquisitions of additional vessels and we may not realize the expected benefits from these acquisitions, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and performance.

To the extent market conditions warrant and we are able to obtain sufficient financing for such purposes, we intend to grow our business by ordering newbuilding containerships and through selective acquisitions of additional vessels. Future growth will primarily depend on:

- locating and acquiring suitable vessels;
- identifying and consummating vessel acquisitions or joint ventures relating to vessel acquisitions;
- enlarging our customer base;
- developments in the charter markets in which we operate that make it attractive for us to expand our fleet;
- managing any expansion;
- the operations of the shipyard building any newbuilding containerships we may order; and
- obtaining required financing on acceptable terms.

During periods in which charter rates are high, vessel values generally are high as well, as has recently been the case, and it may be difficult to acquire vessels at favorable prices at those times. In addition, growing any business by acquisition presents numerous risks, such as managing relationships with customers and integrating newly acquired assets into existing infrastructure. We cannot give any assurance that we will be successful in executing any growth plans or that we will not incur significant expenses and losses in connection with any future growth efforts.

We are a holding company and we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute funds to us in order to satisfy our financial obligations and pay dividends to our stockholders.

We are a holding company and our subsidiaries conduct all of our operations and own all of our operating assets. We have no significant assets other than the equity interests in our subsidiaries. As a result, our ability to pay our contractual obligations and pay dividends to our stockholders in the future depends on our subsidiaries and their ability to distribute funds to us. The ability of a subsidiary to make these distributions could be affected by our financing arrangements, a claim or other action by a third party, including a creditor, or by the law of their respective jurisdictions of incorporation which regulates the payment of dividends by companies. Any limitations on our ability to receive cash from our subsidiaries may negatively affect our cash flows and ability to pay dividends to our stockholders.

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If we are unable to fund our capital expenditures for additional vessels, we may not be able to grow our fleet.

We would have to make substantial capital expenditures to further grow our fleet, including our six newbuilding vessels under construction. We might not have sufficient borrowing availability under our existing credit facilities or other financing arrangements. In order to fund capital expenditures for future fleet growth, we generally plan to use equity and debt financing. Our ability to access the capital markets through future offerings may be limited by our financial condition at the time of any such offering as well as by adverse market conditions resulting from, among other things, general economic conditions, conditions in the containership charter market and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. Our failure to obtain funds for future capital expenditures could limit our ability to grow our fleet.

We must make substantial capital expenditures to maintain the operating capacity of our fleet, which may reduce the amount of cash available for other purposes, including the payment of dividends to our stockholders.

Maintenance capital expenditures include capital expenditures associated with modifying an existing vessel or acquiring a new vessel to the extent these expenditures are incurred to maintain the operating capacity of our existing fleet. These expenditures could increase as a result of changes in the cost of labor and materials; customer requirements; increases in our fleet size or the cost of replacement vessels; governmental regulations and maritime self-regulatory organization standards relating to safety, security or the environment; and competitive standards. Significant capital expenditures, including to maintain the operating capacity of our fleet, may reduce the cash available for other purposes, including the payment of dividends to our stockholders.

The aging of our fleet may result in increased operating costs in the future, which could adversely affect our earnings and cash flows.

In general, the cost of maintaining a vessel in good operating condition increases with the age of the vessel. As our fleet ages, we may incur increased costs. Older vessels are typically less fuel efficient and more costly to maintain than more recently constructed vessels due to improvements in engine technology. Cargo insurance rates also increase with the age of a vessel, making older vessels less desirable to charterers. Governmental regulations and safety or other equipment standards related to the age of a vessel may also require expenditures for alterations or the addition of new equipment to our vessels, and may restrict the type of activities in which our vessels may engage. Our current fleet of 68 containerships had an average age (weighted by TEU capacity) of approximately 14.1 years as of February 28, 2023 and we cannot assure you that, as our vessels age, market conditions will justify such expenditures or will enable us to profitably operate our vessels during the remainder of their expected useful lives.

Increased competition in technology and innovation could reduce our charter hire income and the value of our vessels.

The charter rates and the value and operational life of a vessel are determined by a number of factors, including the vessel's efficiency, operational flexibility and physical life. Efficiency includes speed and fuel economy. Flexibility includes the ability to enter harbors, utilize related docking facilities and pass through canals and straits. Physical life is related to the original design and construction, maintenance and the impact of the stress of operations. If new ship designs currently promoted by shipyards as more fuel efficient perform as promoted or containerships are built that are more efficient or flexible or have longer physical lives than our vessels, competition from these more technologically advanced containerships could adversely affect the amount of charter-hire payments that we receive for our containerships once their current time charters expire and the resale value of our containerships. This could adversely affect our results of operations.

We rely on our information systems to conduct our business, and failure to protect these systems against security breaches could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Additionally, if these systems fail or become unavailable for any significant period of time, our business could be harmed.

The efficient operation of our business is dependent on computer hardware and software systems. Information systems are vulnerable to security breaches by computer hackers and cyberterrorists. We rely on industry accepted security measures and technology to securely maintain confidential and proprietary information maintained on our information systems. However, these measures and technology may not adequately prevent security breaches. In addition, the unavailability of the information systems or the failure of these systems to perform as anticipated for any reason could disrupt our business and could result in decreased performance and increased operating costs, causing our business and results of operations to suffer. Any significant interruption or failure of our information systems or any significant breach of security could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, as well as our cash flows.

Because we generate all of our revenues in United States dollars but incur a portion of our expenses in other currencies, exchange rate fluctuations could hurt our results of operations.

We generate all of our revenues in United States dollars and for the year ended December 31, 2022, we incurred approximately 22.4% of our vessels' operating expenses in currencies other than United States dollars, mainly Euros. This difference could lead to fluctuations in net income due to changes in the value of the United States dollar relative to the other currencies, in particular the Euro. Expenses incurred in foreign currencies against which the United States dollar falls in value could increase, thereby decreasing our net income. We have not hedged our currency exposure and, as a result, our U.S. dollar-denominated results of operations and financial condition could suffer.

Due to our lack of diversification, adverse developments in the containership transportation business could reduce our ability to meet our payment obligations and our profitability.

We rely exclusively on the cash flows generated from charters for our vessels that operate in the containership sector of the shipping industry. Due to our lack of diversification, adverse developments in the container shipping industry have a significantly greater impact on our financial condition and results of operations than if we maintained more diverse assets or lines of business.

Risks Related to our Financing Arrangements

Containership charter rates and vessel values may affect our ability to comply with various financial and collateral covenants in our credit facilities, and our financing arrangement impose operating and financial restrictions on us.

Our credit facilities and other financing arrangements, which are secured by, among other things, mortgages on our vessels, require us to maintain specified collateral coverage ratios and satisfy financial covenants. See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Credit Facilities." Our ability to comply with covenants and restrictions contained in our financing arrangements may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. Low containership charter rates, or the failure of our charterers to fulfill their obligations under their charters for our vessels, due to financial pressure on these liner companies from weak demand for the seaborne transport of containerized cargo or otherwise, may adversely affect our ability to comply with these covenants. The market value of containerships is sensitive to, among other things, changes in the charter markets with vessel values deteriorating in times when charter rates are falling and improving when charter rates are anticipated to rise.

If we are unable to meet our covenant compliance obligations under our credit facilities and other financing arrangements, and are unable to reach an agreement with our lenders to obtain compliance waivers, our lenders could then accelerate our indebtedness and foreclose on the vessels in our fleet securing those credit facilities. Any such default could result in cross-defaults under our other credit facilities and financing arrangements, including the Senior Notes, and the consequent acceleration of the indebtedness thereunder and the commencement of similar foreclosure proceedings by other lenders. The loss of any of our vessels would have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition and could impair our ability to operate our business.

In addition, our credit facilities, and any future credit facility we enter into likely will, impose operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, including relating to incurrence of debt and liens, making acquisitions and investments and paying dividends on or repurchasing our stock. Therefore, we may need to seek permission from our lenders in order to engage in some actions. Our lenders' interests may be different from ours and we may not be able to obtain our lenders' permission when needed. This may limit our ability to finance our future operations or capital requirements, make acquisitions or pursue business opportunities or pay dividends on our shares.

Substantial debt levels could limit our flexibility to obtain additional financing and pursue other business opportunities and our ability to service our outstanding indebtedness will depend on our future operating performance, including the charter rates we receive under charters for our vessels.

We have an aggregate principal amount of indebtedness, including leaseback obligations, outstanding of \$510.9 million, as of December 31, 2022. In addition, we may seek to incur substantial additional indebtedness, as market conditions warrant, to grow our fleet to the extent that we are able to obtain such financing. This level of debt could have important consequences to us, including the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing, if necessary, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may be impaired or such financing may be unavailable on favorable terms;
- we will need to use a substantial portion of our free cash from operations to make principal and interest payments on our debt, reducing the funds that would otherwise be available for future business opportunities;
- our debt level could make us more vulnerable than our competitors with less debt to competitive pressures or a downturn in our business or the economy generally; and
- our debt level may limit our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions.

Our ability to service our debt will depend upon, among other things, our future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. In particular, the charter rates we obtain for our vessels, including our vessels on shorter term time charters or other charters expiring in the near future, will have a significant impact on our ability to service our indebtedness. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt, we may be forced to take actions such as reducing or delaying our business activities, acquisitions, investments or capital expenditures, selling assets, refinancing our debt or seeking additional equity capital. We may not be able to effect any of these remedies on satisfactory terms, or at all.

Although we had \$382.5 million of additional amounts available for borrowing under our existing credit facilities as of December 31, 2022, if we need additional liquidity and are unable to obtain such liquidity from existing or new lenders or in the capital markets, or if our existing financing arrangements do not permit additional debt that we require (and we are unable to obtain waivers from required lenders), we may be unable to meet our liquidity obligations which could lead to a default under our credit facilities and Senior Notes. Our current financing arrangements also impose, and future financing arrangements may impose, operating and financial restrictions on us that may limit our ability to take certain actions, including the incurrence of additional indebtedness by existing subsidiaries, creating liens on our existing assets and selling capital stock of our existing subsidiaries.

The terms of the Senior Notes contain covenants limiting our financial and operating flexibility.

Covenants contained in the documentation relating to the Senior Notes restricts our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

- pay dividends, make distributions, redeem or repurchase equity interests and make certain other restricted payments or investments;
- incur additional indebtedness or issue certain equity interests;
- merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of our assets;
- issue or sell capital stock of some of our subsidiaries;
- create liens on assets; and
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates or related persons.

All of these limitations are subject to limitations, exceptions and qualifications. These restrictive covenants could limit our ability to pursue our growth plan, restrict our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry and increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions. We may enter into additional financing arrangements in the future which could further restrict our flexibility. Any defaults of covenants contained in the Senior Notes may lead to an event of default under the Senior Notes and the indenture and may lead to cross-defaults under our other indebtedness.

Our ability to obtain additional debt financing for future acquisitions of vessels may be dependent on the performance of our then existing charters and the creditworthiness of our charterers, as well as the perceived impact of emissions by our vessels on the climate.

Although we had \$382.5 million of additional amounts available for borrowing under our existing credit facilities as of December 31, 2022, the amount available for borrowing under this facility will reduce over time on a quarterly basis. We also intend to borrow against vessels we may acquire in the future as part of our growth plan. The actual or perceived credit quality of our charterers, and any defaults by them, may materially affect our ability to obtain the additional capital resources that we will require to purchase additional vessels or may significantly increase our costs of obtaining such capital. Our inability to obtain additional financing or committing to financing on unattractive terms could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In 2019, a number of leading lenders to the shipping industry and other industry participants announced a global framework by which financial institutions can assess the climate alignment of their ship finance portfolios, called the Poseidon Principles, and additional lenders have subsequently announced their intention to adhere to such principles. If the ships in our fleet are deemed not to satisfy the emissions and other sustainability standards contemplated by the Poseidon Principles, or other Environmental Social Governance (ESG) standards required by lenders or investors, the availability and cost of bank or other financing for such vessels may be adversely affected.

We are exposed to volatility in interest rates, including SOFR

Loans advanced under our credit facilities are, generally, advanced at a floating rate based on SOFR, which has increased recently, after a long period of relative stability at historically low levels, and has been volatile in past years, which can affect the amount of interest payable on our debt, and which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our earnings and cash flow. SOFR rates were at historically low levels for an extended period of time and may continue to increase from these low levels. Our financial condition could be materially adversely affected at any time that we have not entered into interest rate hedging arrangements to hedge our interest rate exposure and the interest rates applicable to our credit facilities and any other financing arrangements we may enter into in the future increase. Moreover, even if we have entered into interest rate swaps or other derivative instruments for purposes of managing our interest rate or bunker cost exposure, our hedging strategies may not be effective and we may incur substantial losses.

Inflation could adversely affect our business and financial results.

Inflation could adversely affect our business and financial results by increasing the costs of labor and materials needed to operate our business. We continue to see near-term impacts on our business due to elevated inflation in the United States of America, Eurozone and other countries, including ongoing global prices pressures in the wake of the war in Ukraine, driving up energy prices, commodity prices, which continue to affect our operating expenses. Interest rates have increased rapidly and substantially as central banks in developed countries raise interest rates in an effort to subdue inflation. The eventual implications of tighter monetary policy, and potentially higher long-term interest rates may drive a higher cost of capital for our business. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Inflation and Interest Rates Risk.”

We may enter into derivative contracts to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, which could result in higher than market interest rates and charges against our income.

We do not currently have any interest rate swap arrangements. In the past, however, we have entered into interest rate swaps in substantial aggregate notional amounts, generally for purposes of managing our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates applicable to indebtedness under our credit facilities, which were advanced at floating rates based on LIBOR, as well as interest rate swap agreements converting fixed interest rate exposure under our credit facilities advanced at a fixed rate of interest to floating rates based on LIBOR. Any hedging strategies we choose to employ, may not be effective and we may again incur substantial losses, as we did in 2015 and prior years. Unless we satisfy the requirements to qualify for hedge accounting for interest rate swaps and any other derivative instruments, we would recognize all fluctuations in the fair value of any such contracts in our consolidated Statements of Operations. Recognition of such fluctuations in our statement of operations may increase the volatility of our earnings. Any hedging activities we engage in may not effectively manage our interest rate exposure or have the desired impact on our financial conditions or results of operations.

Environmental, Regulatory and Other Industry Related Risks

We are subject to regulation and liability under environmental laws that could require significant expenditures and affect our cash flows and net income.

Our business and the operation of our vessels are materially affected by environmental regulation in the form of international, national, state and local laws, regulations, conventions and standards in force in international waters and the jurisdictions in which our vessels operate, as well as in the country or countries of their registration, including those governing the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of oil spills and other contamination, air emissions, wastewater discharges and ballast water management, or “BWM”. Because such conventions, laws, and regulations are often revised, we cannot predict the ultimate cost of complying with such requirements or their impact on the resale price or useful life of our vessels. We are required by various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies to obtain certain permits, licenses, certificates and financial assurances with respect to our operations. Many environmental requirements are designed to reduce the risk of pollution, such as from oil spills, and our compliance with these requirements could be costly. To comply with these and other regulations, including: (i) the sulfur emission requirements of Annex VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships, or “MARPOL”, which instituted a global 0.5% (lowered from 3.5% as of January 1, 2020) sulfur cap on marine fuel consumed by a vessel, unless the vessel is equipped with a scrubber, and (ii) the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, or “BWM Convention”, of the International Maritime Organization, or “IMO”, which requires vessels to install expensive ballast water treatment systems, we may be required to incur additional costs to meet new maintenance and inspection requirements, develop contingency plans for potential spills, and obtain insurance coverage. Additionally, the increased demand for low sulfur fuels may increase the costs of fuel for our vessels that do not have scrubbers, although our charterers are responsible for the cost of fuel for vessels while under time or bareboat charter on which all of our vessels are currently deployed, and impact the charter rate charterers are willing to pay for vessels without scrubbers. Additional conventions, laws and regulations may be adopted that could limit our ability to do business or increase the cost of doing business and which may materially and adversely affect our operations.

Environmental requirements can also affect the resale value or useful lives of our vessels, could require a reduction in cargo capacity, ship modifications or operational changes or restrictions, could lead to decreased availability of insurance coverage for environmental matters or could result in the denial of access to certain jurisdictional waters or ports or detention in certain ports. Under local, national and foreign laws, as well as international treaties and conventions, we could incur material liabilities, including cleanup obligations and natural resource damages liability, in the event that there is a release of petroleum or hazardous materials from our vessels or otherwise in connection with our operations. Environmental laws often impose strict liability for remediation of spills and releases of oil and hazardous substances, which could subject us to liability without regard to whether we were negligent or at fault. We could also become subject to personal injury or property damage claims relating to the release of hazardous substances associated with our existing or historic operations. Violations of, or liabilities under, environmental requirements can result in substantial penalties, fines and other sanctions, including, in certain instances, seizure or detention of our vessels.

The operation of our vessels is also affected by the requirements set forth in the IMO’s International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and Pollution Prevention, or the “ISM Code”. The ISM Code requires shipowners and bareboat charterers to develop and maintain an extensive “Safety Management System,” or “SMS”, that includes the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for safe operation and describing procedures for dealing with emergencies. Failure to comply with the ISM Code may subject us to increased liability, may decrease available insurance coverage for the affected ships, and may result in denial of access to, or detention in, certain ports.

In connection with a 2001 incident involving the presence of oil on the water on the starboard side of one of our former vessels, the *Henry* (ex *CMA CGM Passiflore*), in Long Beach, California, our Manager pled guilty to one count of negligent discharge of oil and one count of obstruction of justice, based on a charge of attempted concealment of the source of the discharge. Consistent with the government’s practice in similar cases, our Manager agreed, among other things, to develop and implement an approved third-party consultant monitored environmental compliance plan. Any violation of this environmental compliance plan or any penalties, restitution or heightened environmental compliance plan requirements that are imposed relating to alleged discharges in any other action involving our fleet or our Manager could negatively affect our operations and business.

Climate change and greenhouse gas restrictions may adversely impact our operations.

Due to concern over the risks of climate change, a number of countries and the IMO, have adopted, or are considering the adoption of, regulatory frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emission from ships. These regulatory measures may include adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, increased efficiency standards and incentives or mandates for renewable energy. Emissions of greenhouse gases from international shipping currently are not subject to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the “Kyoto Protocol”, or any amendments or successor agreements. The Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015, which contemplates commitments from each nation party thereto to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit increases in global temperatures, did not include any restrictions or other measures specific to shipping emissions. However, restrictions on shipping emissions are likely to continue to be considered and a new treaty may be adopted in the future that includes additional restrictions on shipping emissions to those already adopted under MARPOL. For example, in 2021 the United States announced its commitment to working with the IMO to adopt a goal of achieving zero emissions from international shipping by 2050. In June 2021, the IMO, working with the Marine Environmental Protection Committee, passed amendments to Annex VI aimed at reducing carbon emissions produced by vessels and include two new metrics for measuring a vessel’s overall energy efficiency and actual carbon dioxide emissions: Energy Efficiency Existing Shipping Index (“EEXI”) and Carbon Intensity Indicator (“CII”), the latter of which came into force as of January 1, 2023. If our vessels are only able to comply with the maximum EEXI and CII thresholds by reducing their speed, our vessels may be less attractive to charterers, and we may only be able to charter our vessels for lower charter rates or to less creditworthy charterers, if we are able to do so at all. Compliance with future changes in laws and regulations relating to climate change could increase the costs of operating and maintaining our ships and could require us to install new emission controls, as well as acquire allowances, pay taxes related to our greenhouse gas emissions or administer and manage a greenhouse gas emissions program.

Increased inspection procedures, tighter import and export controls and new security regulations could cause disruption of our containership business.

International container shipping is subject to security and customs inspection and related procedures in countries of origin, destination, and certain trans-shipment points. These inspection procedures can result in cargo seizure, delays in the loading, offloading, trans-shipment, or delivery of containers, and the levying of customs duties, fines or other penalties against exporters or importers and, in some cases, charterers and charter owners.

Since the events of September 11, 2001, U.S. authorities increased container inspection rates and further increases have been contemplated. Government investment in non-intrusive container scanning technology has grown and there is interest in electronic monitoring technology, including so-called “e-seals” and “smart” containers, that would enable remote, centralized monitoring of containers during shipment to identify tampering with or opening of the containers, along with potentially measuring other characteristics such as temperature, air pressure, motion, chemicals, biological agents and radiation. Also, additional vessel security requirements have been imposed including the installation of security alert and automatic information systems on board vessels.

It is further unclear what changes, if any, to the existing inspection and security procedures will ultimately be proposed or implemented, or how any such changes will affect the industry. It is possible that such changes could impose additional financial and legal obligations, including additional responsibility for inspecting and recording the contents of containers and complying with additional security procedures on board vessels, such as those imposed under the ISPS Code. Changes to the inspection and security procedures and container security could result in additional costs and obligations on carriers and may, in certain cases, render the shipment of certain types of goods by container uneconomical or impractical. Additional costs that may arise from current inspection or security procedures or future proposals that may not be fully recoverable from customers through higher rates or security surcharges.

Our vessels may call on ports located in countries that are subject to restrictions imposed by the United States government.

From time to time on charterers’ instructions, our vessels have called and may again call on ports located in countries subject to sanctions and embargoes imposed by the United States government and countries identified by the United States government as state sponsors of terrorism. The U.S. sanctions and embargo laws and regulations vary in their application, as they do not all apply to the same covered persons or proscribe the same activities, and such sanctions and embargo laws and regulations may be amended or strengthened over time.

On January 16, 2016, “Implementation Day” for the Iran Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), the United States lifted its secondary sanctions against Iran which prohibited certain conduct by non-U.S. companies and individuals that occurred entirely outside of U.S. jurisdiction involving specified industry sectors in Iran, including the energy, petrochemical, automotive, financial, banking, mining, shipbuilding and shipping sectors. By lifting the secondary sanctions against Iran, the U.S. government effectively removed U.S. imposed restraints on dealings by non-U.S. companies, such as our Company, and individuals with these formerly targeted Iranian business sectors. Non-U.S. companies continued to be prohibited under U.S. sanctions from (i) knowingly engaging in conduct that seeks to evade U.S. restrictions on transactions or dealings with Iran or that causes the export of goods or services from the United States to Iran, (ii) exporting, reexporting or transferring to Iran any goods, technology, or services originally exported from the U.S. and/or subject to U.S. export jurisdiction and (iii) conducting transactions with the Iranian or Iran-related individuals and entities that remain or are placed in the future on OFAC’s list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List), notwithstanding the lifting of secondary sanctions. However, on August 6, 2018, the U.S. re-imposed an initial round of secondary sanctions and as of November 5, 2018, all of the secondary sanctions the U.S. had suspended under the JCPOA have been re-imposed.

The U.S. government’s primary Iran sanctions have remained in place throughout recent years and as a consequence, U.S. persons continue to be broadly prohibited from engaging in transactions or dealings in or with Iran or its government. In addition, U.S. persons continue to be broadly prohibited from engaging in transactions or dealings with the Government of Iran and Iranian financial institutions, which effectively impacts the transfer of funds to, from, or through the U.S. financial system whether denominated in US dollars or any other currency.

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, no vessels operated by us made any calls to ports in Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Syria or Sudan. Although we believe that we are in compliance with all applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations, and intend to maintain such compliance, there can be no assurance that we will be in compliance in the future, particularly as the scope of certain laws may be unclear and may be subject to changing interpretations. Any such violation could result in fines or other penalties and could result in some investors deciding, or being required, to divest their interest, or not to invest, in the Company. Additionally, some investors may decide to divest their interest, or not to invest, in the Company simply because we do business with companies that do lawful business in sanctioned countries. Moreover, our charterers may violate applicable sanctions and embargo laws and regulations as a result of actions that do not involve us or our vessels, and those violations could in turn negatively affect our reputation. We may also be adversely affected by the consequences of war, the effects of terrorism, civil unrest and governmental actions in these and surrounding countries.

Failure to comply with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-bribery legislation in other jurisdictions could result in fines, criminal penalties, contract terminations and an adverse effect on our business.

We may operate in a number of countries throughout the world, including countries known to have a reputation for corruption. We are committed to doing business in accordance with applicable anti-corruption laws and have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics which is consistent and in full compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, or the “FCPA”. We are subject, however, to the risk that persons and entities whom we engage or their agents may take actions that are determined to be in violation of such anti-corruption laws, including the FCPA. Any such violation could result in substantial fines, sanctions, civil and/or criminal penalties, or curtailment of operations in certain jurisdictions, and might adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, actual or alleged violations could damage our reputation and ability to do business. Furthermore, detecting, investigating, and resolving actual or alleged violations is expensive and can consume significant time and attention of our senior management.

Governments could requisition our vessels during a period of war or emergency, resulting in loss of earnings.

A government of a ship’s registry could requisition for title or seize our vessels. Requisition for title occurs when a government takes control of a ship and becomes the owner. Also, a government could requisition our containerships for hire. Requisition for hire occurs when a government takes control of a ship and effectively becomes the charterer at dictated charter rates. Generally, requisitions occur during a period of war or emergency. Government requisition of one or more of our vessels may negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

Terrorist attacks and international hostilities could affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks such as the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 and more recent attacks in other parts of the world, and the continuing response of the United States and other countries to these attacks, as well as the threat of future terrorist attacks, continue to cause uncertainty in the world financial markets and may affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Events in the Middle East and North Africa, including Egypt and Syria, and the conflicts in Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan may lead to additional acts of terrorism, regional conflict and other armed conflicts around the world, which may contribute to economic instability in the global financial markets. These uncertainties could also adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

Terrorist attacks targeted at sea vessels, such as the October 2002 attack in Yemen on the *VLCC Limburg*, a ship not related to us, may in the future also negatively affect our operations and financial condition and directly impact our containerships or our customers. Future terrorist attacks could result in increased volatility of the financial markets in the United States and globally and could result in an economic recession affecting the United States or the entire world. Any of these occurrences could have a material adverse impact on our operating results, revenue and costs.

Changing economic, political and governmental conditions in the countries where we are engaged in business or where our vessels are registered could affect us. In addition, future hostilities or other political instability in regions where our vessels trade could also affect our trade patterns and adversely affect our operations and performance. The developing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and related sanctions imposed by the U.S., EU and others, could affect the crewing operations of our Manager, which has crewing offices in St. Petersburg, Odessa and Mariupol, and trade patterns involving ports in the Black Sea or Russia.

Acts of piracy on ocean-going vessels have recently increased in frequency, which could adversely affect our business.

Acts of piracy have historically affected ocean-going vessels trading in regions of the world such as the South China Sea and in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia. Despite leveling off somewhat in the last few years, the frequency of piracy incidents has increased significantly since 2008, particularly in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia. For example, in January 2010, the *Maran Centaurus*, a tanker vessel not affiliated with us, was captured by pirates in the Indian Ocean while carrying crude oil estimated to be worth \$20 million and was released in January 2010 upon a ransom payment of over \$5 million. In addition, crew costs, including costs due to employing onboard security guards, could increase in such circumstances. We may not be adequately insured to cover losses from these incidents, which could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, any detention or hijacking as a result of an act of piracy against our vessels, or an increase in cost, or unavailability, of insurance for our vessels, could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The smuggling of drugs or other contraband onto our vessels may lead to governmental claims against us.

Our vessels call in ports in South America and other areas where smugglers attempt to hide drugs and other contraband on vessels, with or without the knowledge of crew members. To the extent our vessels are found with contraband, whether inside or attached to the hull of our vessel and whether with or without the knowledge of any of our crew, we may face governmental or other regulatory claims or penalties which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Risks inherent in the operation of ocean-going vessels could affect our business and reputation, which could adversely affect our expenses, net income and stock price.

The operation of ocean-going vessels carries inherent risks. These risks include the possibility of:

- marine disaster;
- environmental accidents;
- grounding, fire, explosions and collisions;
- cargo and property losses or damage;

- business interruptions caused by mechanical failure, human error, war, terrorism, political action in various countries, or adverse weather conditions;
- work stoppages or other labor problems with crew members serving on our vessels, substantially all of whom are unionized and covered by collective bargaining agreements; and
- piracy.

Such occurrences could result in death or injury to persons, loss of property or environmental damage, delays in the delivery of cargo, loss of revenues from or termination of charter contracts, governmental fines, penalties or restrictions on conducting business, higher insurance rates, and damage to our reputation and customer relationships generally. Any of these circumstances or events could increase our costs or lower our revenues. The involvement of our vessels in an environmental disaster may harm our reputation as a safe and reliable vessel owner and operator.

Our insurance may be insufficient to cover losses that may occur to our property or result from our operations due to the inherent operational risks of the shipping industry.

The operation of any vessel includes risks such as mechanical failure, collision, fire, contact with floating objects, property loss, cargo loss or damage and business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries, hostilities and labor strikes. In addition, there is always an inherent possibility of a marine disaster, including oil spills and other environmental mishaps. There are also liabilities arising from owning and operating vessels in international trade. We procure insurance for our fleet against risks commonly insured against by vessel owners and operators. Our current insurance includes (i) hull and machinery insurance covering damage to our vessels' hull and machinery from, among other things, contact with fixed and floating objects, (ii) war risks insurance covering losses associated with the outbreak or escalation of hostilities, and (iii) protection and indemnity ("P&I") insurance (which includes environmental damage and pollution insurance) covering third-party and crew liabilities such as expenses resulting from the injury or death of crew members, passengers and other third parties, the loss or damage to cargo, third-party claims arising from collisions with other vessels, damage to other third-party property (except where such cover is provided in the hull and machinery policy), pollution arising from oil or other substances and salvage, towing and other related costs.

We can give no assurance that we are adequately insured against all risks or that our insurers will pay a particular claim. Even if our insurance coverage is adequate to cover our losses, we may not be able to obtain a timely replacement vessel in the event of a loss. Under the terms of our credit facilities, we will be subject to restrictions on the use of any proceeds we may receive from claims under our insurance policies. Furthermore, in the future, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates for our fleet. We may also be subject to calls, or premiums, in amounts based not only on our own claim records but also the claim records of all other members of the P&I associations through which we receive indemnity insurance coverage for tort liability. Our insurance policies also contain deductibles, limitations and exclusions which, although we believe are standard in the shipping industry, may nevertheless increase our costs.

In addition, we do not currently carry loss of hire insurance. Loss of hire insurance covers the loss of revenue during extended vessel off-hire periods, such as those that occur during an unscheduled drydocking due to damage to the vessel from accidents. Accordingly, any loss of a vessel or any extended period of vessel off-hire, due to an accident or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Maritime claimants could arrest our vessels, which could interrupt our cash flows.

Crew members, suppliers of goods and services to a vessel, shippers of cargo and other parties may be entitled to a maritime lien against that vessel for unsatisfied debts, claims or damages. In many jurisdictions, a maritime lien holder may enforce its lien by arresting a vessel through foreclosure proceedings. The arrest or attachment of one or more of our vessels could interrupt our cash flows and require us to pay large sums of money to have the arrest lifted.

In addition, in some jurisdictions, such as South Africa, under the "sister ship" theory of liability, a claimant may arrest both the vessel that is subject to the claimant's maritime lien and any "associated" vessel, which is any vessel owned or controlled by the same owner. Claimants could try to assert "sister ship" liability against one vessel in our fleet for claims relating to another of our ships.

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Most insurance underwriters make it a condition for insurance coverage that a vessel be certified as “in class” by a classification society which is a member of the International Association of Classification Societies. All of our vessels are certified as being “in class” by Lloyd’s Register of Shipping, Bureau Veritas, NKK, Det Norske Veritas (“DNV”) & Germanischer Lloyd, the Korean Register of Shipping and the American Bureau of Shipping.

Compliance with safety and other requirements imposed by classification societies may be very costly and may adversely affect our business.

The hull and machinery of every commercial vessel must be classed by a classification society authorized by its country of registry. The classification society certifies that a vessel is safe and seaworthy in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations of the country of registry of the vessel and the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, or “SOLAS”, and all vessels must be awarded ISM certification.

A vessel must undergo annual surveys, intermediate surveys and special surveys. In lieu of a special survey, a vessel’s machinery may be on a continuous survey cycle, under which the machinery would be surveyed periodically over a five-year period. Each of the vessels in our fleet is on a special survey cycle for hull inspection and a continuous survey cycle for machinery inspection.

If any vessel does not maintain its class or fails any annual, intermediate or special survey, and/or loses its certification, the vessel will be unable to trade between ports and will be unemployable, and we could be in violation of certain covenants in our loan agreements. This would negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Key Employees and Our Manager

Our business depends upon certain employees who may not necessarily continue to work for us.

Our future success depends to a significant extent upon our chief executive officer, Dr. John Coustas, and certain members of our senior management and that of our Manager. Dr. Coustas has substantial experience in the container shipping industry and has worked with us and our Manager for many years. He and others employed by us and our Manager are crucial to the execution of our business strategies and to the growth and development of our business. In addition, under the terms of our credit facilities and other financing arrangements, Dr. Coustas ceasing to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and a director of our Company, would give rise to the lenders being able to require us to repay in full debt outstanding under such agreements. If these certain individuals were no longer to be affiliated with us or our Manager, or if we were to otherwise cease to receive advisory services from them, we may be unable to recruit other employees with equivalent talent and experience, and our business and financial condition may suffer as a result.

The provisions in our restrictive covenant agreement with our chief executive officer restricting his ability to compete with us, like restrictive covenants generally, may not be enforceable.

Dr. Coustas, our chief executive officer, has entered into a restrictive covenant agreement with us under which he is precluded during the term of our management agreement with our manager, Danaos Shipping, and for one year thereafter from owning and operating drybulk ships or containerships larger than 2,500 TEUs and from acquiring or investing in a business that owns or operates such vessels. Courts generally do not favor the enforcement of such restrictions, particularly when they involve individuals and could be construed as infringing on their ability to be employed or to earn a livelihood. Our ability to enforce these restrictions, should it ever become necessary, will depend upon the circumstances that exist at the time enforcement is sought. We cannot be assured that a court would enforce the restrictions as written by way of an injunction or that we could necessarily establish a case for damages as a result of a violation of the restrictive covenants.

In addition, DIL as trustee of the 883 Trust and Dr. Coustas are permitted to terminate the restrictive covenant agreement upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a “Change of Control” of the Company which are not within the control of Dr. Coustas or DIL, including where Dr. Coustas ceases to be both the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and a director of the Company without his consent in connection with a hostile takeover of the Company by a third party. Upon such an occurrence, the non-competition restrictions on our Manager under our management agreement would also cease to apply.

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We depend on our manager to operate our business.

Pursuant to the management agreement and the individual ship management agreements, our Manager and its affiliates provides us with technical, administrative and certain commercial services (including vessel maintenance, crewing, purchasing, shipyard supervision, insurance, assistance with regulatory compliance and financial services). Our operational success will depend significantly upon our Manager’s satisfactory performance of these services. Our business would be harmed if our Manager failed to perform these services satisfactorily. In addition, if the management agreement were to be terminated or if its terms were to be altered, our business could be adversely affected, as we may not be able to immediately replace such services, and even if replacement services were immediately available, the terms offered could be less favorable than the ones currently offered by our Manager. Our management agreement with any new manager may not be as favorable.

Our ability to compete for and enter into new time charters and to expand our relationships with our existing charterers depends largely on our relationship with our Manager and its reputation and relationships in the shipping industry. If our Manager suffers material damage to its reputation or relationships, it may harm our ability to:

- renew existing charters upon their expiration;
- obtain new charters;
- successfully interact with shipyards during periods of shipyard construction constraints;
- obtain financing on commercially acceptable terms or at all;
- maintain satisfactory relationships with our charterers and suppliers; or
- successfully execute our business strategies.

If our ability to do any of the things described above is impaired, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and affect our profitability.

Our manager is a privately held company and there is little or no publicly available information about it.

The ability of our Manager to continue providing services for our benefit will depend in part on its own financial strength. Circumstances beyond our control could impair our Manager’s financial strength, and because it is a privately held company, information about its financial strength is not available. As a result, our stockholders might have little advance warning of problems affecting our Manager, even though these problems could have a material adverse effect on us. As part of our reporting obligations as a public company, we will disclose information regarding our Manager that has a material impact on us to the extent that we become aware of such information.

Risks Relating to Investment in a Marshall Islands Corporation

We are a Marshall Islands corporation, and the Marshall Islands does not have a well-developed body of corporate law or a bankruptcy act.

Our corporate affairs are governed by our articles of incorporation and bylaws and by the Marshall Islands Business Corporations Act, or BCA. The provisions of the BCA are similar to provisions of the corporation laws of a number of states in the United States. However, there have been few judicial cases in the Republic of The Marshall Islands interpreting the BCA. The rights and fiduciary responsibilities of directors under the law of the Republic of The Marshall Islands are not as clearly established as the rights and fiduciary responsibilities of directors under statutes or judicial precedent in existence in certain U.S. jurisdictions. Stockholder rights may differ as well. While the BCA does specifically incorporate the non-statutory law, or judicial case law, of the State of Delaware and other states with substantially similar legislative provisions, our public stockholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions by the management, directors or controlling stockholders than would stockholders of a corporation incorporated in a U.S. jurisdiction.

The Marshall Islands has no established bankruptcy act, and as a result, any bankruptcy action involving our company would have to be initiated outside the Marshall Islands, and our security holders may find it difficult or impossible to pursue their claims in such other jurisdiction.

It may be difficult to enforce service of process and enforcement of judgments against us and our officers and directors.

We are a Marshall Islands corporation, and our registered office is located outside of the United States in the Marshall Islands. A majority of our directors and officers reside outside of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of our officers and directors are located outside of the United States. As a result, you may have difficulty serving legal process within the United States upon us or any of these persons. You may also have difficulty enforcing, both in and outside of the United States, judgments you may obtain in the U.S. courts against us or these persons in any action, including actions based upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal or state securities laws.

There is also substantial doubt that the courts of the Marshall Islands would enter judgments in original actions brought in those courts predicated on U.S. federal or state securities laws. Even if you were successful in bringing an action of this kind, the laws of the Marshall Islands may prevent or restrict you from enforcing a judgment against our assets or our directors and officers.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated widely and the market price of our common stock may fluctuate in the future.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated widely since our initial public offering in October 2006 and may continue to do so as a result of many factors, including future share issuances, sales of shares by existing stockholders, our actual results of operations and perceived prospects, the prospects of our competitors and of the shipping industry in general and in particular the containership sector, differences between our actual financial and operating results and those expected by investors and analysts, changes in analysts' recommendations or projections, changes in general valuations for companies in the shipping industry, particularly the containership sector, changes in general economic or market conditions and broader market fluctuations.

We may not continue to pay dividends on our common stock, particularly if market conditions change.

We reinstated quarterly cash dividend payments on our common stock in 2021; however, there can be no assurance that we will pay dividends or as to the amount of any dividend. Declaration and payment of any future dividend is subject to the discretion of our board of directors. The timing and amount of dividend payments will be dependent upon our earnings, financial condition, cash requirements and availability, fleet renewal and expansion, restrictions in our credit facilities, finance leases and Senior Notes, which include limitations on the amount of dividends and other restricted payments that we may make, the provisions of Marshall Islands law affecting the payment of distributions to stockholders and other factors. Under our credit facilities, we are permitted to pay dividends if, among other things, a default has not occurred and is continuing or would occur as a result of the payment of such dividend, and we remain in compliance with the financial covenants applicable to the obligors thereunder. In addition, we are a holding company, and we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute funds to us in order to satisfy our financial obligations and to make any dividend payments. We cannot assure you that we will continue to pay dividends in the future or the amounts of any such dividends.

Future issuances of equity and equity related securities may result in significant dilution and could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We may seek to sell shares in the future to satisfy our capital and operating needs and to finance further growth we may have to issue additional shares of common or preferred stock in addition to any additional debt we may incur. If we sell shares in the future, the prices at which we sell these future shares will vary, and these variations may be significant. We cannot predict the effect that future sales of our common stock or other equity related securities would have on the market price of our common stock.

Sales of our common stock by stockholders, or the perception that these sales may occur, especially by our directors or significant stockholders, may cause our share price to decline.

If our stockholders, in particular our affiliates and significant stockholders, sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or are perceived by the public market as intending to sell, the trading price of our common stock could decline. In addition, sales of these shares of common stock could impair our ability to raise capital in the future. We have filed shelf registration statements with the SEC registering under the Securities Act close to half of the outstanding shares of our common stock for resale on behalf of existing stockholders, including our executive officers and directors. These shares may be resold in registered transactions and may also be resold subject to the requirements of Rule 144 under the Securities Act. We cannot predict the timing or amount of future sales of these shares of common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, which may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

Certain of our major stockholders will have significant influence over certain matters and may have interests that are different from the interests of our other stockholders.

Certain of our major stockholders may have interests that are different from, or are in addition to, the interests of our other stockholders. In particular, Danaos Investment Limited as Trustee of the 883 Trust ("DIL"), which is affiliated with our Chief Executive Officer, owns approximately 44.5% of our outstanding shares of common stock as of March 7, 2023. There may be real or apparent conflicts of interest with respect to matters affecting such stockholders and their affiliates whose interests in some circumstances may be adverse to our interests.

For so long as a stockholder continues to own a significant percentage of our common stock, it will be able to significantly influence the composition of our Board of Directors and the approval of actions requiring stockholder approval through its voting power. Accordingly, during such period of time, such stockholder will have significant influence with respect to our management, business plans and policies, including the appointment and removal of our officers. In particular, for so long as such stockholder continues to own a significant percentage of our common stock, it may be able to cause or prevent a change of control of our company or a change in the composition of our board of directors and could preclude an unsolicited acquisition of our company. The concentration of ownership could potentially deprive you of an opportunity to receive a premium for your common stock as part of a sale of our company and might affect the market price of our common stock.

Such a stockholder and its affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of its business activities, such stockholder may engage in activities where its interests conflict with our interests or those of our stockholders. For example, it may have an interest in our pursuing acquisitions, divestitures and other transactions that, in its judgment, could enhance its investment, even though such transactions might involve risks to us and our other stockholders. Such potential conflicts may delay or limit the opportunities available to us, and it is possible that conflicts may be resolved in a manner adverse to us or result in agreements that are less favorable to us than terms that would be obtained in arm's-length negotiations with unaffiliated third-parties.

As a foreign private issuer we are entitled to rely upon exemptions from certain NYSE corporate governance standards, and to the extent we elect to rely on these exemptions, you may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements.

As a foreign private issuer, we are entitled to rely upon exemptions from many of the NYSE's corporate governance practices. To the extent we rely on any of these exemptions, including to have an employee director on our nominating and corporate governance committee and issue shares without shareholder approval, you may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements.

Anti-takeover provisions in our organizational documents, as well as terms of our credit facilities and Senior Notes, could make it difficult for our stockholders to replace or remove our current board of directors or could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a merger or acquisition, which could adversely affect the market price of the shares of our common stock.

Several provisions of our articles of incorporation and bylaws could make it difficult for our stockholders to change the composition of our board of directors in any one year, preventing them from changing the composition of our management. In addition, the same provisions may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that stockholders may consider favorable.

These provisions:

- authorize our board of directors to issue “blank check” preferred stock without stockholder approval;
- provide for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms;
- prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors;
- authorize the removal of directors only for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66²/₃% of the outstanding stock entitled to vote for those directors;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent unless the written consent is signed by all stockholders entitled to vote on the action;
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and
- restrict business combinations with interested stockholders.

In addition, a “Change of Control”, as defined in our senior secured facilities, which includes Dr. John Coustas ceasing to serve as CEO and a director of the Company, the Coustas family ceasing to own at least 15% of the outstanding voting share capital of the Company, Dr. John Coustas or DIL ceasing to control our manager, one or more persons acting in concert, other than members of the Coustas family, controlling our company, and changes to our board of directors in certain circumstances, will give rise to a mandatory prepayment in full of such facilities and a cancellation of the revolving credit facility. In addition, the terms of our Senior Notes require us to offer to repurchase all of our outstanding Senior Notes if there is a “change of control” as defined in the indenture for our Senior Notes. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Senior Notes.”

These anti-takeover provisions could substantially impede the ability of public stockholders to benefit from a change in control and, as a result, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and your ability to realize any potential change of control premium.

Tax Risks

We may have to pay tax on U.S.-source income, which would reduce our earnings.

Under the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, 50% of the gross shipping income of a ship owning or chartering corporation, such as ourselves, that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States is characterized as U.S.-source shipping income and as such is subject to a 4% U.S. federal income tax without allowance for deduction, unless that corporation qualifies for exemption from tax under Section 883 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

We believe that we and our subsidiaries have previously qualified for this statutory tax exemption and have taken that position for U.S. federal income tax reporting purposes. It is uncertain as to whether we will continue to qualify for this statutory tax exemption, and there are factual circumstances beyond our control that could cause us or our subsidiaries to fail to qualify for the benefit of this tax exemption and thus to be subject to U.S. federal income tax on U.S.-source shipping income. There can be no assurance that we or any of our subsidiaries will qualify for this tax exemption for any year. For example, even assuming, as we expect will be the case, that our shares are regularly and primarily traded on an established securities market in the United States, if stockholders each of whom owns, actually or under applicable attribution rules, 5% or more of our shares own, in the aggregate, 50% or more of our shares, then we and our subsidiaries will generally not be eligible for the Section 883 exemption unless we can establish, in accordance with specified ownership certification procedures, either (i) that a sufficient number of the shares in the closely-held block are owned, directly or under the applicable attribution rules, by “qualified stockholders” (generally, individuals resident in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions) so that the shares in the closely-held block that are not so owned could not constitute 50% or more of our shares for more than half of the days in the relevant tax year or (ii) that qualified stockholders owned more than 50% of our shares for at least half of the days in the relevant taxable year. There can be no assurance that we will be able to establish such ownership by qualified stockholders for any tax year.

If we or our subsidiaries are not entitled to the exemption under Section 883 for any taxable year, we or our subsidiaries would be subject for those years to a 4% U.S. federal income tax on our gross U.S. source shipping income. The imposition of this taxation could have a negative effect on our business and would result in decreased earnings available for distribution to our stockholders. A number of our charters contain provisions that obligate the charterers to reimburse us for the 4% gross basis tax on our U.S. source shipping income.

If we were treated as a “passive foreign investment company,” certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could result to U.S. stockholders.

A foreign corporation will be treated as a “passive foreign investment company,” or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes if at least 75% of its gross income for any taxable year consists of certain types of “passive income,” or at least 50% of the average value of the corporation’s assets produce or are held for the production of those types of “passive income.” For purposes of these tests, “passive income” includes dividends, interest, and gains from the sale or exchange of investment property and rents and royalties other than rents and royalties that are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business. For purposes of these tests, income derived from the performance of services does not constitute “passive income.” In general, U.S. stockholders of a PFIC are subject to a disadvantageous U.S. federal income tax regime with respect to the distributions they receive from the PFIC, and the gain, if any, they derive from the sale or other disposition of their shares in the PFIC. If we are treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, we will provide information to U.S. stockholders to enable them to make certain elections to alleviate certain of the adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences that would arise as a result of holding an interest in a PFIC. We may choose to provide such information on our website.

While there are legal uncertainties involved in this determination, including as a result of a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in *Tidewater Inc. and Subsidiaries v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299 (5th Cir. 2009) which held that income derived from certain time chartering activities should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of the foreign sales corporation rules under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, we believe we should not be treated as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2022. However, if the principles of the *Tidewater* decision were applicable to our time charters, we would likely be treated as a PFIC. Moreover, there is no assurance that the nature of our assets, income and operations will not change or that we can avoid being treated as a PFIC for subsequent years.

Item 4. Information on the Company

History and Development of the Company

Danaos Corporation is an international owner of containerships, chartering its vessels to many of the world’s largest liner companies. We are a corporation domesticated in the Republic of The Marshall Islands on October 7, 2005, under the Marshall Islands Business Corporations Act, after having been incorporated as a Liberian company in 1998 in connection with the consolidation of our assets under Danaos Holdings Limited. In connection with our domestication in the Marshall Islands we changed our name from Danaos Holdings Limited to Danaos Corporation.

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Our Company’s long history in the shipping industry dates back to the 1960s. Our largest stockholder is DIL, an entity affiliated with our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. John Coustas. Dimitris Coustas, the father of Dr. Coustas, first invested in shipping in 1963 and founded our Manager, in 1972. Since that time it has continuously provided seaborne transportation services under the management of the Coustas family. After assuming management of our company in 1987, Dr. Coustas has focused our strategy on building a large, modern containership fleet to serve the container shipping industry and grown our fleet from three multi-purpose vessels with a capacity of 2,395 TEUs to our current fleet of 68 containerships aggregating 421,293 TEUs and 6 under construction containerships aggregating 46,200 TEUs as of March 7, 2023.

Danaos Corporation completed its initial public offering and was publicly listed on the New York Stock Exchange in October 2006. In August 2010, we completed a sale of \$200 million of common stock, and in 2015 formed our Gemini joint venture. In August 2018, we consummated a comprehensive debt refinancing, which resulted in, among other things, a \$551.0 million reduction in our debt. In November 2019, we completed a public offering of our common stock for gross proceeds of \$56.5 million, including a significant investment by DIL and the Coustas family. In October 2020 we repurchased 4,339,271 shares of common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$31.1 million in privately negotiated transactions and in 2022 we repurchased another 466,955 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$28.6 million under our share repurchase program of up to \$100 million announced in June 2022. In February 2021, we sold \$300 million of 8.50% senior unsecured notes due 2028. On July 1, 2021 we exercised our option to acquire the remaining 51% equity interest in Gemini. In 2022, we gradually reduced our total credit facilities to \$510.9 million outstanding as of December 31, 2022 compared to \$1,378.5 million outstanding as of December 31, 2021. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

Danaos Corporation operates through a number of subsidiaries incorporated in Liberia, Cyprus, Malta, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Singapore, all of which are wholly owned by Danaos Corporation and either directly or indirectly own the vessels in our fleet. A list of our active subsidiaries as of March 7, 2023 and their jurisdictions of incorporation, is set forth in Exhibit 8 to this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Our principal executive offices are c/o Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd., Athens Branch, 14 Akti Kondyli, 185 45 Piraeus, Greece. Our telephone number at that address is +30 210 419 6480.

Business Overview

We are an international owner of containerships, chartering our vessels to many of the world’s largest liner companies. As of March 7, 2023, we had a fleet of 68 containerships aggregating 421,293 TEUs and 6 under construction containerships aggregating 46,200 TEUs.

Our strategy is to charter our containerships under multi-year, fixed-rate period charters to a diverse group of liner companies, including many of the largest companies globally, as measured by TEU capacity. As of March 7, 2023, these customers included CMA-CGM, Hyundai Merchant Marine (“HMM”), MSC, Yang Ming, Hapag Lloyd, ZIM, Maersk, COSCO, OOCL, ONE, PIL, KMTC, Niledutch, Samudera, RifLine, OSC and TS Lines.

As of December 31, 2022, the average remaining duration of the charters for our 69 containerships was 3.4 years (weighted by aggregate contracted charter hire). As of December 31, 2022, these contracts are expected to provide total contracted revenues of approximately \$2.1 billion during their fixed terms, which expire between 2023 and 2028. In January 2023, we completed the sale of the *Amalia C*, which was held for sale as of December 31, 2022. Our charters have initial terms ranging up to 18 years, which provide us with stable cash flows and high utilization rates. Our fleet ranges in size from 2,200–13,100 TEU, providing us flexibility to serve the diverse needs of our customers.

Our Fleet

General

Danaos is one of the largest containership operating lessors in the world. Since going public in 2006, we have more than tripled our TEU carrying capacity. Today, our fleet includes some of the largest containerships in the world, which are designed with certain technological advances and customized modifications that make them efficient with respect to both voyage speed and loading capability when compared to many existing vessels operating in the containership sector.

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We deploy our containership fleet principally under multi-year charters with major liner companies that operate regularly scheduled routes between large commercial ports, although in weaker containership charter markets such as is currently prevailing we charter more of our vessels on shorter term charters so as to be available to take advantage of any increase in charter rates. As of March 7, 2023, our containership fleet was comprised of 66 containerships deployed on time charters, 10 of which are scheduled to expire in 2023, and 2 containerships deployed on bareboat charters. The average age (weighted by TEU) of the 68 vessels in our containership fleet was approximately 14.1 years as of February 28, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the average remaining duration of the charters for our containership fleet was 3.4 years (weighted by aggregate contracted charter hire).

Characteristics

The table below provides additional information, as of March 7, 2023, about our fleet of 68 cellular containerships.

Vessel Name	Year Built	Size (TEU)	Expiration of Charter ⁽¹⁾	Charterer	Charter Arrangements			
					Contracted Employment through ⁽²⁾	Charter Rate ⁽³⁾	Extension Options ⁽⁴⁾ Period	Charter Rate
Hyundai Ambition	2012	13,100	June 2024	HMM	June 2024	\$ 64,918	+ 3 years	\$ 60,418
Hyundai Speed	2012	13,100	June 2024	HMM	June 2024	\$ 64,918	+ 3 years	\$ 60,418
Hyundai Smart	2012	13,100	May 2024	HMM	May 2024	\$ 64,918	+ 3 years	\$ 60,418
Hyundai Respect ⁽⁵⁾	2012	13,100	March 2024	HMM	March 2024	\$ 64,918	+ 3 years	\$ 60,418
Hyundai Honour ⁽⁵⁾	2012	13,100	February 2024	HMM	February 2024	\$ 64,918	+ 3 years	\$ 60,418
Express Rome	2011	10,100	April 2023	Hapag Lloyd	April 2023	\$ 29,000	+ 10 to 14 months	\$ 30,000
Express Berlin	2011	10,100	June 2023	Yang Ming	June 2023	\$ 27,750	+ 3 months	\$ 27,750
Express Athens	2011	10,100	April 2023	Hapag Lloyd	April 2023	\$ 29,000	+ 10 to 14 months	\$ 30,000
Le Havre	2006	9,580	June 2028	MSC	August 2023	\$ 23,000		
				Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	June 2028	\$ 58,500	+ 4 months	\$ 58,500
Pusan C	2006	9,580	May 2028	MSC	July 2023	\$ 23,000		
				Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	May 2028	\$ 58,500	+ 4 months	\$ 58,500
Bremen	2009	9,012	January 2028	MSC	March 2023	\$ 23,000		
				Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	January 2028	\$ 56,000	+ 4 months	\$ 56,000
C Hamburg	2009	9,012	January 2028	MSC	March 2023	\$ 23,000		
				Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	January 2028	\$ 56,000	+ 4 months	\$ 56,000
Niledutch Lion	2008	8,626	May 2026	Niledutch	May 2026	\$ 47,500	+ 4 months	\$ 47,500
Belita ⁽⁸⁾	2006	8,533	July 2026	CMA CGM	July 2026	\$ 45,000	+ 6 months	\$ 45,000
Kota Manzanillo (ex Charleston)	2005	8,533	February 2026	PIL	February 2026	\$ 47,500	+ 4 months	\$ 47,500
CMA CGM Melisande	2012	8,530	June 2024	CMA CGM	December 2023	\$ 43,000		
					June 2024	at market ⁽⁶⁾	+ 6 months	at market ⁽⁶⁾
CMA CGM Attila	2011	8,530	October 2023	CMA CGM	April 2023	\$ 43,000		
					October 2023	at market ⁽⁶⁾	+ 6 months	at market ⁽⁶⁾
CMA CGM Tancredi	2011	8,530	November 2023	CMA CGM	May 2023	\$ 43,000		
					November 2023	at market ⁽⁶⁾	+ 6 months	at market ⁽⁶⁾
CMA CGM Bianca	2011	8,530	January 2024	CMA CGM	July 2023	\$ 43,000		
					January 2024	at market ⁽⁶⁾	+ 6 months	at market ⁽⁶⁾
CMA CGM Samson	2011	8,530	March 2024	CMA CGM	September 2023	\$ 43,000		
					March 2024	at market ⁽⁶⁾	+ 6 months	at market ⁽⁶⁾
America	2004	8,468	April 2028	MSC	June 2023	\$ 22,000		
				Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	April 2028	\$ 56,000	+ 4 months	\$ 56,000
Europe	2004	8,468	May 2028	MSC	July 2023	\$ 22,000		
				Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	May 2028	\$ 56,000	+ 4 months	\$ 56,000
Kota Santos (ex Phoebe)	2005	8,463	August 2026	PIL	August 2023	\$ 60,000		
					August 2025	\$ 55,000		
					August 2026	\$ 50,000	+ 4 months	\$ 55,000
CMA CGM Moliere	2009	6,500	March 2027	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	March 2027	\$ 55,000	+ 2 months	\$ 55,000
CMA CGM Musset	2010	6,500	September 2025	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	September 2025	\$ 60,000	+ 23 to 25 months	\$ 55,000
CMA CGM Nerval	2010	6,500	November 2025	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	November 2025	\$ 40,000	+ 23 to 25 months	\$ 30,000
CMA CGM Rabelais	2010	6,500	January 2026	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	January 2026	\$ 40,000	+ 23 to 25 months	\$ 30,000
CMA CGM Racine	2010	6,500	February 2024	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	March 2023	\$ 133,333		
					February 2024	\$ 30,000	+ 2 months	\$ 30,000
YM Mandate	2010	6,500	January 2028	Yang Ming	January 2028	\$ 26,890 ⁽⁷⁾	+ 8 months	\$ 26,890
YM Maturity	2010	6,500	April 2028	Yang Ming	April 2028	\$ 26,890 ⁽⁷⁾	+ 8 months	\$ 26,890
Dimitra C	2002	6,402	January 2024	Hapag Lloyd	January 2024	\$ 21,500	+ 3 months	\$ 21,500
Zim Savannah	2002	6,402	May 2024	ZIM	May 2024	\$ 36,000	+ 6 months	\$ 36,000
Kota Lima ⁽⁸⁾	2002	5,544	November 2024	PIL	November 2024	\$ 39,999	+ 4 months	\$ 39,999
							+ 10 to 14 months	\$ 27,500
							+ 10 to 12 months	\$ 24,000
Suez Canal ⁽⁸⁾	2002	5,610	March 2023	TS Lines	March 2023	\$ 30,000		
			February 2024	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	February 2024	\$ 25,500	+ 1 months	\$ 25,500
Wide Alpha ⁽⁹⁾	2014	5,466	March 2024	ONE	March 2024	\$ 18,500	+ 3 months	\$ 18,500
Stephanie C	2014	5,466	June 2025	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	June 2025	\$ 55,500	+ 4 months	\$ 55,500
Maersk Euphrates ⁽⁹⁾ (ex Wide Bravo) ⁽⁹⁾	2014	5,466	April 2024	Maersk	April 2024	\$ 17,500	+ 4 months	\$ 17,500
Wide Hotel ⁽⁹⁾	2015	5,466	May 2024	ONE	May 2024	\$ 18,500	+ 3 months	\$ 18,500
Wide India ⁽⁹⁾	2015	5,466	November 2025	Confidential ⁽¹⁰⁾	November 2025	\$ 53,500	+ 4 months	\$ 53,500
Wide Juliet ⁽⁹⁾	2015	5,466	June 2023	ONE	June 2023	\$ 19,950	+ 3 months	\$ 19,950

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Rio Grande	2008	4,253	November 2024	OOCL	December 2023	\$ 50,000		
					November 2024	\$ 17,000	+ 2 months	\$ 45,000
ZIM Sao Paolo	2008	4,253	July 2023	Confidential (10)	July 2023	\$ 20,000	+ 1 month	\$ 20,000
ZIM Kingston	2008	4,253	April 2023	ZIM	April 2023	\$ 25,500	+ 4 months	\$ 25,500
ZIM Monaco	2009	4,253	October 2024	ZIM	April 2023	\$ 22,000		
				Confidential (10)	October 2024	\$ 53,000	+ 6 months	\$ 53,000
Dalian	2009	4,253	March 2023	KMTC	March 2023	\$ 30,750		
			April 2026	Confidential (10)	April 2026	\$ 48,000	+ 3 months	\$ 48,000
ZIM Luanda	2009	4,253	August 2025	ZIM	August 2025	\$ 30,000	+ 4 months	\$ 30,000
Seattle C	2007	4,253	October 2024	OOCL	November 2023	\$ 50,000		
					October 2024	\$ 17,000	+ 2 months	\$ 45,000
Vancouver	2007	4,253	November 2024	OOCL	December 2023	\$ 50,000		
					November 2024	\$ 17,000	+ 2 months	\$ 45,000
Derby D	2004	4,253	January 2027	CMA CGM	January 2027	\$ 36,275	+ 3 months	\$ 36,275
Tongala	2004	4,253	November 2024	ZIM	May 2023	\$ 30,750		
				Confidential (10)	November 2024	\$ 53,000	+ 6 months	\$ 53,000
Dimitris C	2001	3,430	November 2025	CMA CGM	November 2025	\$ 40,000	+ 4 months	\$ 40,000
Express Argentina	2010	3,400	May 2023	Maersk	May 2023	\$ 26,500	+ 4 months	\$ 26,500
Express Brazil	2010	3,400	June 2025	CMA CGM	June 2025	\$ 37,750	+ 2 months	\$ 37,750
Express France	2010	3,400	September 2025	CMA CGM	September 2025	\$ 37,750	+ 2 months	\$ 37,750
Express Spain	2011	3,400	January 2025	Cosco	January 2025	\$ 40,000	+ 2 months	\$ 40,000
Express Black Sea	2011	3,400	January 2025	Cosco	January 2025	\$ 40,000	+ 2 months	\$ 40,000
Singapore	2004	3,314	May 2024	OOCL	November 2023	\$ 38,450		
					May 2024	\$ 21,000	+ 6 months	\$ 37,000
Colombo	2004	3,314	January 2025	Cosco	January 2025	\$ 40,000	+ 2 months	\$ 40,000
Zebra	2001	2,602	November 2024	Maersk	November 2024	\$ 32,000	+ 4 months	\$ 32,000
Artotina	2001	2,524	May 2025	Confidential (10)	May 2025	\$ 28,000	+ 2 months	\$ 28,000
Phoenix D (ex Vladivostok)	1997	2,200	March 2025	Maersk	March 2025	\$ 28,000	+ 6 months	\$ 28,000
Stride	1997	2,200	January 2025	Cosco	January 2025	\$ 26,250	+ 2 months	\$ 26,250
Sprinter	1997	2,200	December 2024	Cosco	December 2024	\$ 26,250	+ 2 months	\$ 26,250
Future	1997	2,200	December 2024	Cosco	December 2024	\$ 26,250	+ 2 months	\$ 26,250
Advance	1997	2,200	January 2025	Cosco	January 2025	\$ 26,250	+ 2 months	\$ 26,250
Bridge	1998	2,200	December 2024	Samudera	December 2024	\$ 23,000	+ 6 months	\$ 23,000
Highway	1998	2,200	July 2023	Confidential (10)	July 2023	\$ 16,000	+ 1 month	\$ 16,000
Progress C	1998	2,200	November 2024	Cosco	November 2024	\$ 26,250	+ 2 months	\$ 26,250

1. Earliest date charters could expire. Most charters include options for the charterers to extend their terms as described in the “Extension Options” column.
2. This column indicates the date through which the charter rate set forth in the column to the immediate right of such date is payable. For charters with the same charter rate throughout the fixed term of the charter, this date is the same as the charter expiration date set forth in the “Expiration of Charter” column.
3. Gross charter rate, which does not include charter commissions.
4. At the option of the charterer.
5. A subsidiary of Danaos Corporation holds a leasehold bareboat charter interest in such vessel, pursuant to which such subsidiary will acquire all rights to such vessel at the end of such lease.
6. Daily charter rate for the contracted period of minimum 6 months – maximum 12 months will be the prevailing market rate at that time for such period.
7. Bareboat charter rate.
8. Vessels previously owned by Gemini Shipholdings Corporation, in which Danaos Corporation held a 49% equity interest through the end of the second quarter of 2021. On July 1, 2021, Danaos Corporation exercised its option to acquire the remaining 51% equity interests in Gemini Shipholdings Corporation and now holds 100%.
9. We took delivery of: (i) ‘Maersk Euphrates’ on August 25, 2021, (ii) ‘Wide India’ on September 20, 2021, (iii) ‘Stephanie C (ex Wide Bravo)’ on September 23, 2021, (iv) ‘Wide Juliet’ on September 27, 2021, (v) ‘Wide Alpha’ on September 28, 2021, and (vi) ‘Wide Hotel’ on October 6, 2021.
10. Charterer not disclosed due to confidentiality arrangements.

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In November 2022, we sold *Catherine C* and *Leo C*, for gross proceeds of \$130 million and in December 2022 we entered into agreement to sell *Amalia C*, for gross proceeds of \$5.1 million. The *Amalia C* was delivered to its buyers in January 2023.

The specifications of our 6 contracted vessels under construction as of March 7, 2023 are as follows:

Name	Year Built	Size (TEU)	Shipyard	Expected Delivery Period
Hull No. C7100-7	2024	7,100	Dalian Shipbuilding Industry	2 nd Quarter 2024
Hull No. C7100-8	2024	7,100	Dalian Shipbuilding Industry	3 rd Quarter 2024
Hull No. HN4009	2024	8,000	Daehan Shipbuilding	1 st Quarter 2024
Hull No. HN4010	2024	8,000	Daehan Shipbuilding	2 nd Quarter 2024
Hull No. HN4011	2024	8,000	Daehan Shipbuilding	2 nd Quarter 2024
Hull No. HN4012	2024	8,000	Daehan Shipbuilding	3 rd Quarter 2024

Gemini Shipholdings Corporation; ZIM

On August 5, 2015, we entered into a Shareholders Agreement (the “Gemini Shareholders Agreement”), with Gemini Shipholdings Corporation (“Gemini”) and Virage International Ltd. (“Virage”), a company controlled by our largest stockholder DIL, in connection with the formation of Gemini to acquire and operate containerhips. As of June 30, 2021, Gemini owned five containerhips aggregating 32,531 TEU in capacity. We and Virage owned 49% and 51%, respectively, of Gemini’s issued and outstanding share capital. On July 1, 2021 we exercised our option to acquire the remaining 51% equity interest in Gemini from Virage for \$86.7 million, which was fully paid in cash in 2021. In November 2022, we sold *Catherine C* and *Leo C* (previously owned by Gemini), for gross proceeds of \$130 million resulting in a gain on sale of \$37.2 million.

On January 27, 2021, ZIM completed its initial public offering and listing on the NYSE of its ordinary shares. We owned 10,186,950 ordinary shares of ZIM following its listing on the NYSE. In 2021, we sold 3,000,000 shares of ZIM resulting in net proceeds of \$120.7 million and we sold the remaining 7,186,950 shares for net proceeds of \$246.6 million in 2022. Additionally, we received \$147.1 million and \$28.5 million in dividends, net of withholding taxes, on ZIM ordinary shares in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Charterers

As the container shipping industry has grown, the major liner companies have contracted for additional containership capacity. As of March 7, 2023, our diverse group of customers in the containership sector included CMA-CGM, HMM, MSC, Yang Ming, Hapag Lloyd, ZIM, Maersk, COSCO, OOCL, ONE, PIL, KMTC, Niledutch, Samudera, RifLine, OSC and TS Lines.

The containerhips in our fleet are primarily deployed under multi-year, fixed-rate time charters having initial terms that range from less than one to 18 years. These charters expire at staggered dates ranging from March 2023 to the second quarter of 2028. The staggered expiration of the multi-year, fixed-rate charters for our vessels is both a strategy pursued by our management and a result of the growth in our fleet. Under our time charters, the charterer pays voyage expenses such as port, canal and fuel costs, other than brokerage and address commissions paid by us, and we pay for vessel operating expenses, which include crew costs, provisions, deck and engine stores, lubricating oil, insurance, maintenance and repairs. We are also responsible for each vessel’s intermediate and special survey costs.

Under the time charters, when a vessel is “off-hire” or not available for service, the charterer is generally not required to pay the hire rate, and we are responsible for all costs. A vessel generally will be deemed to be off-hire if there is an occurrence preventing the full working of the vessel due to, among other things, operational deficiencies, drydockings for repairs, maintenance or inspection, equipment breakdown, delays due to accidents, crewing strikes, labor boycotts, noncompliance with government water pollution regulations or alleged oil spills, arrests or seizures by creditors or our failure to maintain the vessel in compliance with required specifications and standards. In addition, under our time charters, if any vessel is off-hire for more than a certain amount of time, the charterer has a right to terminate the charter agreement for that vessel. Charterers may also have the right to terminate the time charters in various other circumstances, including but not limited to, outbreaks of war or a change in ownership of the vessel’s owner or manager without the charterer’s approval.

Management of Our Fleet

Our chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer and deputy chief operating officer provide strategic management for our company while these officers also supervise, in conjunction with our board of directors, the management of these operations by Danaos Shipping, our Manager. We have a management agreement pursuant to which our Manager and its affiliates provide us and our subsidiaries with technical, administrative and certain commercial services, the term of which expires on December 31, 2024. Our Manager reports to us and our board of directors through our chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer and deputy chief operating officer, each of which is appointed by our board of directors.

Our Manager is regarded as an innovator in operational and technological aspects in the international shipping community. Danaos Shipping's strong technological capabilities derive from employing highly educated professionals, its participation and assumption of a leading role in European Community research projects related to shipping, and its close affiliation to Danaos Management Consultants, a ship-management software and services company.

Danaos Shipping achieved early ISM certification of its container fleet in 1995, well ahead of the deadline, and was the first Greek company to receive such certification from DNV, a leading classification society. In 2004, Danaos Shipping received the Lloyd's List Technical Innovation Award for advances in internet-based telecommunication methods for vessels. In 2015, Danaos Shipping received the Lloyd's List Intelligence Big Data Award for their "Waves" fleet performance system, which provides advanced performance monitoring, close bunkers control, emissions monitoring, energy management, safety performance monitoring, risk management and advance superintendence for the vessels.

Danaos Shipping maintains the quality of its service by controlling directly the selection and employment of seafarers through its crewing offices in Piraeus, Greece, Russia, as well as in Odessa and Mariupol (damaged by the war) in Ukraine and in Zanzibar, Tanzania and we assume directly all related crewing, technical and other costs in our operating expenses. Investments in new facilities in Greece by Danaos Shipping enable enhanced training of seafarers and highly reliable infrastructure and services to the vessels. Due to the war in Ukraine, our Manager also cooperates with external crew agencies in order to hire and employ seafarers from Egypt, Ghana and Philippines.

Historically, Danaos Shipping only infrequently managed vessels other than those in our fleet and in prior years it did not actively manage any other company's vessels, other than vessels previously owned by Gemini. Danaos Shipping also does not arrange the employment of other vessels and has agreed that, during the term of our management agreement, it will not provide any management services to any other entity without our prior written approval, other than with respect to other entities controlled by Dr. Coustas, our chief executive officer, which do not operate within the containership (larger than 2,500 TEUs) or drybulk sectors of the shipping industry or in the circumstances described below. We believe we have and will derive significant benefits from our relationship with Danaos Shipping.

Dr. Coustas has also personally agreed to the same restrictions on the provision, directly or indirectly, of management services during the term of our management agreement. In addition, our chief executive officer (other than in his capacities with us) and our Manager have separately agreed not, during the term of our management agreement and for one year thereafter, to engage, directly or indirectly, in (i) the ownership or operation of containerships of larger than 2,500 TEUs or (ii) the ownership or operation of any drybulk carriers or (iii) the acquisition of or investment in any business involved in the ownership or operation of containerships of larger than 2,500 TEUs or any drybulk carriers. Notwithstanding these restrictions, if our independent directors decline the opportunity to acquire any such containerships or to acquire or invest in any such business, our chief executive officer will have the right to make, directly or indirectly, any such acquisition or investment during the four-month period following such decision by our independent directors, so long as such acquisition or investment is made on terms no more favorable than those offered to us. In this case, our chief executive officer and our Manager will be permitted to provide management services to such vessels.

Danaos Shipping provides us with administrative, technical and certain commercial management services under a management agreement whose current term expires at the end of 2024. For 2023, our Manager will receive the following fees which are fixed at these levels through the remaining term of the agreement: (i) a daily management fee of \$850, (ii) a daily vessel management fee of \$425 for vessels on bareboat charter, prorated for the number of calendar days we own each vessel, (iii) a daily vessel management fee of \$850 for vessels on time charter, prorated for the number of calendar days we own each vessel, (iv) a fee of 1.25% on all freight, charter hire, ballast bonus and demurrage for each vessel, (v) a fee of 0.5% based on the contract price of any vessel bought or sold by it on our behalf, excluding newbuilding contracts, and (vi) a flat fee of \$725,000 per newbuilding vessel, if any, which is capitalized, for the on premises supervision of any newbuilding contracts by selected engineers and others of its staff.

Our Manager had agreed to outsource technical and crew management services to the previous managers Bernhard Shulte Shipmanagement ("BSM") related to the recently acquired vessels *Wide Alpha*, *Stephanie C (ex Wide Bravo)* and *Wide Juliet* and OSM Ship Management Pte. Ltd. ("OSM") related to the vessels *Maersk Euphrates*, *Wide Hotel* and *Wide India* since each vessel's delivery date to us in the second half of 2021. The payment related to these services is an obligation of our Manager. Both BSM and OSM services were terminated in the fourth quarter of 2022 and technical and crew management services of these vessels commenced to be provided by our Manager in the first quarter of 2023.

Competition

We operate in markets that are highly competitive and based primarily on supply and demand. Generally, we compete for charters based upon price, customer relationships, operating expertise, professional reputation and size, age and condition of the vessel. Competition for providing containership services comes from a number of experienced shipping companies. In the containership sector, these companies include Atlas Corporation, Zodiac Maritime and Costamare Inc. A number of our competitors in the containership sector have been financed by the German KG (Kommanditgesellschaft) system in the past years, which was based on tax benefits provided to private investors. While the German tax law has been amended to significantly restrict the tax benefits available to taxpayers who invest in such entities after November 10, 2005, the tax benefits afforded to all investors in the KG-financed entities will continue to be significant and such entities may continue to be attractive investments. These tax benefits allow these KG-financed entities to be more flexible in offering lower charter rates to liner companies.

The nature of the containership sector within the larger is such that significant time is necessary to develop the operating expertise and build up a professional reputation to obtain and retain customers. Further, a decline in the availability of secondhand containerships in past years has driven containership businesses to rely on building new containers, which can take several years to complete. We focus on larger TEU capacity containerships, which we believe have fared better than smaller vessels during global downturns in the containership sector. We believe larger containerships, even older containerships if well maintained, provide us with increased flexibility and more stable cash flows than smaller TEU capacity containerships. We believe our large fleet capacity, combined with our long-established business relationships and long-term contracts provide us with an important advantage in the increasingly competitive containership business.

Crewing and Employees

Since May 1, 2015, we have directly employed our Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Operating Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and our Deputy Chief Operating Officer, whose services had been provided to us under our Management Agreement with our Manager, Danaos Shipping until April 30, 2015. As of December 31, 2022, 1,558 people were employed who served on board the vessels in our fleet and 164 people who provided services to us on shore. Other than the officers noted above, there are no other employees of Danaos Corporation or its subsidiaries. In addition, our Manager is responsible for recruiting, either directly or through a crewing agent, the senior officers and all other crew members for our vessels and is reimbursed by us for all crew wages and other crew related expenses. We are not responsible for the compensation of our Manager's shore-based employees. We believe the streamlining of crewing arrangements through our Manager ensures that all of our vessels will be crewed with experienced crews that have the qualifications and licenses required by international regulations and shipping conventions.

Permits and Authorizations

We are required by various governmental and other agencies to obtain certain permits, licenses and certificates with respect to our vessels. The kinds of permits, licenses and certificates required by governmental and other agencies depend upon several factors, including the commodity being transported, the waters in which the vessel operates, the nationality of the vessel's crew and the age of the vessel. All permits, licenses and certificates currently required to permit our vessels to operate have been obtained. Additional laws and regulations, environmental or otherwise, may be adopted which could limit our ability to do business or increase the cost of doing business.

Inspection by Classification Societies

Every seagoing vessel must be "classed" by a classification society. The classification society certifies that the vessel is "in class," signifying that the vessel has been built and maintained in accordance with the rules of the classification society and complies with applicable rules and regulations of the vessel's country of registry and the international conventions of which that country is a member.

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In addition, where surveys are required by international conventions and corresponding laws and ordinances of a flag state, the classification society will undertake them on application or by official order, acting behalf of the authorities concerned.

The classification society also undertakes on request other surveys and checks that are required by regulations and requirements of the flag state. These surveys are subject to agreements made in each case and/or to the regulations of the country concerned.

For maintenance of the class, regular and extraordinary surveys of hull and machinery, including the electrical plant, and any special equipment classed are required to be performed as follows:

Annual Surveys. For seagoing ships, annual surveys are conducted for the hull and the machinery, including the electrical plant, and where applicable, on special equipment classed at intervals of twelve months from the date of commencement of the class period indicated in the certificate.

Intermediate Surveys. Extended annual surveys are referred to as intermediate surveys and typically are conducted two and one-half years after commissioning and each class renewal. Intermediate surveys may be carried out on the occasion of the second or third annual survey.

Class Renewal Surveys. Class renewal surveys, also known as special surveys, are carried out on the ship's hull and machinery, including the electrical plant, and on any special equipment classed at the intervals indicated by the character of classification for the hull. During the special survey, the vessel is thoroughly examined, including audio-gauging to determine the thickness of the steel structures. Should the thickness be found to be less than class requirements, the classification society would prescribe steel renewals. The classification society may grant an one-year grace period for completion of the special survey. Substantial amounts of funds may have to be spent for steel renewals to pass a special survey if the vessel experiences excessive wear and tear. In lieu of the special survey every four or five years, depending on whether a grace period is granted, a shipowner has the option of arranging with the classification society for the vessel's hull or machinery to be on a continuous survey cycle, in which every part of the vessel would be surveyed within a five-year cycle. At an owner's application, the surveys required for class renewal may be split according to an agreed schedule to extend over the entire period of class. This process is referred to as continuous class renewal.

The following table lists the next drydockings scheduled for the vessels in our current containership fleet for the next three years:

	2023	2024	2025
Number of vessels	24	9	7

* Does not include vessels under bareboat charters.

All areas subject to surveys as defined by the classification society are required to be surveyed at least once per class period, unless shorter intervals between surveys are otherwise prescribed. The period between two subsequent surveys of each area must not exceed five years. Vessels under bareboat are drydocked by their charterers.

Most vessels are also drydocked every 30 to 36 months for inspection of their underwater parts and for repairs related to such inspections. If any defects are found, the classification surveyor will issue a "recommendation" which must be rectified by the ship-owner within prescribed time limits.

Most insurance underwriters make it a condition for insurance coverage that a vessel be certified as "in class" by a classification society which is a member of the International Association of Classification Societies. All of our vessels are certified as being "in class" by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Bureau Veritas, NKK, DNV & Germanischer Lloyd and the Korean Register of Shipping.

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Risk of Loss and Liability Insurance

General

The operation of any vessel includes risks such as mechanical failure, collision, property loss, cargo loss or damage and business interruption due to political circumstances in foreign countries, hostilities and labor strikes. In addition, there is always an inherent possibility of marine disaster, including oil spills and other environmental mishaps, and the liabilities arising from owning and operating vessels in international trade. The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA, which imposes virtually unlimited liability upon owners, operators and demise charterers of vessels trading in the United States exclusive economic zone for certain oil pollution accidents in the United States, has made liability insurance more expensive for shipowners and operators trading in the United States market.

While we maintain hull and machinery insurance, war risks insurance, P&I coverage for our containership fleet in amounts that we believe to be prudent to cover normal risks in our operations, we may not be able to maintain this level of coverage throughout a vessel's useful life. Furthermore, while we believe that our insurance coverage will be adequate, not all risks can be insured, and there can be no guarantee that any specific claim will be paid, or that we will always be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates.

Dr. John Coustas, our chief executive officer, is the Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Swedish Club, our primary provider of insurance, including a substantial portion of our hull & machinery, war risk and P&I insurance.

Hull & Machinery, Loss of Hire and War Risks Insurance

We maintain marine hull and machinery and war risks insurance, which covers the risk of particular average, general average, 4/4ths collision liability, contact with fixed and floating objects (FFO) and actual or constructive total loss in accordance with the Nordic Plan for all of our vessels. Our vessels will each be covered up to at least their fair market value after meeting certain deductibles per incident per vessel.

We carried a minimum loss of hire coverage with respect to the vessels *Hyundai Honour* and *Hyundai Respect*, to cover standard requirements of our sale and leaseback agreement until mid-2020. We do not and will not obtain loss of hire insurance covering the loss of revenue during extended off-hire periods for the other vessels in our fleet, other than with respect to any period during which our vessels are detained due to incidents of piracy, because we believe that this type of coverage is not economical and is of limited value to us, in part because historically our fleet has had a limited number of off-hire days.

Protection and Indemnity Insurance

P&I insurance provides insurance cover to its members in respect of liabilities, costs or expenses incurred by them in their capacity as owner or operator of the respective entered ship and arising out of an event during the period of insurance as a direct consequence of the operation of the ship. This includes third-party liability, crew liability and other related expenses resulting from the injury or death of crew, passengers and other third parties, the loss or damage to cargo, and except where the cover is provided in the hull and machinery policy, also third-party claims arising from collision with other vessels and damage to other third-party property. Indemnity cover is also provided for liability for the discharge or escape of oil or other substance, or threat of escape of such substances. Other liabilities which include salvage, towing, wreck removal and an omnibus provision are also included. Our P&I insurance is provided by Mutual P&I Associations who are part of the International Group of P&I Clubs.

Our P&I insurance coverage in accordance with the International Group of P&I Club Agreement for pollution will be \$1.0 billion per event. Our P&I Excess war risk coverage limit is \$500.0 million and in respect of certain war and terrorist risks and the liabilities arising from bio-chemical etc., the limit is \$30.0 million. For passengers and seaman risks, the limit is \$3.0 billion, with a sub-limit of \$2.0 billion for passenger claims only. The thirteen P&I associations that comprise the International Group insure approximately 90% of the world's commercial blue-water tonnage and have entered into a pooling agreement to reinsure each association's liabilities. As a member of a P&I association, that is a member of the International Group, we will be subject to calls payable to the associations based inter-alia on the International Group's claim records, as well as the individual claims' records of all other members of the analogous individual associations and their performance. If our insurance providers are not able to obtain reinsurance for port calls in Iran, due to continuing U.S. primary sanctions applicable to U.S. persons facilitating transactions involving Iran, we may have to pay additional premiums with respect to any port calls that our charterers direct our vessels to make in Iran.

Environmental and Other Regulations

Government regulation significantly affects the ownership and operation of our vessels. They are subject to international conventions, national, state and local laws, regulations and standards in force in international waters and the countries in which our vessels may operate or are registered, including those governing the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, the cleanup of oil spills and other contamination, air emissions, wastewater discharges and BWB. These laws and regulations include OPA, the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), the U.S. Clean Water Act, MARPOL, regulations adopted by the IMO and the EU, various volatile organic compound air emission requirements and various SOLAS amendments, as well as other regulations described below. Compliance with these laws, regulations and other requirements entails significant expense, including vessel modifications and implementation of certain operating procedures.

A variety of governmental and private entities subject our vessels to both scheduled and unscheduled inspections. These entities include the local port authorities (U.S. Coast Guard, harbor master or equivalent), classification societies, flag state administration (country of registry), charterers and, particularly, terminal operators. Certain of these entities require us to obtain permits, licenses, certificates and financial assurances for the operation of our vessels. Failure to maintain necessary permits or approvals could require us to incur substantial costs or result in the temporary suspension of operation of one or more of our vessels.

We believe that the heightened level of environmental and quality concerns among insurance underwriters, regulators and charterers is leading to greater inspection and safety requirements on all vessels and may accelerate the scrapping of older vessels throughout the industry. Increasing environmental concerns have created a demand for vessels that conform to stricter environmental standards. We are required to maintain operating standards for all of our vessels that emphasize operational safety, quality maintenance, continuous training of our officers and crews and compliance with U.S. and international regulations. We believe that the operation of our vessels is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Because such laws and regulations are frequently changed and may impose increasingly stricter requirements, any future requirements may limit our ability to do business, increase our operating costs, force the early retirement of some of our vessels, and/or affect their resale value, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, a future serious marine incident that causes significant adverse environmental impact, such as the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, could result in additional legislation or regulation that could negatively affect our profitability.

Environmental Regulation—International Maritime Organization

Our vessels are subject to standards imposed by the IMO (the United Nations agency for maritime safety and the prevention of pollution by ships). The IMO has adopted regulations that are designed to reduce pollution in international waters, both from accidents and from routine operations. These regulations address oil discharges, ballasting and unloading operations, sewage, garbage, and air emissions. For example, Annex III of MARPOL regulates the transportation of marine pollutants, and imposes standards on packing, marking, labeling, documentation, stowage, quantity limitations and pollution prevention. These requirements have been expanded by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, which imposes additional standards for all aspects of the transportation of dangerous goods and marine pollutants by sea.

In September 1997, the IMO adopted Annex VI to MARPOL to address air pollution from vessels. Annex VI, which came into effect on May 19, 2005, set limits on SO_x and nitrogen oxide (“NO_x”) emissions from vessels and prohibited deliberate emissions of ozone depleting substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons. Annex VI also included a global cap on the sulfur content of fuel oil and allowed for special areas to be established with more stringent controls on sulfur emissions. Annex VI has been ratified by some, but not all IMO member states, including the Marshall Islands. Pursuant to a Marine Notice issued by the Marshall Islands Maritime Administrator as revised in March 2005, vessels flagged by the Marshall Islands that are subject to Annex VI must obtain an International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate evidencing compliance with Annex VI. We have obtained International Air Pollution Prevention certificates for all of our vessels. Amendments to Annex VI, effective July 2010, set progressively stricter regulations to control SO_x and NO_x emissions from ships, which present both environmental and health risks. These amendments provided for a progressive reduction in SO_x emissions from ships, with a global cap of 0.5% on sulfur in marine fuel used by vessels without scrubbers (reduced from 3.50%) effective from January 1, 2020. Vessels with scrubbers may use fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 3.5%. The Annex VI amendments have also established tiers of stringent NO_x emissions standards for new marine engines, depending on their dates of installation. The United States ratified the amendments, and all vessels subject to Annex VI must comply with the amended requirements when entering U.S. ports or operating in U.S. waters. In November 2022, amendments to MARPOL Annex VI adopted by the IMO came into effect. These amendments require ships to improve their energy efficiency with a view to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, with a particular focus on carbon emissions, both through changes in technical specifications as well as in modifications in vessels’ operational parameters. The U.S. Coast Guard is working to implement the amended provisions of MARPOL Annex VI, chiefly through proposed rule 1625-AC78, which remains at the proposed rule stage since its original publication in October of 2022. The amended MARPOL provisions and the rules proposed by the U.S. Coast Guard to implement them, in addition to any other new or more stringent air emission regulations which may be adopted, could require significant capital expenditures to retrofit vessels and could otherwise increase our capital expenditures and operating costs.

Additionally, more stringent emission standards apply in coastal areas designated by the IMO’s Marine Environment Protection Committee (“MEPC”) as Emission Control Areas (“ECAs”). For SO_x, current ECAs in which a 0.1% cap on the sulfur content of fuel is enforced include: (i) the North American ECA, which includes the area extending 200 nautical miles from the Atlantic/Gulf and Pacific Coasts of the United States and Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, and the French territories of St. Pierre and Miquelon; (ii) the US Caribbean ECA, including Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands; (iii) the Baltic Sea ECA; and (iv) the North Sea ECA. Similar restrictions on the sulfur content of fuel apply in Icelandic and inland Chinese waters. Specifically, as of January 1, 2019, China expanded the scope of its Domestic Emission Control Areas to include all coastal waters within 12 nautical miles of the mainland. Effective from January 1, 2022, all vessels entering Korean ports are prohibited from consuming marine fuel with sulfur content exceeding 0.5% cap and are prohibited from consuming maritime fuel with sulfur content exceeding 0.1% cap in the SO_x ECAs. For NO_x, current ECAs in which certain requirements exist regarding the engines used by vessels and the attendant NO_x emissions, include (i) the North American ECA, and (ii) the US Caribbean ECA. Additionally, two new NO_x ECAs, the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, are being enforced for ships constructed (keel laying) on or after January 1, 2021, or existing ships which replace an engine with “non-identical” engines, or install an “additional” engine. We may incur costs to install control equipment on our engines in order to comply with these requirements. In December 2021, the member states of the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (“Barcelona Convention”) agreed to support the designation of a new ECA in the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean Sea Emission Control Area for Sulphur Oxides and Particulate Matter was approved at MEPC 78 and was formally designated during MEPC 79 in December 2022. Other ECAs may be designated, and the jurisdictions in which our vessels operate may adopt more stringent emission standards independent of IMO.

The operation of our vessels is also affected by the requirements set forth in the ISM Code, which was made effective in July 1998. The ISM Code requires shipowners and bareboat charterers to develop and maintain an extensive SMS that includes the adoption of a safety and environmental protection policy setting forth instructions and procedures for safe operation and describing procedures for dealing with emergencies. The ISM Code requires that vessel operators obtain a Safety Management Certificate for each vessel they operate. This certificate evidences compliance by a vessel’s management with ISM Code requirements for a SMS. No vessel can obtain a certificate unless its operator has been awarded a document of compliance, issued by each flag state, under the ISM Code. The failure of a shipowner or bareboat charterer to comply with the ISM Code may subject such party to increased liability, decrease available insurance coverage for the affected vessels or result in a denial of access to, or detention in, certain ports. Currently, each of the vessels in our fleet is ISM Code-certified. However, there can be no assurance that such certifications will be maintained indefinitely.

In 2001, the IMO adopted the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (“the Bunker Convention”), which imposes strict liability on ship owners for pollution damage in jurisdictional waters of ratifying states caused by discharges of bunker oil. The Bunker Convention also requires registered owners of ships over a certain size to maintain insurance for pollution damage in an amount equal to the limits of liability under the applicable national or international limitation regime (but not exceeding the amount calculated in accordance with the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims of 1976, as amended). The Bunker Convention entered into force on November 21, 2008. Liability limits under the Bunker Convention were increased as of June 2015. Our entire fleet has been issued a certificate attesting that insurance is in force in accordance with the insurance provisions of the Convention. In jurisdictions where the Bunker Convention has not been adopted, such as the United States, various legislative schemes or common law govern, and liability is either strict or imposed on the basis of fault.

Environmental Regulation—The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OPA established an extensive regulatory and liability regime for the protection and cleanup of the environment from oil spills. It applies to discharges of any oil from a vessel, including discharges of fuel oil and lubricants. OPA affects all owners and operators whose vessels trade in the United States, its territories and possessions or whose vessels operate in U.S. waters, which include the United States’ territorial sea and its two hundred nautical mile exclusive economic zone. While we do not carry oil as cargo, we do carry fuel oil (or “bunkers”) in our vessels, making our vessels subject to the OPA requirements.

Under OPA, vessel owners, operators and bareboat charterers are “responsible parties” and are jointly, severally and strictly liable (unless the discharge of oil results solely from the act or omission of a third party, an act of God or an act of war) for all containment and clean-up costs and other damages arising from discharges or threatened discharges of oil from their vessels. OPA defines these other damages broadly to include:

- natural resources damage and the costs of assessment thereof;
- real and personal property damage;
- net loss of taxes, royalties, rents, fees and other lost revenues;
- lost profits or impairment of earning capacity due to property or natural resources damage; and
- net cost of public services necessitated by a spill response, such as protection from fire, safety or health hazards, and loss of subsistence use of natural resources.

OPA preserves the right to recover damages under existing law, including maritime tort law.

Effective November 12, 2019, OPA liability is limited to the greater of \$1,200 per gross ton or \$997,100 for non-tank vessels, subject to adjustment by the U.S. Coast Guard (“USCG”) for inflation every three years. On December 23, 2022, the U.S. Coast Guard again adjusted those limits to the greater of \$1,300 per gross ton or \$1,076,000 per non-tank vessel. These latest adjustments are expected to take effect on March 23, 2023. These limits of liability do not apply if an incident was directly caused by violation of applicable U.S. federal safety, construction or operating regulations or by a responsible party’s gross negligence or willful misconduct, or if the responsible party fails or refuses to report the incident or to cooperate and assist in connection with oil removal activities.

OPA requires owners and operators of vessels to establish and maintain with the USCG evidence of financial responsibility sufficient to meet their potential liabilities under OPA. Under the regulations, vessel owners and operators may evidence their financial responsibility by providing proof of insurance, surety bond, self-insurance, or guaranty, and an owner or operator of a fleet of vessels is required only to demonstrate evidence of financial responsibility in an amount sufficient to cover the vessels in the fleet having the greatest maximum liability under OPA. Under the self-insurance provisions, the shipowner or operator must have a net worth and working capital, measured in assets located in the United States against liabilities located anywhere in the world, that exceeds the applicable amount of financial responsibility. We have complied with the USCG regulations by providing a financial guaranty in the required amount.

OPA specifically permits individual states to impose their own liability regimes with regard to oil pollution incidents occurring within their boundaries, and some states have enacted legislation providing for unlimited liability for oil spills. In some cases, states which have enacted such legislation have not yet issued implementing regulations defining vessels owners’ responsibilities under these laws. We intend to comply with all applicable state regulations in the ports where our vessels call.

We currently maintain, for each of our vessels, oil pollution liability coverage insurance in the amount of \$1 billion per incident. In addition, we carry hull and machinery and protection and indemnity insurance to cover the risks of fire and explosion. Given the relatively small amount of bunkers our vessels carry, we believe that a spill of oil from the vessels would not be catastrophic. However, under certain circumstances, fire and explosion could result in a catastrophic loss. While we believe that our present insurance coverage is adequate, not all risks can be insured, and there can be no guarantee that any specific claim will be paid, or that we will always be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable rates. If the damages from a catastrophic spill exceeded our insurance coverage, it would have a severe effect on us and could possibly result in our insolvency.

Title VII of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004, or the CGMTA, amended OPA to require the owner or operator of any non-tank vessel of 400 gross tons or more, that carries oil of any kind as a fuel for main propulsion, including bunkers, to have an approved response plan for each vessel. The vessel response plans include detailed information on actions to be taken by vessel personnel to prevent or mitigate any discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge of oil from the vessel due to operational activities or casualties. We have approved response plans for each of our vessels.

Compliance with any new OPA requirements could substantially impact our costs of operation or require us to incur additional expenses.

Environmental Regulation—CERCLA

CERCLA governs spills or releases of hazardous substances other than petroleum or petroleum products. The owner or operator of a ship, vehicle or facility from which there has been a release is liable without regard to fault for the release, and along with other specified parties may be jointly and severally liable for remedial costs. Costs recoverable under CERCLA include cleanup and removal costs, natural resource damages and governmental oversight costs. Liability under CERCLA is generally limited to the greater of \$300 per gross ton or \$0.5 million per vessel carrying non-hazardous substances (\$5.0 million for vessels carrying hazardous substances), unless the incident is caused by gross negligence, willful misconduct or a violation of certain regulations, in which case liability is unlimited. The USCG’s financial responsibility regulations under OPA also require vessels to provide evidence of financial responsibility for CERCLA liability in the amount of \$300 per gross ton. As noted above, we have provided a financial guaranty in the required amount to the USCG.

Environmental Regulation—The Clean Water Act

The U.S. Clean Water Act (the “CWA”), prohibits the discharge of oil or hazardous substances in navigable waters and imposes strict liability in the form of penalties for any unauthorized discharges. The CWA imposes substantial liability for the costs of removal, remediation and damages and complements the remedies available under OPA and CERCLA, discussed above. Under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) regulations, we are required to obtain a CWA permit regulating and authorizing any discharges of ballast water or other wastewaters incidental to our normal vessel operations if we operate within the three-mile territorial waters or inland waters of the United States. The permit, which the EPA has designated as the Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of Vessels (“VGP”), incorporates U.S. Coast Guard requirements for BWM, as well as supplemental ballast water requirements and limits for 26 other specific discharges. Regulated vessels cannot operate in U.S. waters unless they are covered by the VGP. To do so, owners of commercial vessels greater than 79 feet in length must submit a Notice of Intent (“NOI”), at least 30 days before the vessel operates in U.S. waters. To comply with the VGP, vessel owners and operators may have to install equipment on their vessels to treat ballast water before it is discharged or implement port facility disposal arrangements or procedures at potentially substantial cost. The VGP also requires states to certify the permit, and certain states have imposed more stringent discharge standards as a condition of their certification. Many of the VGP requirements have already been addressed in our vessels’ current ISM Code SMS Plan.

On April 12, 2013, EPA issued the current VGP (the “2013 VGP”). The 2013 VGP contains numeric effluent limits for ballast water discharges that are expressed as maximum concentrations of living organisms per unit of ballast water volume discharged. These requirements correspond with the IMO’s requirements under the BWM Convention, discussed below, and are consistent with the USCG’s 2012 ballast water discharge standards, also described below. The 2013 VGP also includes additional management requirements for non-ballast water discharges and requires the submission of annual reports by all vessels covered by the 2013 VGP. We have submitted NOIs for all of our vessels that operate or potentially operate in U.S. waters and have submitted annual reports for all of our covered vessels. The 2013 VGP was set to expire on December 13, 2018; however, its provisions will remain in effect until the regulations under the 2018 Vessel Incidental Discharge Act (“VIDA”) are final and enforceable. VIDA, signed into law on December 4, 2018, establishes a new framework for the regulation of vessel incidental discharges under CWA Section 312(p). VIDA requires the EPA to develop performance standards for those discharges within two years of enactment, and requires the USCG to develop implementation, compliance, and enforcement regulations within two years of the EPA’s promulgation of its performance standards. All provisions of the 2013 VGP will remain in force and effect until the USCG regulations under VIDA are finalized. On October 26, 2020, the EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking – Vessel Incident Discharge National Standards of Performance in the Federal Register for public comment. The comment period closed on November 25, 2020.

Environmental Regulation—The Clean Air Act

The Federal Clean Air Act (“CAA”) requires the EPA to promulgate standards applicable to emissions of volatile organic compounds and other air contaminants. Our vessels are subject to CAA vapor control and recovery standards for cleaning fuel tanks and conducting other operations in regulated port areas and emissions standards for so-called “Category 3” marine diesel engines operating in U.S. waters. Several states regulate emissions from vessel vapor control and recovery operations under federally-approved State Implementation Plans. The California Air Resources Board has adopted clean fuel regulations applicable to all vessels sailing within 24 miles of the California coast whose itineraries call for them to enter any California ports, terminal facilities or internal or estuarine waters. Only marine gas oil or marine diesel oil fuels with 0.1% sulfur content or less will be allowed. If new or more stringent requirements relating to marine fuels or emissions from marine diesel engines or port operations by vessels are adopted by the EPA or any states, compliance with these regulations could entail significant capital expenditures or otherwise increase the costs of our operations.

Environmental Regulation—Other Environmental Initiatives

The EU has also adopted legislation that requires member states to impose criminal sanctions for certain pollution events, such as the unauthorized discharge of tank washings.

The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (“Paris MoU”), to which 27 nations are parties, adopted the “New Inspection Regime” (“NIR”), effective January 1, 2011. The NIR is a significant departure from the previous system, as it is a risk based targeting mechanism that will reward quality vessels with a smaller inspection burden and subject high-risk ships to more in-depth and frequent inspections. The inspection record of a vessel, its age and type, the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme, and the performance of the flag State and recognized organizations are used to develop the risk profile of a vessel.

The EU MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, Verification) regulation entered into force on July 1, 2015, and require ship owners and operators to annually monitor, report and verify carbon dioxide emissions for vessels larger than 5,000 gross tonnage calling at any EU, Norway and Iceland port. Data collection takes place on a per voyage basis and started on January 1, 2018. The reported carbon dioxide emissions, together with additional data, are to be verified by independent certified bodies and sent to a central database managed by the European Maritime Safety Agency (“EMSA”). Since the year 2019, it is mandatory for the companies to submit an approved by an independent verifier emissions report to the European Commission and to the responsible authorities of the flag states. The aggregated ship emission and efficiency data is published by the European Commission. In January 2023, the EU Parliament, Council and Commission reached a preliminary agreement to extend the EU’s Emission Trading System (“ETS”) to commercial cargo or passenger vessels above 5000 GT. Per this agreement, from 2025 on, the EU MRV will apply to offshore ships above 400 GT and general cargo ships between 400 and 5000 GT. From 2027 on, the ETS’ coverage will be expanded to include offshore ships above 5000 GT, while the EU authorities will also consider whether to include general cargo and offshore ships between 400 and 5000 GT in the ETS by 2026. Though this tentative agreement does not yet have the force of law, if enacted, it could impose significant additional regulatory burdens on our vessels.

The U.S. National Invasive Species Act (“NISA”), was enacted in 1996 in response to growing reports of harmful organisms being released into U.S. ports through ballast water taken on by ships in foreign ports. Under NISA, the USCG adopted regulations in July 2004 imposing mandatory BWM practices for all vessels equipped with ballast water tanks entering U.S. waters. These requirements can be met by performing mid-ocean ballast exchange, by retaining ballast water on board the ship, or by using environmentally sound alternative BWM methods approved by the USCG. (However, mid-ocean ballast exchange is mandatory for ships heading to the Great Lakes or Hudson Bay, or vessels engaged in the foreign export of Alaskan North Slope crude oil.) Mid-ocean ballast exchange is the primary method for compliance with the USCG regulations, since holding ballast water can prevent ships from performing cargo operations upon arrival in the United States, and alternative methods are still under development. Vessels that are unable to conduct mid-ocean ballast exchange due to voyage or safety concerns may discharge minimum amounts of ballast water (in areas other than the Great Lakes and the Hudson River), provided that they comply with record keeping requirements and document the reasons they could not follow the required BWM requirements. On March 23, 2012 the USCG adopted ballast water discharge standards that set maximum acceptable discharge limits for living organisms and established standards for BWM systems. The regulations became effective on June 21, 2012 and were phased in between January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2016 for existing vessels, depending on the size of their ballast water tanks and their next drydocking date. As of the date of this report, the USCG has approved forty BWM systems. Certain of our vessels have obtained extensions for drydocking and will install the BWM systems in the next scheduled dry-docking date and certain vessels installed the BWM systems afloat in 2022.

In the past absence of federal standards, states enacted legislation or regulations to address invasive species through ballast water and hull cleaning management and permitting requirements. Michigan’s BWM legislation was upheld by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, and California enacted legislation extending its BWM program to regulate the management of “hull fouling” organisms attached to vessels and adopted regulations limiting the number of organisms in ballast water discharges. Other states may proceed with the enactment of requirements similar to those of California and Michigan or the adoption of requirements that are more stringent than the EPA and USCG requirements. We could incur additional costs to comply with additional USCG or state BWM requirements.

At the international level, the IMO adopted the BWM Convention in February 2004. The Convention’s implementing regulations call for a phased introduction of mandatory ballast water exchange requirements, to be replaced in time with mandatory concentration limits. The BWM Convention took effect on September 8, 2017. Many of the implementation dates originally contained in the BWM Convention had already passed prior to its effectiveness, so that the period for installation of mandatory ballast water exchange requirements would be very short, with several thousand ships per year needing to install compliant systems. Consequently, the IMO Assembly passed a resolution in December 2013 revising the dates for implementation of the BWM requirements so that they are triggered by the entry into force date. In effect, this makes all vessels constructed before September 8, 2017 “existing” vessels, allowing for the installation of BWM systems on such vessels at the first renewal survey following entry into force of the BWM Convention. In July 2017, the implementation scheme was further changed to require vessels with International Oil Pollution Prevention (“IOPP”) certificates expiring between September 8, 2017 and September 8, 2019 to comply at their second IOPP renewal. All ships must have installed a ballast water treatment system by September 8, 2024.

The Kyoto Protocol entered into force in February 2005 and required adopting countries to implement national programs to reduce emissions of certain greenhouse gases, but emissions from international shipping were not subject to the Kyoto Protocol. The second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol expired in 2020. The Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2015 contemplates commitments from each nation party thereto to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limit increases in global temperatures but did not include any restrictions or other measures specific to shipping emissions. However, restrictions on shipping emissions are likely to continue to be considered and a new treaty may be adopted in the future that includes restrictions on shipping emissions. The IMO’s MEPC adopted two new sets of mandatory requirements to address greenhouse gas emissions from vessels at its July 2011 meeting. The Energy Efficiency Design Index (“EEDI”) establishes a minimum energy efficiency level per capacity mile and is applicable to new vessels. The Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (“SEEMP”) is applicable to currently operating vessels of 400 metric tons and above and we are in compliance. These requirements entered into force in January 2013 and could cause us to incur additional compliance costs in the future, particularly as the SEEMP will be strengthened (the so-called “Enhanced SEEMP”) to include mandatory content, including a CII target implementation plan (see below), on top of being subject to approval by appropriate authorities. These new requirements for existing ships will be reviewed by the end of 2025, with particular focus on the enforcement of the carbon intensity rating requirements. MARPOL amendments released in November 2020 and adopted in June 2021 build upon the EEDI and SEEMP and require ships to reduce carbon intensity based on a new Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index and reduce operational carbon intensity reductions based on a new operational carbon intensity indicator, in line with the IMO strategy which aims to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping by 40% by 2030. The EEXI, which entered into force in January 2023, requires alterations to a vessel’s design, machinery or arrangements to meet a certain goal of CO₂ grams emitted per capacity tonne mile under certain reference conditions. This measure accounts for the vessel’s engine power, fuel consumption and CO₂ conversion capacity, all of which make it impossible to effect EEXI compliance by merely reducing the ship’s speed or cargo load. Alongside the EEXI, a mandatory Carbon Intensity Indicator (“CII”) was introduced on January 1, 2023. This measure of annual efficiency is used to rate vessels based on the grams of CO₂ they emit per dwt-mile, giving all cargo vessels above 5,000 GT a rating of A to E every year. The rating thresholds will become increasingly stringent towards 2030. For ships that achieve a D rating for three consecutive years or an E rating, a corrective action plan needs to be developed as part of the SEEMP and approved. The USCG plans to develop and propose regulations to implement these provisions in the United States. The IMO is also considering the development of market based mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vessels, as well as sustainable development goals for marine transportation, but it is impossible to predict the likelihood that such measures might be adopted or their potential impacts on our operations at this time. In 2015, the EU adopted a regulation requiring large vessels (over 5,000 gross tons) calling at EU ports to monitor, report and verify their carbon dioxide emissions, which went into effect in January 2018. In June 2022, the European Union revised proposed amendments to this regulation which would effectively impose an Emissions Trading System (“ETS”) on Marine Shipping going through ports or routes under the E.U.’s regulatory jurisdiction. If adopted, these amendments would impose an additional regulatory burden on us to ensure that our vessels meet the requirements of the revised EU-MRV, as well as potential additional costs related to the ETS. Any passage of climate control legislation or other regulatory initiatives by the IMO, the EU or individual countries in which we operate or any international treaty adopted to succeed the Kyoto Protocol could require us to make significant financial expenditures or otherwise limit our operations that we cannot predict with certainty at this time. Even in the absence of climate control legislation, our business may be indirectly affected to the extent that climate change may result in sea level changes or more intense weather events.

On June 29, 2017, the Global Industry Alliance, or the GIA, was officially inaugurated. The GIA is a program, under the Global Environmental Facility-United Nations Development Program- IMO project, which supports shipping, and related industries, as they move towards a low carbon future. Organizations including, but not limited to, shipowners, operators, classification societies, and oil companies, signed to launch the GIA.

The China Maritime Safety Administration (the “China MSA”) issued the Regulation on Data Collection of Energy Consumption for Ships in November 2018. This regulation is effective as of January 1, 2019 and requires ships calling on Chinese ports to report fuel consumption and transport work details directly to the China MSA. This regulation also contains additional requirements for Chinese-flagged vessels (domestic and international) and other non-Chinese-flagged international navigating vessels. In November 2022, the China MSA published an additional Regulation of Administrative Measures of Ship Energy Consumption Data and Carbon Intensity, which came into effect on December 22, 2022. This regulation was essentially enacted to implement MARPOL Annex VI to Chinese-flagged vessels, though a few of its provisions also apply to foreign ships with a gross tonnage of at least 400 entering and exiting Chinese ports. This Regulation essentially applies more stringent rules around that collection and reporting of data related to ships’ energy consumption, as is already required by the 2018 regulation.

In addition, the United States is currently experiencing changes in its environmental policy, the results of which have yet to be fully determined. For example, in 2021 the United States announced its commitment to working with the IMO to adopt a goal of achieving zero emissions from international shipping by 2050. Additional legislation or regulation applicable to the operation of our ships that may be implemented in the future could negatively affect our profitability.

Vessel Security Regulations

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, there have been a variety of initiatives intended to enhance vessel security. On November 25, 2002, the U.S. Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (“MTSA”) came into effect. To implement certain portions of the MTSA, in July 2003, the U.S. Coast Guard issued regulations requiring the implementation of certain security requirements aboard vessels operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Similarly, in December 2002, amendments to SOLAS created a chapter of the convention dealing specifically with maritime security. The chapter went into effect in July 2004, and imposes various detailed security obligations on vessels and port authorities, most of which are contained in the International Ship and Port Facilities Security (“ISPS”) Code.

The ISPS Code is designed to protect ports and international shipping against terrorism. To trade internationally a vessel must obtain an International Ship Security Certificate (“ISSC”) from a recognized security organization approved by the vessel’s flag state. To obtain an ISSC a vessel must meet certain requirements, including:

- on-board installation of automatic identification systems to enhance vessel-to-vessel and vessel-to-shore communications;
- on-board installation of ship security alert systems that do not sound on the vessel but alert the authorities on shore;
- the development of vessel security plans;
- identification numbers to be permanently marked on a vessel’s hull;
- a continuous synopsis record to be maintained on board showing the vessel’s history, including the vessel ownership, flag state registration, and port registrations; and
- compliance with flag state security certification requirements.

In addition, as of January 1, 2009, every company and/or registered owner is required to have an identification number which conforms to the IMO Unique Company and Registered Owner Identification Number Scheme. Our Manager has also complied with this requirement.

The U.S. Coast Guard regulations are intended to align with international maritime security standards and exempt non-U.S. vessels that have a valid ISSC attesting to the vessel’s compliance with SOLAS security requirements and the ISPS Code from the requirement to have a U.S. Coast Guard approved vessel security plan. We have implemented the various security measures addressed by the MTSA, SOLAS and the ISPS Code and have ensured that our vessels are compliant with all applicable security requirements. Our fleet, as part of our continuous improvement cycle, is reviewing ship security plans and is maintaining best management practices during passage through security risk areas.

IMO Cyber security

The Maritime Safety Committee, at its 98th session in June 2017, also adopted Resolution MSC.428(98)—Maritime Cyber Risk Management in Safety Management Systems. The resolution encourages administrations to ensure that cyber risks are appropriately addressed in existing SMS no later than the first annual verification of the company’s Document of Compliance after January 1, 2021. Owners risk having ships detained if they have not included cyber security in the ISM Code SMS on their ships.

Vessel Recycling Regulations

The EU has also recently adopted a regulation that seeks to facilitate the ratification of the IMO Recycling Convention and sets forth rules relating to vessel recycling and management of hazardous materials on vessels. In addition to new requirements for the recycling of vessels, the regulation contains rules for the control and proper management of hazardous materials on vessels and prohibits or restricts the installation or use of certain hazardous materials on vessels. The new regulation applies to vessels flying the flag of an EU member state and certain of its provisions apply to vessels flying the flag of a third country calling at a port or anchorage of a member state. For example, when calling at a port or anchorage of a member state, a vessel flying the flag of a third country will be required, among other things, to have on board an inventory of hazardous materials that complies with the requirements of the new regulation and the vessel must be able to submit to the relevant authorities of that member state a copy of a statement of compliance issued by the relevant authorities of the country of the vessel's flag verifying the inventory. The new regulation took effect on non-EU-flagged vessels calling on EU ports of call beginning on December 31, 2020.

Seasonality

Our containerhips primarily operate under multi-year charters and therefore are not subject to the effect of seasonal variations in demand.

Properties

We have no freehold or leasehold interest in any real property. We occupy space at 3, Christaki Kompou Street, Peters House, 3300, Limassol, Cyprus and 14 Akti Kondyli, 185 45 Piraeus, Greece that is owned by our manager, Danaos Shipping, and which is provided to us as part of the services we receive under our management agreement.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. As a result of many factors, such as those set forth under "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report, our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.

Overview

Our business is to provide international seaborne transportation services by operating vessels in the containerhip sector of the shipping industry. As of March 7, 2023, we had a fleet of 68 containerhips aggregating 421,293 TEUs and 6 under construction containerhips aggregating 46,200 TEUs, making us among the largest containerhip charter owners in the world, based on total TEU capacity. In November 2022, we sold two of our vessels *Catherine C* and *Leo C* for gross proceeds of \$130 million resulting in a gain on sale of these vessels of \$37.2 million. In December 2022, we entered into agreement to sell *Amalia C*, for gross proceeds of \$5.1 million. The vessel was delivered to its buyers in January 2023 and resulted in a gain on sale of approximately \$1.7 million.

We primarily deploy our containerhips on multi-year, fixed-rate charters to take advantage of the stable cash flows and high utilization rates typically associated with multi-year charters, although in weaker containerhip charter markets we charter more of our vessels on shorter term charters so as to be able to take advantage of any increase in charter rates. As of March 7, 2023, 66 of the 68 containerhips in our fleet were employed on time charters, of which 10 expire in 2023 and 2 containerhips were employed on bareboat charters. Our containerhips are generally employed on multi-year charters to large liner companies that charter-in vessels on a multi-year basis as part of their business strategies. As of March 7, 2023, our diverse group of customers in the containerhip sector included CMA CGM, MSC, HMM, ZIM, Hapag Lloyd, Maersk, Yang Ming, COSCO, OOCL, ONE, PIL, KMTC, Niledutch, Samudera, RifLine, OSC and TS lines.

The average number of containerhips in our fleet for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was 70.7, 64.2 and 57.3, respectively.

Our Manager

Our operations are managed by Danaos Shipping, our manager, under the supervision of our officers and our board of directors. We believe our manager has built a strong reputation in the shipping community by providing customized, high-quality operational services in an efficient manner for both new and older vessels. We have a management agreement pursuant to which our manager and its affiliates provide us and our subsidiaries with technical, administrative and certain commercial services. The term of this agreement expires on December 31, 2024 (subject to certain termination rights described in "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions"). Our manager is ultimately owned by DIL, which is also our largest stockholder. Our Manager had agreed to outsource technical and crew management services to the previous managers Bernhard Shulte Shipmanagement ("BSM") related to the vessels acquired in 2021 *Wide Alpha*, *Stephanie C* (ex *Wide Bravo*) and *Wide Juliet* and OSM Ship Management Pte. Ltd. ("OSM") related to the vessels acquired in 2021 *Maersk Euphrates*, *Wide Hotel* and *Wide India*. The agreements with BSM were in effect until January 2023 and the agreements with OSM were terminated in December 2022 and will be in effect until March 2023. The payment related to these services was an obligation of our Manager.

Recent Developments

Sale of Vessels

In November 2022, we sold two of our vessels *Catherine C* and *Leo C* for gross proceeds of \$130 million resulting in a gain on sale of these vessels of \$37.2 million. In December 2022, we entered into agreement to sell *Amalia C*, for gross proceeds of \$5.1 million. The vessel was delivered to its buyers in January 2023, resulting in a gain of approximately \$1.7 million.

Newbuilding Vessels

On March 11, 2022, we entered into contracts for the construction of two 7,100 TEU container vessels for an aggregate purchase price of \$156.0 million, out of which \$39.0 million was advanced in 2022, \$31.2 million is expected to be paid in 2023 and \$85.8 million in 2024. On April 1, 2022, as amended on April 21, 2022, we entered into contracts for the construction of four 8,000 TEU container vessels for an aggregate purchase price of \$372.7 million, out of which \$145.9 million was advanced in 2022 and \$226.8 million is expected to be paid at vessels delivery in 2024. Additionally, a supervision fee of \$725,000 per newbuilding vessel will be payable to Danaos Shipping Company Limited over the construction period starting from steel cutting. Interest expense amounting to \$5.0 million was capitalized to the vessels under construction in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Impact of the War in Ukraine on our Business

The current conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and related sanctions imposed by the U.S., EU and others, adversely affect the crewing operations of our Manager, which has crewing offices in St. Petersburg, Odessa and Mariupol (damaged by the war), and trade patterns involving ports in the Black Sea or Russia, and as well as impacting world energy supply and creating uncertainties in the global economy, which in turn impact containerhip demand. The extent of the impact will depend largely on future developments.

Effects of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic initially negatively affected global demand for the seaborne transportation of containerized cargoes. Global seaborne container trade declined in 2020, with an estimated impact of around 1% in TEU terms. Liner companies initially responded to these circumstances by reducing service and cutting sailings, which increased idle containership fleet capacity in the first half of 2020 to peak of 12%. As a result, container freight rates were volatile and containership charter market rates declined significantly in the first half of 2020. However, the ability of the liner companies to consistently manage capacity addressed the drop in volumes at the onset of the pandemic, which alleviated pressure on our customers' cash flows, many of whom have since reported strong profitability, and stabilized and increased freight rates. The second half of 2020 and 2021 saw robust demand for seaborne transportation of containerized cargo, with freight volumes and freight rates rebounding sharply. The growth of e-commerce, together with the grounding of aircraft resulting from travel restrictions, shifted significant shipping volume to seaborne containers. The resulting demand for containerships resulted in negligible vessel capacity available in certain size segments increasing charter rates for all segments and enabling us to recharter many of our smaller vessels which had charters expiring during this year at higher rates. In the second half of 2022 and early 2023, demand and rates declined as supply chain constraints eased and pandemic related restrictions were lifted in many parts of the world, with containership charter rates returning to pre-pandemic levels. Many liner operators and containership owners reported improved results in the second half of 2020 and through the first half of 2022, due in part to improving container shipping industry market conditions. Our operating revenues increased to \$993.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$689.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021.

COVID-19 related travel restrictions imposed on a global level also caused disruptions in scheduled crew changes on our vessels, caused an increase in remuneration of our crew on the vessels and delays in carrying out of certain hull repairs and maintenance in 2020, which disruptions could continue to affect our operations. During the first quarter of 2020, we experienced delays in Chinese shipyards related to the scheduled installations of the scrubbers on certain of our vessels and delays in carrying out dry-docking repairs, which resulted in incremental 188 off-hire days of our vessels ultimately leading to decreased operating revenue by approximately \$3.2 million compared to our expectations. The average daily operating cost per vessel per day for vessels on time charter for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased to \$6,339 compared to \$5,986 per vessel per day for the year ended December 31, 2021, mainly due to the COVID-19 and Ukraine war related increase in crew remuneration and increased insurance premiums in the year ended December 31, 2022.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to unfold and may negatively affect our business in the future, financial performance and results of our operations, as it did in the first half of 2020. The extent of any such effects depends on factors beyond our control and cannot be predicted with certainty. See “—Impact of COVID-19 on our Business.”

Inflation and Interest Rates Risk

We continue to see near-term impacts on our business due to elevated inflation in the United States of America, Eurozone and other countries, including ongoing global price pressures in the wake of the war in Ukraine, driving up energy prices, commodity prices, which continue to affect our operating expenses. Interest rates have increased rapidly and substantially as central banks in developed countries raise interest rates in an effort to subdue inflation. The eventual implications of tighter monetary policy, and potentially higher long-term interest rates may drive a higher cost of capital for our business.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

Our financial results are largely driven by the following factors:

- *Number of Vessels in Our Fleet.* The number of vessels in our fleet, and their TEU capacity, is the primary factor in determining the level of our revenues. Aggregate expenses also increase as the size of our fleet increases. Vessel acquisitions and disposition will have a direct impact on the number of vessels in our fleet. From time to time we have sold, generally older, vessels in our fleet.

- *Charter Rates.* Aside from the number of vessels in our fleet, the charter rates we obtain for these vessels are the principal drivers of our revenues. Charter rates are based primarily on demand for capacity as well as the available supply of containership capacity at the time we enter into the charters for our vessels. As a result of macroeconomic conditions affecting trade flow between ports served by liner companies and economic conditions in the industries which use liner shipping services, charter rates can fluctuate significantly. Although the multi-year charters on which we deploy many of our containerships make us less susceptible to cyclical containership charter rates than vessels operated on shorter-term charters, we are exposed to varying charter rate environments when our chartering arrangements expire or we lose a charter such as occurred with the charter cancellations by Hanjin Shipping in 2016, and we seek to deploy our containerships under new charters. The staggered maturities of our containership charters also reduce our exposure to any stage in the shipping cycle. As of March 7, 2023, the charters for 10 of our vessels are scheduled to expire in 2023. Charter rate levels have improved in the second half of 2020 and through the first half of 2022 to levels higher than were prevailing when we entered into the charters for a number of our vessels but have since fallen to levels seen before the Covid-19 pandemic. We expect that we will have to re-charter these vessels for rates at or lower than their current charter rates.
- *Utilization of Our Fleet.* Due to the multi-year charters under which they are often operated, our containerships have consistently been deployed at high levels of utilization. During 2022, our fleet utilization was 97.3%, compared to 98.2% in 2021 and 96.3% in 2020. In addition, the amount of time our vessels spend in drydock undergoing repairs or undergoing maintenance and upgrade work affects our results of operations. Historically, our fleet has had a limited number of off-hire days. For example, there were 68, 292 and 286 total off-hire days for our entire fleet during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, other than for scheduled drydockings and special surveys. An increase in annual off-hire days could reduce our utilization. We currently expect to drydock approximately 24 of our vessels in 2023. The efficiency with which suitable employment is secured, the ability to minimize off-hire days and the amount of time spent positioning vessels also affects our results of operations. If the utilization patterns of our containership fleet changes our financial results would be affected.
- *Expenses.* Our ability to control our fixed and variable expenses, including those for commission expenses, crew wages and related costs, the cost of insurance, expenses for repairs and maintenance, the cost of spares and consumable stores, tonnage taxes and other miscellaneous expenses also affects our financial results. In addition, factors beyond our control, such as developments relating to market premiums for insurance and the value of the U.S. dollar compared to currencies in which certain of our expenses, primarily crew wages, are denominated can cause our vessel operating expenses to increase.

In addition to those factors described above affecting our operating results, our net income is significantly affected by our financing arrangements, including any interest rate swap arrangements, and, accordingly, prevailing interest rates and the interest rates and other financing terms we may obtain in the future. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

The following table presents the contracted utilization of our operating fleet of 69 vessels as of December 31, 2022 and of our six newbuilding vessels scheduled for delivery in 2024, which do not yet have employment arranged as of December 31, 2022:

	2023	2024-2025	2026-2027	2028	Total
Number of vessels whose charters are set to expire in the respective period(1)	13	40	8	8	69
TEU's on expiring charters in the respective period	81,494	219,470	55,661	67,120	423,745
Contracted operating days (2)	21,883	24,270	7,321	663	54,137
Total operating days (2)	24,418	52,686	52,646	23,983	153,733
Contracted operating days/Total operating days	89.6 %	46.1 %	13.9 %	2.8 %	35.2 %

- (1) Refers to the incremental number of vessels with charters expiring within the respective period.
- (2) Operating days calculations are based on an assumed 364 operating days per annum. Additionally, the operating days above reflect an estimate of off-hire days to perform periodic maintenance. If actual off-hire days are greater than estimated, these would decrease the amount of operating days above. Total operating days also include our six newbuilding vessels from the expected scheduled delivery date to us in 2024 and onwards.

Operating Revenues

Our operating revenues are driven primarily by the number of vessels in our fleet, the number of operating days during which our vessels generate revenues and the amount of daily charter hire that our vessels earn under time charters which, in turn, are affected by a number of factors, including our decisions relating to vessel acquisitions and dispositions, the amount of time that we spend positioning our vessels, the amount of time that our vessels spend in drydock undergoing repairs, maintenance and upgrade work, the age, condition and specifications of our vessels and the levels of supply and demand in the containership charter market. Vessels operating in the spot market generate revenues that are less predictable but can allow increased profit margins to be captured during periods of improving charter rates.

Revenues from multi-year period charters comprised a substantial portion of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The revenues relating to our multi-year charters will be affected by any additional vessels subject to multi-year charters we may acquire in the future, as well as by the disposition of any such vessel in our fleet. Our revenues will also be affected if any of our charterers cancel a multi-year charter or fail to perform at existing contracted rates. Our multi-year charter agreements have been contracted in varying rate environments and expire at different times. Generally, we do not employ our vessels under voyage charters under which a shipowner, in return for a fixed sum, agrees to transport cargo from one or more loading ports to one or more destinations and assumes all vessel operating costs and voyage expenses.

In May 2022, we received \$238.9 million of charter hire prepayment related to charter contracts for 15 of our vessels, representing partial prepayment of charter hire payable up to January 2027. Our future expected minimum payments as of December 31, 2022, based on contracted charter rates, from our non-cancellable time charter and bareboat charter arrangements for our containerships is shown in the table below. Although these expected future minimum payments are based on contracted charter rates, any contract is subject to performance by the counterparties. If the charterers are unable or unwilling to make charter payments to us, our results of operations and financial condition will be materially adversely affected. See “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—We are dependent on the ability and willingness of our charterers to honor their commitments to us for all of our revenues and the failure of our counterparties to meet their obligations under our charter agreements could cause us to suffer losses or otherwise adversely affect our business.”

Future Minimum Payments from Charters as of December 31, 2022(1)
(Amounts in millions of U.S. dollars)

<u>Number of Vessels</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024 - 2025</u>	<u>2026-2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>Total</u>
69	\$ 785.7	\$ 935.9	\$ 333.6	\$ 34.0	\$ 2,089.2

(1) Annual calculations are based on an assumed 364 revenue days per annum representing contracted future minimum payments expected to be received on non-cancellable time charter and bareboat charter agreements based on contracted charter rates. Although these contracted future minimum payments are based on contractual charter rates, any contract is subject to performance by the counter parties and us. In addition to the contracted minimum payments reflected in the above table, the charter hire prepayment amounting to \$238.9 million, received in May 2022 relating to 15 of our vessels, is recognized in revenue through the remaining period of the charter party agreement up to January 2027.

As of March 7, 2023 we have 10 vessels employed on charters expiring in 2023 and 27 employed on charters expiring in 2024, as well as six newbuilding containerships scheduled for delivery in 2024 for which employment has not been arranged. Vessels operating in the spot market generate revenues that are less predictable than vessels on period charters, although this chartering strategy can enable vessel owners to capture increased profit margins during periods of improvements in charter rates. Deployment of vessels in the spot market creates exposure, however, to the risk of declining charter rates, as spot rates may be higher or lower than those rates at which a vessel could have been time chartered for a longer period.

Amortization of Time Charters Assumed on Acquisition of Vessels

Eleven of our vessel additions in 2021 were acquired with attached time charter agreements, which were below market terms prevailing at their acquisition date. As the present value of the contractual cash flows of these time charter agreements assumed was lower than its current fair value, the difference was recorded as unearned revenue. Such liabilities are amortized as an increase in revenue over the period of each time charter assumed. Amortization of these time charter agreements resulted in an increase of our revenue by \$56.7 million and \$27.6 million in the year/period ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Significant assumptions used in calculation of the fair value of the time charters assumed include daily time charter rate prevailing in the market for the similar size of the vessels available before the acquisition for a similar charter durations (including the estimated time charter expiry date). Other assumptions used are the discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital for the shipping industry close to the acquisition date and the estimated average off-hire rate.

Voyage Expenses

Voyage expenses include port and canal charges, bunker (fuel) expenses (bunker costs are normally covered by our charterers, except in certain cases such as vessel re-positioning), address commissions and brokerage commissions. Under time charters and bareboat charters, such as those on which we charter our containerships, the charterers bear the voyage expenses other than brokerage and address commissions and fees. As such, voyage expenses represent a relatively small portion of our vessels’ overall expenses.

From time to time, in accordance with industry practice and in respect of the charters for our containerships we pay brokerage commissions of approximately 0.77% to 3.75% of the total daily charter hire rate under the charters to unaffiliated ship brokers associated with the charterers, depending on the number of brokers involved with arranging the charter. We also pay address commissions of 1.25% up to 5.0% to a limited number of our charterers. Our manager also receives a fee of 0.5% based on the contract price of any vessel bought or sold by it on our behalf, excluding newbuilding contracts. In 2022, 2021 and 2020 we paid a fee to our manager of 1.25% on all freight, charter hire, ballast bonus and demurrage for each vessel. In 2023, this fee will remain at 1.25%.

Vessel Operating Expenses

Vessel operating expenses include crew wages and related costs, the cost of insurance, expenses for repairs and maintenance, the cost of spares and consumable stores, tonnage taxes and other miscellaneous expenses. Aggregate expenses increase as the size of our fleet increases. Factors beyond our control, some of which may affect the shipping industry in general, including, for instance, developments relating to market premiums for insurance, may also cause these expenses to increase. In addition, a substantial portion of our vessel operating expenses, primarily crew wages, are in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and any gain or loss we incur as a result of the U.S. dollar fluctuating in value against these currencies is included in vessel operating expenses. We fund our manager in advance with amounts it will need to pay our fleet’s vessel operating expenses.

Under time charters, such as those on which we charter all but two of the containerships in our fleet as of March 7, 2023, we pay for vessel operating expenses. Under bareboat charters, such as those on which we chartered the remaining two containerships in our fleet, our charterers bear substantially all vessel operating expenses, including the costs of crewing, insurance, surveys, drydockings, maintenance and repairs.

Amortization of Deferred Drydocking and Special Survey Costs

We follow the deferral method of accounting for special survey and drydocking costs, whereby actual costs incurred are deferred and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period until the next scheduled survey and drydocking, which is two and a half years. If a special survey or drydocking is performed prior to the scheduled date, the remaining unamortized balances are immediately written off. The amortization periods reflect the estimated useful economic life of the deferred charge, which is the period between each special survey and drydocking.

Major overhaul performed during drydocking is differentiated from normal operating repairs and maintenance. The related costs for inspections that are required for the vessel's certification under the requirement of the classification society are categorized as drydock costs. A vessel at drydock performs certain assessments, inspections, refurbishments, replacements and alterations within a safe non-operational environment that allows for complete shutdown of certain machinery and equipment, navigational, ballast (keep the vessel upright) and safety systems, access to major underwater components of vessel (rudder, propeller, thrusters and anti-corrosion systems), which are not accessible during vessel operations, as well as hull treatment and paints. In addition, specialized equipment is required to access and maneuver vessel components, which are not available at regular ports.

Repairs and maintenance normally performed during operation either at port or at sea have the purpose of minimizing wear and tear to the vessel caused by a particular incident or normal wear and tear. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Impairment Loss

There was no impairment loss in the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. See "Critical Accounting Estimates—Impairment of Long-lived Assets."

Depreciation

We depreciate our containerships on a straight-line basis over their estimated remaining useful economic lives. We estimated the useful lives of our containerships to be 30 years from the year built. Depreciation is based on cost, less the estimated scrap value of \$300 per ton for all vessels.

General and Administrative Expenses

We paid our manager the following fees for 2022, 2021 and 2020: (i) a daily management fee of \$850, (ii) a daily vessel management fee of \$425 for vessels on bareboat charter, pro rated for the number of calendar days we own each vessel, (iii) a daily vessel management fee of \$850 for vessels on time charter, pro rated for the number of calendar days we own each vessel. Our executive officers received an aggregate of \$2.1 million (€2.0 million), \$2.1 million (€1.8 million) and \$1.8 million (€1.5 million) in cash compensation for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. We also recognized non-cash share-based compensation expense in respect of awards to our executive officers of \$5.4 million, \$11.8 million and \$1.0 million in the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

For 2023, we will pay a fee of \$850 per day, a fee of \$425 per vessel per day for vessels on bareboat charter and a fee of \$850 per vessel per day for vessels on time charter.

Furthermore, general and administrative expenses include audit fees, legal fees, board remuneration, executive officers compensation, directors & officers insurance, stock exchange fees and other general and administrative expenses.

Other Income/(Expenses), Net

In the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, we recorded net other expenses of \$6.6 million compared to net other income of \$4.5 million, respectively. The decrease was mainly due to prior service cost of a defined benefit obligation amounting to \$7.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 and the collection from Hanjin Shipping of \$3.9 million as a partial payment of common benefit claim and interest in the year ended December 31, 2021. An amount of \$0.7 million of the defined benefit obligation is expected to be recognized in other expenses in the year ending December 31, 2023, while an additional projected periodic benefit cost of \$0.8 million is also expected to be recognized in the year ending December 31, 2023. See "Note 19. Executive Retirement Plan" to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Interest Expense, Interest Income and Other finance expenses

We have incurred interest expense on outstanding indebtedness under our credit facilities which we included in interest expense. We also incurred financing costs in connection with establishing those facilities, which are included in other finance expenses. Further, we earn interest on cash deposits in interest bearing accounts and until the end of 2021 also on interest bearing securities, which we include in interest income. We will incur additional interest expenses in the future on our outstanding borrowings and under future borrowings.

Gain/(loss) on investments

As of December 31, 2021, our remaining shareholding interest in ZIM of 7,186,950 ordinary shares has been fair valued at \$423.0 million based on the closing price of ZIM's ordinary shares on the NYSE on that date. A loss on this investment of \$176.4 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to a gain of \$543.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, each relating to the change in fair value of our investment in ZIM. In 2022, we sold all of our remaining 7,186,950 ZIM ordinary shares resulting in proceeds to us of \$246.6 million.

Dividend income

In the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 we also recognized \$165.4 million and \$34.3 million dividend income (gross of withholding taxes) on ZIM ordinary shares, respectively.

Gain on Debt Extinguishment

The gain on debt extinguishment of \$4.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, which related to our early extinguishment of debt, decreased compared to \$111.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, which resulted from our debt refinancing on April 12, 2021.

Equity income on investments

Equity income on investments in Gemini decreased to nil in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$68.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 following our acquisition and full consolidation of Gemini since July 1, 2021.

Unrealized Gain/(Loss) and Realized Loss on Derivatives

We currently have no outstanding interest rate swaps agreements. In past years, we had interest rate swaps agreements generally based on the forecasted delivery of vessels we contracted for and our debt financing needs associated therewith. All changes in the fair value of our cash flow interest rate swap agreements were recorded in earnings under "Loss on derivatives".

We evaluated whether it is probable that the previously hedged forecasted interest payments prior to June 30, 2012 are probable to not occur in the originally specified time period. We have concluded that the previously hedged forecasted interest payments are probable of occurring. Therefore, unrealized gains or losses in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with the previously designated cash flow interest rate swaps will remain frozen in accumulated other comprehensive loss and recognized in earnings when the interest payments will be recognized. An amount of \$3.6 million was reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into earnings for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, representing amortization of deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges over the depreciable life of the vessels.

Income taxes

We recorded income taxes of \$18.3 million and \$5.9 million in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, related to the taxes withheld on dividend income earned.

Results of Operations

The following table presents selected consolidated financial and other data of Danaos Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries for each of the three years in the three year period ended December 31, 2022. The selected consolidated financial data of Danaos Corporation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and each of the three years ended December 31, 2022 is derived from our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 20-F, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or “U.S. GAAP”. Our audited consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2022 and 2021, together with the notes thereto, are included in “Item 18. Financial Statements” and should be read in their entirety.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
	In thousands, except per share amounts and other data		
STATEMENT OF INCOME			
Operating revenues	\$ 993,344	\$ 689,505	\$ 461,594
Operating expenses, net	(339,908)	(331,246)	(262,114)
Income from operations	653,436	358,259	199,480
Total other income/(expenses), net	(75,976)	700,472	(45,930)
Income taxes	(18,250)	(5,890)	-
Net income	<u>\$ 559,210</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,841</u>	<u>\$ 153,550</u>
PER SHARE DATA			
Basic earnings/(loss) per share of common stock	\$ 27.30	\$ 51.75	\$ 6.51
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share of common stock	\$ 27.28	\$ 51.15	\$ 6.45
Basic weighted average number of shares (in thousands)	20,482	20,345	23,589
Diluted weighted average number of shares (in thousands)	20,501	20,584	23,805
Dividends declared per share	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.50	-
CASH FLOW DATA			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 934,741	\$ 428,111	\$ 265,679
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	176,572	(143,148)	(170,736)
Net cash used in financing activities	(973,401)	(220,870)	(168,450)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	137,912	64,093	(73,507)
OTHER DATA			
Number of vessels at period end	69	71	60
TEU capacity at period end	423,745	436,589	371,262
Ownership days	25,807	23,430	20,982
Operating days	25,111	23,004	20,209

Year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Danaos had an average of 70.7 containerships compared to 64.2 containerships during the year ended December 31, 2021. Our fleet utilization for the year ended December 31, 2022 was 97.3% compared to 98.2% for the year ended December 31, 2021. The decrease in utilization was mainly due to the increased days of scheduled dry-docking of our vessels.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues increased by 44.1%, or \$303.8 million, to \$993.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$689.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022 reflect:

- a \$260.6 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 mainly as a result of higher charter rates;
- a \$55.8 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 due to the incremental revenue generated by newly acquired vessels;
- a \$29.0 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 due to amortization of assumed time charters;
- a \$1.6 million decrease in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 due to vessel disposals; and
- a \$40.0 million decrease in revenue in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 due to lower non-cash revenue recognition in accordance with US GAAP.

Voyage Expenses

Voyage expenses increased by \$10.8 million to \$35.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$24.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 primarily as a result of the increase in commissions due to the increase in revenue per vessel and the increase in the average number of vessels in our fleet.

Vessel Operating Expenses

Vessel operating expenses increased by \$23.1 million to \$159.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$135.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily as a result of the increase in the average number of vessels in our fleet and an increase in the average daily operating cost for vessels on time charter to \$6,339 per vessel per day for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$5,986 per vessel per day for the year ended December 31, 2021. The average daily operating cost increased mainly due to the COVID-19 and Ukraine war related increase in crew remuneration and increased insurance premiums in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. Management believes that our daily operating costs remain among the most competitive in the industry.

Depreciation

Depreciation expense increased by 14.9%, or \$17.4 million, to \$134.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$116.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 due to recent acquisitions of 11 vessels.

Amortization of Deferred Drydocking and Special Survey Costs

Amortization of deferred dry-docking and special survey costs increased by \$2.0 million to \$12.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$10.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$7.4 million to \$36.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, from \$44.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The decrease was mainly attributable to a \$9.3 million decrease in stock-based compensation, which was partially offset by a \$2.0 million increase in management fees (due to the increased average size of our fleet) in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021.

Gain on sale of vessels

In November 2022, we completed the sale of the *Catherine C* and *Leo C* for net proceeds of \$128.0 million resulting in a gain of \$37.2 million.

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Interest Expense, Interest Income and Other Finance Expenses

Interest expense decreased by 10.0%, or \$6.9 million, to \$62.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$69.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The decrease in interest expense is a combined result of:

- a \$7.6 million decrease in interest expense due to a decrease in our average indebtedness by \$407.4 million between the two periods (average indebtedness of \$1,070.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to average indebtedness of \$1,478.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2021), which was partially offset by an increase in our debt service cost by 0.96 percentage points, mainly as a result of increase in the reference rates on our floating rate debt;
- a \$4.4 million decrease in the amortization of deferred finance costs and debt discount;
- a \$5.0 million decrease in interest expense due to capitalized interest on our vessels under construction in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to none in the year ended December 31, 2021; and
- a \$10.1 million reduction in the recognition through our income statement of accumulated accrued interest that had been accrued in 2018 in relation to two of our credit facilities that were refinanced on April 12, 2021 and subsequently fully repaid on May 15, 2022, at which point the remaining accumulated accrued interest of \$26.9 million was recognized in gain on debt extinguishment.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, we reduced debt, bond and lease indebtedness by \$1,042.8 million mainly as a result of \$909.1 million early debt and lease repayments and recognized a \$4.4 million gain related to this early debt extinguishment. On the other hand, our indebtedness increased by \$130 million following consummation of the loan agreement to finance our six 5,466 TEU vessels that were acquired in 2021 and by a further \$55.25 million, following consummation of a new credit facility during the quarter ended December 31, 2022. Additionally, during the quarter ended December 31, 2022 we entered into a \$382.5 million Revolving Credit Facility which remains available and undrawn.

As of December 31, 2022, our outstanding bank debt, gross of deferred finance costs, was \$438.0 million, which includes \$262.8 million aggregate principal amount of our Senior Notes, and our leaseback obligation was \$72.9 million. These balances compare to debt of \$1,142.0 million and a leaseback obligation of \$226.5 million, gross of deferred finance costs, as of December 31, 2021.

Interest income decreased by \$7.6 million to \$4.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$12.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, mainly as a result of full collection of accrued interest on ZIM and HMM bonds, which were redeemed by the issuers thereof in the year 2021.

Other finance expenses increased by \$0.3 million to \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Gain/(loss) on investments

A loss on investments of \$176.4 million was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to a gain of \$543.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, each relating to the change in fair value of our investment in ZIM. In April 2022, we sold 1,500,000 of these ZIM ordinary shares resulting in proceeds to us of \$85.3 million. In September 2022, we sold all of our remaining 5,686,950 ZIM ordinary shares resulting in proceeds to us of \$161.3 million.

Dividend income

Dividend income of \$165.4 million was recognized on ZIM ordinary shares in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$34.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Gain on debt extinguishment

The gain on debt extinguishment of \$4.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, which related to our early extinguishment of debt, decreased compared to \$111.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, which resulted from our debt refinancing on April 12, 2021.

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Equity income on investments

Equity income on investments in Gemini decreased to nil in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$68.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 following our acquisition and full consolidation of Gemini since July 1, 2021.

Loss on Derivatives

Amortization of deferred realized losses on interest rate swaps remained stable at \$3.6 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Other income/(expenses), net

Other expenses, net were \$6.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to other income, net of \$4.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The decrease was mainly due to recognition of prior service cost of a defined benefit obligation of \$7.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 and the collection from Hanjin Shipping of \$3.9 million as a partial payment of common benefit claim and interest in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Income taxes

Income taxes were \$18.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, related to the taxes withheld on dividend income earned on ZIM ordinary shares and compared to \$5.9 million taxes withheld on dividend income in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Danaos had an average of 64.2 containerships compared to 57.3 containerships during the year ended December 31, 2020. Our fleet utilization for the year ended December 31, 2021 was 98.2% compared to 96.3% for the year ended December 31, 2020. Adjusted fleet utilization, excluding the effect of 188 days of incremental off-hire due to shipyard delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic, was 97.2% in the year ended December 31, 2020.

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues increased by 49.4%, or \$227.9 million, to \$689.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 from \$461.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2020.

Operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2021 reflect:

- a \$107.9 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 mainly as a result of higher charter rates and improved fleet utilization;
- a \$55.7 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 due to the incremental revenue generated by newly acquired vessels;
- a \$36.7 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 due to higher non-cash revenue recognition in accordance with US GAAP; and
- a \$27.6 million increase in revenues in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020 due to amortization of assumed time charters.

Voyage Expenses

Voyage expenses increased by \$10.0 million to \$24.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 from \$14.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily as a result of the increase in commissions due to the increase in revenue per vessel and the increase in the average number of vessels in our fleet.

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Vessel Operating Expenses

Vessel operating expenses increased by \$25.0 million to \$135.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 from \$110.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2020, primarily as a result of the increase in the average number of vessels in our fleet and an increase in the average daily operating cost for vessels on time charters to \$5,986 per vessel per day for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$5,586 per vessel per day for the year ended December 31, 2020. The average daily operating cost increased mainly due to the COVID-19 related increase in crew remuneration in the year ended December 31, 2021. Management believes that our daily operating cost remains among the most competitive in the industry.

Depreciation

Depreciation expense increased by 15.2%, or \$15.4 million, to \$116.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 from \$101.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 mainly due to our recent acquisition of sixteen vessels and installation of scrubbers on nine of our vessels in the year ended December 31, 2020.

Amortization of Deferred Drydocking and Special Survey Costs

Amortization of deferred dry-docking and special survey costs decreased by \$0.8 million to \$10.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 from \$11.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2020.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by \$19.6 million to \$43.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, from \$24.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was mainly attributable to increased management fees due to the increased size of our fleet and increased stock-based compensation.

Interest Expense, Interest Income and Other Finance Expenses

Interest expense increased by 29.0%, or \$15.5 million, to \$69.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 from \$53.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase in interest expense is a combined result of:

- a \$5.9 million decrease in interest expense due to a decrease in our debt service cost by approximately 0.25%, while our average indebtedness also decreased by \$41.8 million between the two periods (average indebtedness of \$1,478.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to average indebtedness of \$1,519.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2020);
- a \$22.3 million reduction in the recognition through our income statement of accumulated accrued interest that had been accrued in 2018 in relation to two of our credit facilities that were refinanced on April 12, 2021. As a result of the refinancing, the recognition of such accumulated interest has been decreased; and
- a \$0.9 million decrease in the amortization of deferred finance costs and debt discount related to our debt.

Net proceeds from the issuance of our \$300 million Senior Notes in February 2021 together with the net proceeds from a new \$815 million senior secured credit facility and a new \$135 million leaseback arrangement, each of which was drawn down on April 12, 2021, were used to refinance a substantial majority of our then outstanding indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2021, our outstanding debt, gross of deferred finance costs, was \$1,142.0 million, which includes \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our Senior Notes, and our leaseback obligation was \$226.5 million. These balances compare to debt of \$1,368.1 million and a leaseback obligation of \$123.4 million as of December 31, 2020.

Interest income increased by \$5.6 million to \$12.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$6.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2020, mainly as a result of full collection of accrued interest on ZIM and HMM bonds, which were redeemed by the issuers thereof in 2021.

Other finance costs, net decreased by \$1.0 million to \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$2.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 due to the decreased finance costs on the refinanced debt.

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Gain on investments

The gain on investments of \$543.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 relates to the change in fair value of our shareholding interest in ZIM, which completed its initial public offering and listing on the New York Stock Exchange of its ordinary shares on January 27, 2021. In 2021, we sold 3,000,000 ordinary shares of ZIM resulting in net proceeds of \$120.7 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the unrealized gain related to the ZIM ordinary shares still held on December 31, 2021 amounted to \$422.97 million. Our remaining shareholding interest of 7,186,950 ordinary shares has been fair valued at \$423.02 million as of December 31, 2021, based on the closing price of ZIM's ordinary shares on the NYSE on that date compared to the book value of these shares of \$75 thousand as of December 31, 2020.

Dividend income

In the year ended December 31, 2021, we recognized \$34.3 million of dividend income, gross of withholding taxes, on ZIM ordinary shares.

Gain on debt extinguishment

The gain on debt extinguishment of \$111.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 related to our debt refinancing on April 12, 2021.

Equity income on investments

Equity income on investments increased by \$61.7 million to \$68.0 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$6.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2020 mainly due to the non-cash gain of \$64.1 million recognized on our acquisition of the remaining 51% equity interest in Gemini on July 1, 2021.

Loss on Derivatives

Amortization of deferred realized losses on interest rate swaps remained stable at \$3.6 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

Other income/(expenses), net

Other income, net was \$4.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$0.6 million of income in the year ended December 31, 2020. The increase was mainly due to the collection from Hanjin Shipping of \$3.9 million as a partial payment of common benefit claim and interest.

Income taxes

Income taxes of \$5.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2021 related to the taxes withheld on dividend income earned on ZIM ordinary shares.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of funds has been operating cash flows, vessel sales, and long-term bank borrowings, as well as equity provided by our stockholders from our initial public offering in October 2006; common stock sales in August 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2019, the capital contribution of Danaos Investment Limited as Trustee of the 883 Trust ("DIL") on August 10, 2018 and dividends and sales proceeds from our recently divested investment in ZIM ordinary shares. In February 2021, we sold \$300 million of 8.500% senior unsecured notes due 2028 (the "Senior Notes"). We used the net proceeds from the offering of Senior Notes, together with proceeds from a new \$815 million senior secured credit facility with a four-year term (the "Citibank/Natwest \$815 Million Facility") and a new \$135 million sale and leaseback arrangement (the "2021 Leaseback Agreement"), to implement a \$1.25 billion refinancing of a substantial majority of our outstanding senior secured indebtedness consummated on April 12, 2021 (the "2021 Debt Refinancing"). Our principal uses of funds have been capital expenditures to establish, grow and maintain our fleet, comply with international shipping standards, environmental laws and regulations and to fund working capital requirements and repayment of debt.

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Our short-term liquidity needs primarily relate to the funding of our vessel operating expenses, drydocking costs, installment payments for our six contracted newbuildings, debt interest payments, servicing our debt obligations, payment of dividends and repurchase of our common stock. Our long-term liquidity needs primarily relate to installment payments for our six contracted newbuildings and any additional vessel acquisitions in the containership sector and debt repayment. We anticipate that our primary sources of funds will be cash from operations and equity or debt financings. We currently expect that the sources of funds available to us will be sufficient to meet our short-term liquidity (for the next 12 months after the issuance of the consolidated financial statements) and long-term liquidity requirements.

Under our existing multi-year charters as of December 31, 2022, we had \$2.1 billion of total contracted cash revenues, or \$785.7 million for 2023 and thereafter \$1.3 billion. Although these contracted cash revenues are based on contracted charter rates, we are dependent on the ability and willingness of our charterers to meet their obligations under these charters. On May 5, 2022, we received a \$238.9 million charter hire prepayment related to charter contracts for 15 of our vessels, representing partial prepayment of charter hire payable during the period from May 2022 through January 2027. This prepayment is recorded as unearned revenue on our balance sheet and recognized as revenue in our income statement over the term of the applicable charters.

As of December 31, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$267.7 million. As of December 31, 2022, we had \$382.5 million of remaining borrowing availability under a reducing revolving credit facility, the availability under which reduces on a quarterly basis. As of December 31, 2022, we had \$510.9 million of outstanding indebtedness (gross of deferred finance costs), including \$262.8 million relating to our Senior Notes, and \$72.9 million of outstanding leaseback obligations (gross of deferred finance costs) with respect to two of our vessels. As of December 31, 2022, we were obligated to make quarterly fixed amortization payments, totaling \$27.5 million to December 31, 2023, related to the long-term bank debt and aggregate payments of \$27.5 million (\$30.9 million including imputed interest) under our leaseback obligations to December 31, 2023 (gross of deferred finance costs). We are also obligated to make certain payments to our Manager, Danaos Shipping, under our management agreement which has a term through December 31, 2024. See “—Contractual Obligations” below. In January 2023, we gave an early termination notice to Oriental Fleet of our intention to fully repay our outstanding leaseback obligations related to two of our vessels, which totaled \$72.9 million as of December 31, 2022, by May 12, 2023.

In May 2022, we early extinguished \$270.0 million of the outstanding Natwest loan principal of the Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility, which reduced the future quarterly instalments of the remaining facility to \$12.9 million and the balloon payment at maturity was reduced to \$309.0 million. Additionally, the reference to LIBOR was replaced with daily non-cumulative compounded secured overnight financing rate administered and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“SOFR”) plus credit spread adjustment. In May 2022, we also early terminated our leaseback obligation related to the 2021 Leaseback Agreement and repaid an aggregate outstanding amount of \$94.2 million, together with additional fees amounting to \$2.8 million. Additionally, in the second quarter of 2022, we early repaid in full to our lenders the: (i) \$43.0 million loan outstanding with the Macquarie Bank, (ii) \$20.6 million loan outstanding with Eurobank and (iii) \$9.8 million loan outstanding with SinoPac. In June 2022, we drew down \$130.0 million under a new senior secured term loan facility from BNP Paribas and Credit Agricole with five-year term, which is secured by six 5,466 TEU sister vessels acquired in 2021.

In December 2022, we early extinguished the remaining \$437.75 million of the Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility and replaced it with the \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility with Citibank, out of which nil is drawn down as of December 31, 2022 and with the Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility, which was drawn down in full and is outstanding as of December 31, 2022. The Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility is reducing and repayable over 5 years in 20 quarterly reductions of \$11.25 million each together with a final reduction of \$157.5 million at maturity in December 2027. We pay a commitment fee at a rate of 0.8% on the undrawn amount of this facility. The Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility is repayable over 5 years with 20 consecutive quarterly instalments of \$1.875 million each, together with a balloon payment of \$17.75 million at maturity in December 2027. In December 2022, we also repurchased \$37.2 million aggregate principal amount of our unsecured senior notes in a privately negotiated transaction. The above debt extinguishments and the extinguishment of the 2021 Leaseback Agreement resulted in a total net gain on debt extinguishment of \$4.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. We may also at any time and from time to time, seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt securities through cash purchases, in open-market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise.

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On March 11, 2022, we entered into contracts for the construction of two 7,100 TEU container vessels for an aggregate purchase price of \$156.0 million, out of which \$39.0 million was advanced in 2022, \$31.2 million is expected to be paid in 2023 and \$85.8 million in 2024. On April 1, 2022, as amended on April 21, 2022, we entered into contracts for the construction of four 8,000 TEU container vessels for an aggregate purchase price of \$372.7 million, out of which \$145.9 million was advanced in 2022 and \$226.8 million is expected to be paid at vessels delivery in 2024. Additionally, a supervision fee of \$725 thousand per newbuilding vessel will be payable to Danaos Shipping Company Limited over the construction period starting from steel cutting. Interest expense amounting to \$5.0 million was capitalized to the vessels under construction in the year ended December 31, 2022.

On February 14, 2023, we declared a dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock payable on March 14, 2023 to holders of record on February 28, 2023. We intend to pay a regular quarterly dividend on our common stock, which will have an impact on our liquidity. Payments of dividends are subject to the discretion of our board of directors, provisions of Marshall Islands law affecting the payment of distributions to stockholders and the terms of our credit facilities, which permit the payment of dividends so long as there has been no event of default thereunder nor would occur as a result of such dividend payment, finance leases and Senior Notes, which include limitations on the amount of dividends and other restricted payments that we may make, and will be subject to conditions in the container shipping industry, our financial performance and us having sufficient available excess cash and distributable reserves.

In June 2022, we announced a share repurchase program of up to \$100 million of our common stock. We have repurchased 466,955 shares of our common stock in the open market for \$28.6 million as of December 31, 2022. All purchases have been made on the open market within the safe harbor provisions of Regulation 10b-18 under the Exchange Act. Under the share repurchase program, shares of our common stock may be purchased in open market or privately negotiated transactions, at times and prices that are considered to be appropriate by the Company, and the program may be suspended or discontinued at any time.

ZIM Equity Securities

On January 27, 2021, ZIM completed its initial public offering and listing on the New York Stock Exchange of its ordinary shares. Following this offering the Company owned 10,186,950 ordinary shares of ZIM. These shares were recorded at a book value of \$75 thousands as of December 31, 2020. In 2021, we sold 3,000,000 ZIM ordinary shares resulting in net proceeds to us of \$120.7 million. In April 2022, we sold 1,500,000 ZIM ordinary shares resulting in net proceeds to us of \$85.3 million and we sold our remaining shareholding interest in ZIM of 5,686,950 ordinary shares for \$161.3 million in September 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2022 we recognized a \$176.4 million loss on these shares. Additionally we recognized dividend income on these shares amounting to \$165.4 million gross of withholding taxes of \$18.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. See Note 7, “Other Current and Non-current Assets” to our consolidated financial statements included in this report.

Impact of COVID-19 on our Business

The spread of the COVID-19 virus, which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, in 2020 has caused substantial disruptions in the global economy and the shipping industry, as well as significant volatility in the financial markets. The duration and full effects of this global health emergency and related disruptions are uncertain. The pandemic had severe impacts on the global economic activity. These trends may continue for the near future as, while the availability of effective vaccines has led to a developing economic recovery in parts of the world, the success and timing of COVID-19 containment strategies are uncertain, including due to the emergence of new variants, and negative impacts are expected to reverberate beyond the duration of the pandemic itself. However, the container shipping industry, in contrast with other sectors, reversed many of the negative impacts suffered in the first half of 2020 and experienced historic high levels of demand until the second half of 2022, since which time demand and rates have declined as supply chain constraints eased and demand for containerized cargoes declined, but currently remain at relatively healthy prepandemic levels.

In particular as it pertains to our business, the COVID-19 pandemic initially negatively affected global demand for the seaborne transportation of containerized cargoes. Global seaborne container trade declined in 2020, with an estimated impact of around 1% in TEU terms. Liner companies initially responded to these circumstances by reducing service and cutting sailings, which increased idle containership fleet capacity in the first half of 2020 to a peak of 12%. As a result, container freight rates were volatile and containership charter market rates declined significantly in the first half of 2020. However, the ability of the liner companies to consistently manage capacity addressed the drop in volumes at the onset of the pandemic, which alleviated pressure on our customers' cash flows, many of whom have since reported strong profitability, and stabilized and increased freight rates. The second half of 2020 through the first half of 2022 saw robust demand for seaborne transportation of containerized cargo, with freight volumes and freight rates rebounding sharply. The growth of e-commerce, together with the temporary grounding of aircraft resulting from travel restrictions which have now generally been lifted, has shifted significant shipping volume to seaborne containers. The resulting demand for containerships has resulted in negligible vessel capacity available in certain size segments during this period, increasing charter rates for all segments and enabled us to recharter many of our smaller vessels which had charters expiring during 2021 and 2022 at higher rates. Many liner operators and containership owners reported improved results in the second half of 2020, in 2021 and the first half of 2022, due in part to improving container shipping industry market conditions. Our operating revenues increased to \$993.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$689.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. In the second half of 2022, containership demand and rates have declined from the recent historic highs, as supply chain constraints eased and demand for containerized cargoes declined, but currently remain at relatively healthy pre-pandemic levels.

COVID-19 related travel restrictions imposed on a global level also caused disruptions in scheduled crew changes on our vessels, caused an increase in remuneration of our crew on the vessels and delays in carrying out of certain hull repairs and maintenance in 2020, which disruptions could continue to affect our operations. During the first quarter of 2020, we experienced delays in Chinese shipyards related to the scheduled installations of the scrubbers on certain of our vessels and delays in carrying out dry-docking repairs, which resulted in incremental 188 off-hire days of our vessels ultimately leading to decreased operating revenue by approximately \$3.2 million compared to our expectations. The average daily operating cost per vessel per day for vessels on time charter for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased to \$6,339 compared to \$5,986 per vessel per day for the year ended December 31, 2022, mainly due to the COVID-19 and Ukraine war related increase in crew remuneration and increased insurance premiums in the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Zero COVID-19 policy in China until recently strictly applied may continue to negatively affect our business. We may continue to experience delays in Chinese shipyards where we are building two of our contracted newbuilding container vessels as well as increased expenses and decreased operating revenue due to the delays in carrying out of dry-docking and repairs of our vessels. Until recently prevailing low interest rates, in part due to actions taken by central banks to stimulate economic activity in the face of the pandemic, has also reduced our interest expense, while lower fuel prices during 2020, which is a substantial expense borne by our customers, helped to bolster their financial position. Recently, fuel costs for our charterers have increased significantly along with the price of oil, and prevailing interest rates have significantly increased and are expected to increase further as central banks have sought to counter inflation.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to unfold and may negatively affect our business, financial performance and results of our operations in the future, as it did in the first half of 2020. The extent of any such effects depends on factors beyond our control and cannot be predicted with certainty. Any prolonged slowdown in the global economy, or the effects of containment strategies such as recent lockdowns imposed in China, may again negatively impact worldwide demand for products transported by containerships, adversely affect the liquidity and financial position of our charterers and may decrease rechartering hire rates for our vessels, as could any decrease in demand for consumer products and other containerized cargo as the pandemic abates or otherwise, as has been the case recently as supply chain constraints ease and inflation and declining GDP growth, the uncertainties created by the war in Ukraine and energy supply concerns, have reduced demand for containerships. This could result in reductions in our revenue and the market value of our vessels, which could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations, as well as our ability to service or refinance our debt and comply with financial covenants of our credit facilities.

Impact of Inflation and Interest Rates Risk on our Business

We continue to see near-term impacts on our business due to elevated inflation in the United States of America, Eurozone and other countries, including ongoing global price pressures in the wake of the war in Ukraine, driving up energy prices, commodity prices, which continue to affect our operating expenses. Interest rates have increased rapidly and substantially as central banks in developed countries raise interest rates in an effort to subdue inflation. The eventual implications of tighter monetary policy, and potentially higher long-term interest rates may drive a higher cost of capital for our business.

Cash Flows

	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021 (In thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2020
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 934,741	\$ 428,111	\$ 265,679
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	\$ 176,572	\$ (143,148)	\$ (170,736)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$ (973,401)	\$ (220,870)	\$ (168,450)

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities increased by 118.3%, or \$506.6 million, to \$934.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$428.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was the result of (i) a \$260.6 million increase in operating revenues due to higher charter rates, (ii) \$54.2 million of incremental revenues due to the net increase in the average number of vessels in our fleet, (iii) a \$169.1 million prepayment of charter revenue related to future periods (iv) a \$124.1 million increase in collection of dividends from ZIM (net of withholding taxes), which were partially offset by (i) a \$36.3 million increase in total operating expenses, (ii) a \$25.3 million increase in dry-docking expenses, (iii) a \$8.1 million increase in net finance cost, (iv) collection of \$10.2 million accumulated PIK interest income following redemption of HMM and ZIM notes in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to none in the year ended December 31, 2022, (v) a \$17.6 million change in working capital and (vi) a partial collection of common benefit claim of \$3.9 million from Hanjin Shipping in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to none in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash flows provided by investing activities increased by \$319.7 million, to \$176.6 million provided by investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$143.1 million used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase was due to (i) an incremental \$125.9 million in proceeds from sale of ZIM ordinary shares amounting to \$246.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$120.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2021, (ii) lower by \$156.6 million payments vessels in relation to vessels additions and advances for vessels under construction between the two periods and (iii) a \$129.1 million proceeds and advances received from sale of vessels in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to no such receipt in the year ended December 31, 2021, which were partially offset by (i) a \$75.7 million decrease in bond redemption proceeds received in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to no such proceeds received in the year ended December 31, 2022 and (ii) a \$16.2 million decrease in acquired cash and restricted cash in the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to none in the year ended December 31, 2022.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash flows used in financing activities increased by \$752.5 million, to \$973.4 million used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$220.9 million used in financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2021 due to (i) a \$889.2 million increase in payments of long-term debt and leaseback obligations mainly related to the early debt extinguishment described above, (ii) a \$30.6 million increase in dividend payments on our common stock and (iii) a \$28.6 million increase in repurchases of our common stock in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to none in the year ended December 31, 2021, which were partially offset by (i) \$182.7 million net proceeds from new credit facilities drawn down in the year ended December 31, 2022, (ii) a \$7.0 million decrease in payments of accumulated accrued interest and (iii) a \$6.2 million decrease in finance costs.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We report our financial results in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Management believes, however, that certain non-GAAP financial measures used in managing the business may provide users of this financial information additional meaningful comparisons between current results and results in prior operating periods. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures can provide additional meaningful reflection of underlying trends of the business because they provide a comparison of historical information that excludes certain items that impact the overall comparability. Management also uses these non-GAAP financial measures in making financial, operating and planning decisions and in evaluating our performance. See the table below for supplemental financial data and corresponding reconciliation to GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative for, our reported results prepared in accordance with GAAP.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA represents net income before interest income and expense, taxes, depreciation, as well as amortization of deferred drydocking & special survey costs, amortization of assumed time charters, amortization of deferred realized losses of cash flow interest rate swaps, amortization of deferred finance costs, debt discount and commitment fees. Adjusted EBITDA represents net income before interest income and expense, taxes other than withholding taxes on dividend, depreciation, amortization of deferred drydocking & special survey costs, amortization of assumed time charters, amortization of deferred realized losses of cash flow interest rate swaps, amortization of deferred finance costs, debt discount and commitment fees, stock based compensation, gain/loss on investments, gain on sale of vessels, equity income on investments and gain on debt extinguishment. We believe that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA assist investors and analysts in comparing our performance across reporting periods on a consistent basis by excluding items that we do not believe are indicative of our core operating performance. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are also used: (i) by prospective and current customers as well as potential lenders to evaluate potential transactions; and (ii) to evaluate and price potential acquisition candidates. Our EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to that reported by other companies due to differences in methods of calculation.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations are: (i) EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital needs; and (ii) although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized may have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect any cash requirements for such capital expenditures. In evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses that are the same as or similar to some of the adjustments in this presentation. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Because of these limitations, EBITDA/Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as principal indicators of our performance.

Net Income Reconciliation to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021 (In thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2020
Net income	\$ 559,210	\$ 1,052,841	\$ 153,550
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets	134,271	116,917	101,531
Amortization of deferred drydocking & special survey costs	12,170	10,181	11,032
Amortization of assumed time charters	(56,699)	(27,614)	—
Amortization of deferred realized losses of cash flow interest rate swaps	3,622	3,622	3,632
Amortization of finance costs, debt discount and commitment fees	11,775	15,913	16,817
Finance costs accrued (Exit Fees under our Bank Agreement)	—	149	521
Interest income	(4,591)	(12,230)	(6,638)
Interest expense	50,620	53,078	36,687
Income taxes	18,250	5,890	—
EBITDA	728,628	1,218,747	317,132
Loss/(gain) on investments and dividend withholding taxes	158,136	(549,543)	—
Gain on debt extinguishment	(4,351)	(111,616)	—
Gain on sale of vessels	(37,225)	—	—
Equity income on investments	—	(64,063)	—
Stock based compensation	5,972	15,278	1,199
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 851,160	\$ 508,803	\$ 318,331

EBITDA decreased by \$490.1 million, to \$728.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2022, from \$1,218.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. This decrease was mainly attributed to a change in fair value of investment and dividends from ZIM of \$589.0 million, a \$107.3 million decrease in gain on debt extinguishment, a \$33.9 million increase in total operating expenses, a \$68.0 million decrease in our equity income from our investment in Gemini following our acquisition and full consolidation of Gemini since July 1, 2021, a partial collection of a common benefit claim of \$3.9 million from Hanjin Shipping in the year ended December 31, 2021, which were partially offset by a \$274.8 million increase in operating revenue (net of \$29.0 million increase in amortization of assumed time charters) and a \$37.2 million gain on sale of vessels in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to no such gain in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$342.4 million, to \$851.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 from \$508.8 million in the year ended December 31, 2021. As outlined above, the increase is mainly attributable to a \$274.8 million increase in operating revenues (net of \$29.0 million increase in amortization of assumed time charters) and a \$118.7 million increase in dividends from ZIM (net of withholding taxes) in the year ended December 31, 2022, which were partially offset by a \$43.2 million increase in total operating expenses, a \$4.0 million decrease in our equity income from our investment in Gemini following our acquisition and full consolidation of Gemini since July 1, 2021 and a partial collection of common benefit claim of \$3.9 million from Hanjin Shipping in the year ended December 31, 2021.

Credit Facilities

We, as borrower or guarantor, and certain of our subsidiaries, as borrowers or guarantors, have entered into a number of credit facilities in connection with financing the acquisition of certain vessels in our fleet. Our existing credit facilities are secured by, among other things, our vessels (as described below). The following summarizes certain terms of our credit facilities and our Senior Notes:

Credit Facility	Outstanding Principal Amount (in millions)(1)	Collateral Vessels
BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130.0 mil. Facility	\$ 120.00	The <i>Wide Alpha</i> , the <i>Stephanie C (ex Wide Bravo)</i> , the <i>Maersk Euphrates</i> , the <i>Wide Hotel</i> , the <i>Wide India</i> and the <i>Wide Juliet</i>
Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility	\$ 55.25	The <i>Bremen</i> and the <i>Kota Santos (ex Phoebe)</i>
Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility	\$ —	The <i>Express Berlin</i> , the <i>Express Rome</i> , the <i>Express Athens</i> , the <i>Hyundai Smart</i> , the <i>Hyundai Speed</i> , the <i>Hyundai Ambition</i> , the <i>Pusan C</i> , the <i>Le Havre</i> , the <i>Europe</i> , the <i>America</i> , the <i>CMA CGM Musset</i> , the <i>CMA CGM Racine</i> , the <i>CMA CGM Rabelais</i> , the <i>CMA CGM Nerval</i> , the <i>YM Maturity</i> and the <i>YM Mandate</i>
Senior Notes	\$ 262.8	None

(1) As of December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, there was \$382.5 million of remaining borrowing availability under our Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2022, 43 of our vessels were unencumbered. See Note 10 “Long-Term Debt, net” to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report for additional information regarding our outstanding debt and the related repayment schedule.

The weighted average interest rate on our borrowings for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.6%, respectively (including leaseback obligations).

As of December 31, 2022, we also had \$72.9 million of outstanding leaseback obligations. See Note 5 “Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction” to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report for additional information regarding these arrangements and the related repayment schedule.

Citibank \$382.5 million Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

In December 2022, we early extinguished the remaining \$437.75 million of the Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility and replaced it with an up to \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility with Citibank, out of which nil is drawn down as of December 31, 2022 and with an Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility (see below). The Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility is reducing and repayable over 5 years in 20 quarterly reductions of \$11.25 million each, together with a final reduction of \$157.5 million at maturity in December 2027. This facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 2.0% and commitment fee of 0.8% on any undrawn amount and is secured by sixteen of our vessels.

Alpha Bank \$55.25 million Secured Credit Facility

The Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility was drawn down in full in December 2022. This facility is secured by two of our vessels and is repayable over 5 years with 20 consecutive quarterly instalments of \$1.875 million each, together with a balloon payment of \$17.75 million at maturity in December 2027. This facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 2.3%.

BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130.0 million Secured Credit Facility

The BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130.0 mil. Facility was drawn down in full in June 2022. This facility is secured by six of our 5,466 TEU sister vessels acquired in 2021 and is repayable in eight quarterly instalments of \$5.0 million each, twelve quarterly instalments of \$1.9 million each, and a balloon payment of \$67.2 million at the end of the five-year term. The facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 2.16% as adjusted by the sustainability margin adjustment.

Financial Covenants and Securities

The Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility and Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility each contain a requirement to maintain a minimum fair market value of collateral vessels to loan value coverage of 120% and the BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130 mil. Facility contains a requirement to maintain a minimum fair market value of collateral vessels to loan value coverage of 125%. Additionally, these facilities require us to maintain the following financial covenants:

- (i) minimum liquidity of \$30.0 million;
- (ii) maximum consolidated debt (less cash and cash equivalents) to consolidated EBITDA ratio of 6.5x; and
- (iii) minimum consolidated EBITDA to net interest expense ratio of 2.5x.

Each of our credit facilities, except for our unsecured Senior Notes, are collateralized by first preferred mortgages over the vessels financed, general assignment of all hire freights, income and earnings, the assignment of their insurance policies, as well as any proceeds from the sale of mortgaged vessels, stock pledges and benefits from corporate guarantees. We were in compliance with the financial covenants contained in the credit facilities agreements as of December 31, 2022. Twenty-four of our vessels having a net carrying value of \$1,592.4 million as of December 31, 2022, were subject to first preferred mortgages as collateral to our credit facilities (other than our unsecured Senior Notes).

Senior Notes

On February 11, 2021, we consummated an offering of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of 8.500% Senior Notes due 2028 of Danaos Corporation, which we refer to as the Senior Notes. The Senior Notes are general senior unsecured obligations of Danaos Corporation.

The Senior Notes were issued pursuant to an Indenture, dated as of February 11, 2021, between the Company and Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee, paying agent, registrar and transfer agent (the “Indenture”). The Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 8.500% per year, payable in cash on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing September 1, 2021. The Senior Notes will mature on March 1, 2028.

In December 2022, we repurchased \$37.2 million aggregate principal amount of our Senior Notes in a privately negotiated transaction. We may redeem some or all of the Senior Notes at any time or from time to time for cash: (i) prior to March 1, 2024, at 100.00% of the principal amount of such Senior Notes, plus an applicable “make-whole premium,” plus accrued and unpaid interest; (ii) on or after March 1, 2024 and prior to March 1, 2025, at 104.250% of the principal amount of such Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest; (iii) on or after March 1, 2025 and prior to March 1, 2026, at 102.125% of the principal amount of such Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest; and (iv) on or after March 1, 2026 and prior to maturity, at 100.000% of the principal amount of such Senior Notes, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date.

Subject to certain conditions, at any time and from time to time prior to March 1, 2024 we may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes with the net cash proceeds of public equity offerings of the Company and certain contributions to the Company’s equity at a redemption price of 108.50% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to but excluding the redemption date; provided that at least 65% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes remain outstanding.

If a “Change of Control” (as defined in the Indenture) of the Company occurs, the Company must make a “Change of Control Offer” (as defined in the Indenture) to each holder of the notes to repurchase all or any part of such holder’s Senior Notes at a purchase price in cash in an amount equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date. In the event of certain developments affecting taxation, we may redeem the Senior Notes in whole, but not in part, at any time, at a redemption price of 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

The Indenture contains covenants that limit, among other things, our ability and the ability of certain of our existing and future subsidiaries to:

- pay dividends, make distributions, redeem or repurchase capital stock and make certain other restricted payments of investments;
- incur additional indebtedness or issue certain equity interests;
- merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all assets;
- issue or sell capital stock of some of the Company’s subsidiaries;
- sell or exchange assets or enter into new businesses;
- create any restrictions on the payment of dividends, the making of distributions, the making of loans and the transfer of assets;
- create liens on assets; and
- enter into certain transactions with affiliates or related persons.

The Senior Notes are listed on the Official List of The International Stock Exchange (the “ISE”). The ISE is not a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC. There are no assurances that the Senior Notes will remain admitted for trading on the ISE.

The Senior Notes and the Indenture contain customary events of default, including failure to pay principal or interest, breach of covenants, cross-acceleration to other debt in excess of \$30 million and bankruptcy events, all subject to terms, including notice and cure periods, set forth in the Indenture.

The Indenture and the Senior Notes are governed by New York law.

Principal Payments

The scheduled debt maturities of our credit facilities, including our unsecured Senior Notes, subsequent to December 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

Payments due by period ended	Principal repayments
December 31, 2023	\$ 27,500
December 31, 2024	21,300
December 31, 2025	15,100
December 31, 2026	15,100
December 31, 2027	96,250
Thereafter	262,766
Total long-term debt	\$ 438,016

Interest Rate Swaps

In the past, we entered into interest rate swap agreements converting floating interest rate exposure into fixed interest rates in order to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates, as well as interest rate swap agreements converting the fixed rate we paid in connection with certain of our credit facilities into floating interest rates in order to economically hedge the fair value of the fixed rate credit facilities against fluctuations in prevailing market interest rates. All of these interest rate swap agreements have expired and we do not currently have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements. See “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” and “—Factors Affecting our Results of Operations—Unrealized gain/(loss) and realized loss on derivatives.”

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2022 were:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year (2023)	2 – 3 years (2024 – 2025)	4 – 5 years (2026 – 2027)	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations of contractual fixed debt principal repayments(1)	\$ 438,016	\$ 27,500	\$ 36,400	\$ 111,350	\$ 262,766
Long-term leaseback obligations(2)	\$ 72,925	\$ 27,469	\$ 45,456	—	—
Interest on long-term debt obligations(3)	\$ 152,972	\$ 37,054	\$ 59,769	\$ 52,364	\$ 3,785
Commitment fees(4)	\$ 10,929	\$ 2,935	\$ 4,783	\$ 3,211	—
Payments to shipyards for newbuilding vessels(5)	\$ 343,839	\$ 31,200	\$ 312,639	—	—
Payments to our manager(6)	\$ 64,006	\$ 33,719	\$ 30,287	—	—
Total	\$ 1,082,687	\$ 159,877	\$ 489,334	\$ 166,925	\$ 266,551

- (1) These long-term debt obligations reflect our existing debt obligations and our Senior Notes as of December 31, 2022.
- (2) Long-term leaseback obligations reflect our existing leaseback obligations related to two of our 13,100 TEU vessels. The monthly payments do not include imputed interest assumed in the leases, which is included in interest payments under (3) below. The leaseback obligations and related interest payments presented in the table have not been adjusted for an early termination notice we provided to Oriental Fleet in January 2023, of our intention to fully repay these outstanding leaseback obligations by May 12, 2023.
- (3) The interest payments in this table reflect our existing debt obligations as of December 31, 2022. The calculation of interest is based on outstanding debt balances and leaseback obligations as of December 31, 2022 amortized by the contractual fixed amortization payments. The interest payments on debt obligations in this table are based on an assumed average SOFR rate of 4.72% in the year ended December 31, 2023, up to 3.85% in the twenty-four months ended December 31, 2025 and up to a maximum of 2.81% thereafter, and an imputed interest expense assumed in the leaseback agreement. The actual amortization we pay may differ from management's estimates, potentially materially, which would result in different interest payment obligations. These interest payment obligations are gross of amounts, which will be capitalized to the cost of the vessels under construction under (4) below.
- (4) The commitment fees represent maximum fee payable on our reducing \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility with Citibank calculated at 0.8% rate on the undrawn amount over the five year term of this facility.
- (5) Payments to shipyards for newbuilding vessels relate to remaining contracted payments for six of our vessels under construction, which are expected to be delivered to us in 2024.
- (6) Under our management agreement with Danaos Shipping, the management fees are a fee of \$850 per day, a fee of \$425 per vessel per day for vessels on bareboat charter and \$850 per vessel per day for vessels on time charter. As of December 31, 2022, we had a fleet of 68 containerships held for use, out of which 66 were on time charter and 2 on bareboat charter. In addition, we also will pay our Manager a fee of 1.25% of the gross freight, demurrage and charter hire collected from the employment of our ships, 0.5% of the contract price of any vessels bought or sold on our behalf and \$725 thousand per newbuilding vessel, if any, for the supervision of any newbuilding contracts. We will be obligated to make the payments set forth in the above table under our management agreement, based on our contracted revenue as of December 31, 2022 for periods subsequent thereto, as reflected above under "—Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations—Operating Revenues" with respect to the fee of 1.25%, and assuming no change to the number of vessels in our fleet with respect to the per vessel per day fees described above except for the vessels *Amalia C*, which we sold in January 2023. In addition to the amounts set forth in the table, we will be obligated to pay the 1.25% fee on revenue generated by our vessels with uncontracted days during these periods under contracts that have not yet been arranged.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

We incur from time to time expenditures relating to inspections for acquiring new vessels that meet our standards. Such expenditures are insignificant and they are expensed as they are incurred.

Trend Information

Our results of operations depend primarily on the charter hire rates that we are able to realize. Charter hire rates paid for containerships are primarily a function of the underlying balance between vessel supply and demand and respective charter-party details. The demand for containerships is determined by the underlying demand for goods which are transported in containerships.

After a sharp decrease in charter rates for containerships in the middle of 2015, in many cases to a level below operating costs, charter rates for containerships have generally improved to new all time high levels. Container freight rates were volatile and containership charter market rates declined significantly in the first half of 2020 before significantly improving since that time through first half of 2022, but have since declined to pre COVID-19 levels and may further decline, particularly if the negative impact of the pandemic on global economic activity persists for longer than anticipated or consumer preferences change. Containerized trade was estimated to have decreased by 5.3% in 2022, after increasing by 6.5% in 2021, compared to an estimated increase in global gross domestic product ("GDP") of 3.2% in 2022. In general, container trade is correlated with global GDP, with container trade usually growing somewhat faster than global GDP over the past decade and accordingly a decline in global GDP, due to an extended period of COVID-19 related restrictions or otherwise, would be likely to cause container trade, and in turn charter rates and vessel values, to again decline. Currently, container trade is expected to decline further by approximately 2% in 2023.

Overall, available tonnage in the containership sector remains tight with very few ships available to fix at the end of 2022. The average idle capacity stood at approximately 2% of global fleet capacity at the end of 2022. The average idle capacity recorded in full year 2019 came to 6%.

Earnings with the guideline rate for a 4,400 TEU Panamax stood at \$24,300 per day at the end of 2022 compared to \$100,000 per day at the end of 2021 and \$24,600 at the end of 2020, respectively. Containership newbuilding orders totaled 2.6 million TEU in 2022 compared to 4.4 million TEU in 2021, representing a significant increase compared to that seen in prior years. The size of the order book compared to global fleet capacity increased sharply to 28.3% compared to 9.9% at the end of 2020. The orderbook, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the existing fleet, is highest in the segment for vessels over 12,000 TEU. The "slow-steaming" of services since 2009, particularly on longer trade routes, enabled containership operators to both moderate the impact of high bunker costs, while absorbing additional capacity. This has proved to be an effective approach and it currently appears likely that this will remain in place in the coming year. While generally reporting strong profitability in the second half of 2020 and 2021, a number of liner companies, including some of our customers, reported substantial losses in recent years, with Hanjin Shipping filing for bankruptcy in 2016, as well as having entered into consolidating mergers or formed cooperative alliances as part of efforts to reduce the size of their fleets to better align fleet capacity with the demand for marine transportation of containerized cargo, all of which may decrease the demand for chartered-in containership tonnage.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires us to make estimates in the application of our accounting policies based on our best assumptions, judgments and opinions. We base these estimates on the information currently available to us and on various other assumptions we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Following is a discussion of the critical accounting estimates that involve a high degree of judgment and the methods of their application.

Impairment of Vessels

We evaluate the net carrying value of our vessels for possible impairment when events or conditions exist that cause us to question whether the carrying value of the vessels will be recovered from future undiscounted net cash flows. If any such indication exists, the Company performs step one of the impairment test by comparing the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows for each vessel to its carrying value. An impairment charge would be recognized in a period if the fair value of the vessels was less than their carrying value and the carrying value was not recoverable from future undiscounted cash flows. Considerations in making such an impairment evaluation would include comparison of current carrying value to anticipated future operating cash flows, vessel market values, expectations with respect to future operations, and other relevant factors.

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As of December 31, 2022, we concluded that events occurred and circumstances had changed, which may trigger the existence of potential impairment of some of our vessels. These indicators included volatility in the charter market and the vessels' market values, as well as the potential impact the current marketplace may have on our future operations. As a result, we performed an impairment assessment of certain of our vessels, for which an impairment indicator existed as of December 31, 2022, by comparing the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows for each vessel to their carrying value. Our strategy is to charter our vessels under multi-year, fixed rate period charters that have initial terms ranging from less than one to 18 years for our current vessels, providing us with contracted stable cash flows. The factors and assumptions we used in our undiscounted projected net operating cash flow analysis included operating revenues, off-hire revenues, dry docking costs, operating expenses and management fees estimates. As of December 31, 2021, no events or circumstances occurred, which may trigger the existence of potential impairment of some of our vessels.

As of December 31, 2022, our revenue assumptions were based on contracted time charter rates up to the end of life of the current contract of each vessel as well as the estimated time charter equivalent rates for the remaining life of the vessel after the completion of its current contracts i.e. non-contracted revenue days. The estimated daily time charter equivalent rate used for non-contracted revenue days of each vessel is considered a significant assumption. Recognizing that the container transportation industry is cyclical and subject to significant volatility based on factors beyond our control we believe that the most recent 5 to 15 years historical average time charter rates represent a reasonable benchmark for the estimated time charter equivalent rates for the non-contracted revenue days, as such averages take into account the volatility and cyclicity of the market.

In addition, we used annual operating expenses escalation factors and estimations of scheduled and unscheduled off-hire revenues based on historical experience. All estimates used and assumptions made were in accordance with our internal budgets and historical experience of the shipping industry.

The more significant factors that could impact management's assumptions regarding time charter equivalent rates include (i) loss or reduction in business from significant customers, (ii) unanticipated changes in demand for transportation of containers, (iii) greater than anticipated levels of containership newbuilding orders or lower than anticipated levels of containership scrapings, and (iv) changes in rules and regulations applicable to the shipping industry, including legislation adopted by international organizations such as IMO and the EU or by individual countries. Although management believes that the assumptions used to evaluate potential impairment were reasonable and appropriate at the time they were made, such assumptions are highly subjective and likely to change, possibly materially, in the future. There can be no assurance as to how long charter rates and vessel values will remain at their low levels or whether they will improve by a significant degree.

As of December 31, 2022, our assessment concluded that step two of the impairment analysis was not required for any vessel in our fleet held and used, as their undiscounted projected net operating cash flows exceed their carrying value.

Impairment Sensitivity Analysis

As of December 31, 2022, an internal analysis, which is based on our vessel's market valuation as described in our credit facilities and accepted by our lenders as of December 31, 2022, suggests that 25 of our vessels may have current market values below their carrying values. We believe that each of the 25 vessels identified as having estimated market values less than their carrying values, all of which are currently under long-term charters expiring from March 2023 to April 2028, will recover their carrying values through the end of their useful lives, based on their undiscounted net cash flows calculated in accordance with our impairment assessment.

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While the Company intends to hold and operate its vessels, the following table presents information with respect to the carrying amount of the Company's vessels. The carrying value of each of the Company's vessels does not represent its market value or the amount that could be obtained if the vessel were sold. The Company's estimates of market values are based on charter-free vessel values provided by the third-party independent brokers. Charter-free vessel values are highly volatile and these estimates may not be indicative of either the current or future prices that the Company could achieve if it were to sell any of the vessels. The Company would not record a loss for any of the vessels for which the market value is below its carrying value unless and until the Company either determines to sell the vessel for a loss or determines that the vessel's carrying value is not recoverable as discussed above.

Vessel	TEU	Year Built	Net Book Value December 31, 2022 (In thousands of Dollars)	Net Book Value December 31, 2021 (In thousands of Dollars)
Hyundai Honour	13,100	2012	\$ 124,032	\$ 129,832
Hyundai Respect	13,100	2012	124,142	129,930
Hyundai Smart	13,100	2012	125,531	131,346
Hyundai Speed	13,100	2012	126,069	131,880
Hyundai Ambition	13,100	2012	126,629	132,448
Express Berlin	10,100	2011	99,325	104,098
Express Rome	10,100	2011	99,788	104,588
Express Athens	10,100	2011	99,923	104,542
Le Havre	9,580	2006	48,468	51,199
Pusan C	9,580	2006	47,661	50,368
Bremen	9,012	2009	28,990	30,105
C Hamburg	9,012	2009	29,000	30,117
Nile Dutch Lion	8,626	2008	25,768	26,936
Kota Manzanillo (ex Charleston)	8,533	2005	21,973	22,882
Belita	8,533	2006	52,792	56,024
CMA CGM Melisande	8,530	2012	83,923	87,726
CMA CGM Attila	8,530	2011	79,453	83,148
CMA CGM Tancredi	8,530	2011	81,230	84,995
CMA CGM Bianca	8,530	2011	81,745	85,502
CMA CGM Samson	8,530	2011	81,878	85,611
America	8,468	2004	38,478	40,873
Europe	8,468	2004	37,576	39,930
Kota Santos (ex Phoebe)	8,463	2005	24,085	25,042
CMA CGM Moliere	6,500	2009	58,942	61,918
CMA CGM Musset	6,500	2010	59,957	62,895
CMA CGM Nerval	6,500	2010	60,475	63,396
CMA CGM Rabelais	6,500	2010	61,154	64,137
CMA CGM Racine	6,500	2010	61,198	64,116
YM Mandate	6,500	2010	63,391	66,612
YM Maturity	6,500	2010	64,341	67,574
Catherine C (1)	6,422	2001	—	45,834
Leo C (1)	6,422	2002	—	47,417
ZIM Savannah	6,402	2002	8,816	8,924
Dimitra C	6,402	2002	8,959	9,033
Suez Canal (2)	5,610	2002	36,619	—
Kota Lima (2)	5,544	2002	36,950	—
Wide Alpha	5,466	2014	52,439	54,617
Stephanie C (ex Wide Bravo)	5,466	2014	52,511	54,658
Maersk Euphrates	5,466	2014	52,311	54,431
Wide Hotel	5,466	2015	54,091	56,255
Wide India	5,466	2015	54,000	56,125
Wide Juliet	5,466	2015	54,013	56,140
Seattle C	4,253	2007	10,135	10,597
Vancouver	4,253	2007	10,228	10,244
Rio Grande	4,253	2008	11,422	11,784
ZIM Sao Paolo	4,253	2008	11,874	12,252
ZIM Kingston	4,253	2008	12,157	12,550
ZIM Monaco	4,253	2009	12,465	12,927
Dalian	4,253	2009	13,011	13,324
ZIM Luanda	4,253	2009	13,391	13,890
Derby D	4,253	2004	5,375	5,339
Tongala	4,253	2004	5,286	5,334
Dimitris C	3,430	2001	4,982	5,029
Express Brazil	3,400	2010	6,694	6,656
Express France	3,400	2010	6,688	6,640
Express Spain	3,400	2011	6,950	6,955
Express Argentina	3,400	2010	6,632	6,624
Express Black Sea	3,400	2011	6,975	7,131
Colombo	3,314	2004	8,648	8,914
Singapore	3,314	2004	8,702	8,766
Zebra	2,602	2001	4,050	4,119
Artotina	2,524	2001	4,019	4,101
Amalia C (1)	2,452	1998	—	3,492
Advance	2,200	1997	2,898	2,733
Future	2,200	1997	2,860	2,726
Sprinter	2,200	1997	2,865	2,736
Stride	2,200	1997	2,920	2,686
Progress C	2,200	1998	2,896	2,737
Bridge	2,200	1998	2,890	2,734
Highway	2,200	1998	2,877	2,738
Phoenix D (ex Vladivostok)	2,200	1997	2,978	2,689
Total			\$ 2,721,494	\$ 2,861,651

(1) The vessels *Catherine C* and *Leo C* were sold in November 2022 and *Amalia C* was held for sale as of December 31, 2022 and delivered to its buyers in January 2023.

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(2) The vessels *Suez Canal* and *Kotal Lima* were transferred from right-of-use assets in July 2022.

As discussed above, we believe that the appropriate historical period to use as a benchmark for impairment testing of our vessels is the most recent 5 to 15 years, to the extent available, as such averages take into account the volatility and cyclicity of the market. Charter rates are, however, subject to change based on a variety of factors that we cannot control and we note that for all vessel categories, charter rates for the last one year have been greater than their ten and fifteen year historical averages.

In connection with the impairment testing of our vessels as of December 31, 2022, for the 25 vessels that our internal analysis suggests may have current market values below their carrying values, we performed a sensitivity analysis on the most sensitive and/or subjective assumption – the estimated daily charter equivalent rates used for non-contracted revenue days that has the potential to affect the outcome of the test, the projected charter rate used to forecast future cash flows for non-contracted days. The following table summarizes information about these twenty-five vessels, including the breakeven charter rates and the one-year charter rate historical average for the last 1, 3, 5, 10 and 15 years, respectively.

Vessel/Year Built	Break Even re-chartering rates(8) (\$ per day)	Assumed Rechartering Rate(9)/Percentage difference	1 year charter rate historical average of last 1 year	1 year charter rate historical average of last 3 years	1 year charter rate historical average of last 5 years	1 year charter rate historical average of last 10 years	1 year charter rate historical average of last 15 years
		between break even and assumed re-chartering rates(10) (\$ per day)/(%)	(\$ per day)	(\$ per day)	(\$ per day)	(\$ per day)	(\$ per day)
5 × 13,100 TEU vessels (2012)(1)	\$ 25,156	\$ 58,800 / 57.2 %	\$ 184,100	\$ 119,525	\$ 85,445	\$ 58,820	\$ 55,528
3 × 10,100 TEU vessels (2011)(2)	\$ 24,267	\$ 45,700 / 46.9 %	\$ 143,525	\$ 93,175	\$ 66,445	\$ 45,748	\$ 43,217
5 × 8,530 TEU vessels (2011 - 2012)(3)	\$ 19,936	\$ 38,900 / 48.7 %	\$ 122,275	\$ 79,383	\$ 56,495	\$ 38,910	\$ 36,777
1 × 8,530 TEU vessels (2006)(4)	\$ 8,040	\$ 47,700 / 83.1 %	\$ 122,275	\$ 79,383	\$ 56,495	\$ 38,910	\$ 36,777
7 × 6,500 TEU vessels (2009 - 2010)(5)	\$ 11,161	\$ 30,500 / 63.4 %	\$ 104,050	\$ 66,417	\$ 46,830	\$ 30,588	\$ 28,272
2 × 5,500 TEU vessels (2002)(6)	\$ 15,462	\$ 33,600 / 54.0 %	\$ 93,750	\$ 59,717	\$ 41,370	\$ 25,995	\$ 23,840
2 × 5,500 TEU wide beam vessels (2014 - 2015)(7)	\$ 9,772	\$ 31,900 / 69.4 %	\$ 96,200	\$ 63,058	\$ 44,895	\$ 29,025	\$ 26,447

- (1) Our five 13,100 TEU vessels are under long-term time charter contracts with Hyundai with the earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *Hyundai Honour* in February 2024, the *Hyundai Respect* in March 2024, the *Hyundai Smart* in May 2024, the *Hyundai Speed* in June 2024 and the *Hyundai Ambition* in June 2024.
- (2) Our three 10,100 TEU vessels out of which two are under long-term time charter contracts with Hapag Lloyd and one on long-term charter with Yang Ming with the earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *Express Rome* in March 2023, the *Express Athens* in March 2023 and the *Express Berlin* in June 2023.
- (3) Our five 8,530 TEU vessels are under long-term time charter contracts with CMA-CGM with the earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *CMA CGM Attila* in October 2023, the *CMA CGM Tancredi* in November 2023, the *CMA CGM Bianca* in January 2024, the *CMA CGM Samson* in March 2024 and the *CMA CGM Melisande* in June 2024.
- (4) Our 8,530 TEU vessel *Belita* is under long-term time charter contract with CMA-CGM with the earliest expiration date in July 2026.
- (5) Our five 6,500 TEU vessels are under long-term time charter contracts with the earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *CMA CGM Moliere* in March 2027, the *CMA CGM Musset* in September 2025, the *CMA CGM Nerval* in November 2025, the *CMA CGM Rabelais* in January 2026 and the *CMA CGM Racine* in February 2024. Additionally, two 6,500 TEU vessels are under long-term bareboat charter contracts with Yang Ming with earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *YM Mandate* in January 2028 and the *YM Maturity* in April 2028.
- (6) Our two 5,500 TEU vessels are under long-term time charter contracts with the earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *Suez Canal* in February 2024 and the *Kota Lima* in November 2024

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- (7) Our two 5,500 TEU wide beam vessels are under long-term time charter contracts with the earliest expiration dates of the charters being as follows: the *Stephanie C* in June 2025 and the *Wide India* in November 2025.
- (8) The breakeven re-chartering rate is the charter rate that if used in step one of the impairment testing will result in the undiscounted total cash flows being equal to the carrying value of the vessel.
- (9) Re-chartering rate used in our impairment testing as of December 31, 2022, to estimate the revenues for the remaining life of the respective vessels after the expiration of their existing charter contracts.
- (10) The variance in percentage points of the breakeven re-chartering rate per day compared to the per day re-chartering assumption used in our impairment testing analysis as of December 31, 2022.

Furthermore, as discussed above, the Company's internal analysis suggested that another 43 vessels had a market value in excess of its carrying value as of December 31, 2022.

Newly Implemented Accounting Principles:

None.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

The following table sets forth, as of March 7, 2023, information for each of our directors and executive officers.

Name	Age	Position
Dr. John Coustas	66	President and CEO and Class I Director
Iraklis Prokopakis	72	Senior Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Treasurer and Class II Director
Evangelos Chatzis	49	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Dimitris Vastarouchas	55	Deputy Chief Operating Officer
Petros Christodoulou	62	Class I Director
Myles R. Itkin	75	Class I Director
William Repko	73	Class III Director
Richard Sadler	61	Class III Director

The term of our Class II director expires in 2023, the term of our Class I directors expires in 2024 and the term of our Class III directors expires in 2025. Certain biographical information about each of these individuals is set forth below.

Dr. John Coustas is our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our board of directors. Dr. Coustas has over 30 years of experience in the shipping industry. Dr. Coustas assumed management of our company in 1987 from his father, Dimitris Coustas, who founded Danaos Shipping in 1972, and has been responsible for our corporate strategy and the management of our affairs since that time. Dr. Coustas is Deputy Chairman of the board of directors of The Swedish Club. Additionally, he is a member of the board of directors of the Union of Greek Shipowners and a member of the DNV Council. Dr. Coustas holds a degree in Marine Engineering from the National Technical University of Athens as well as a Master's degree in Computer Science and a Ph.D. in Computer Controls from Imperial College, London.

Iraklis Prokopakis is our Senior Vice President, Treasurer, Chief Operating Officer and a member of our board of directors. Mr. Prokopakis joined us in 1998 and has over 40 years of experience in the shipping industry. Prior to entering the shipping industry, Mr. Prokopakis was a captain in the Hellenic Navy. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Portsmouth University in the United Kingdom, a Master's degree in Naval Architecture and a Ship Risk Management Diploma from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States and a post-graduate diploma in business studies from the London School of Economics. Mr. Prokopakis also has a Certificate in Operational Audit of Banks from the Management Center Europe in Brussels and a Safety Risk Management Certificate from DNV. He is a member of the Board of the Hellenic Chamber of Shipping and the Owners' Committee of the Korean Register of Shipping.

Evangelos Chatzis is our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Mr. Chatzis has been with Danaos Corporation since 2005 and has over 25 years of experience in corporate finance and the shipping industry. During his years with Danaos he has been actively engaged in the company's initial public offering in the United States and has led the finance function of the company. Throughout his career he has developed considerable experience in operations, corporate finance, treasury and risk management and international business structuring. Prior to joining Danaos, Evangelos was the Chief Financial Officer of Globe Group of Companies, a public company in Greece engaged in a diverse scope of activities including dry bulk shipping, the textile industry, food production & distribution and real estate. During his years with Globe Group, he was involved in mergers and acquisitions, corporate restructurings and privatizations. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics from the London School of Economics, a Master's of Science degree in Shipping & Finance from City University Cass Business School, as well as a post-graduate diploma in Shipping Risk Management from IMD Business School.

Dimitris Vastarouchas is our Deputy Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Vastarouchas has been the Technical Manager of our Manager since 2005 and has over 27 years of experience in the shipping industry. Mr. Vastarouchas initially joined our Manager in 1995 and prior to becoming Technical Manager he was the New Buildings Projects and Site Manager, under which capacity he supervised newbuilding projects in Korea for 4,250, 5,500 and 8,500 TEU containerships. He holds a degree in Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering from the National Technical University of Athens, Certificates & Licenses of expertise in the fields of Aerodynamics (C.I.T.), Welding (CSWIP), Marine Coating (FROSIO) and Insurance (North of England P&I). He is also a qualified auditor by Det Norske Veritas and Certified Negotiator by Schraner Negotiations Institute (SNI).

Petros Christodoulou has been a member of our board of directors since June 2018. Mr. Christodoulou has been a member of the Board of Directors of Guardian Capital Group since 2016 and a member of the Institute of Corporate Directors of Canada. He has also been a member of the Board of Directors of Aegean Baltic Bank since 2017 and a member of the Board of Directors of Minetta Insurance. Mr. Christodoulou was Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Capital Product Partners, an owner of crude, product carriers and containerships, from September 2014 until 2015. From 2012 to 2014, Mr. Christodoulou was the Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Executive Member of the Board of the National Bank of Greece Group, acting as chairman of NBG Asset Management, Astir Palace SA and NBG BankAssurance. Mr. Christodoulou was a member of the Board of Directors of Hellenic Exchanges SA from 2012 to 2014 and Director General of the Public Debt Management Agency of Greece from 2010 to 2014, acting as its Executive Director from 2010 to 2012. Mr. Christodoulou holds an MBA from Columbia University and a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the Athens School of Commerce and Economics.

Myles R. Itkin has been a member of our board of directors since 2006. Mr. Itkin was the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. ("OSG"), in which capacities he served, with the exception of a promotion from Senior Vice President to Executive Vice President in 2006, from 1995 to 2013. Prior to joining OSG in June 1995, Mr. Itkin was employed by Alliance Capital Management L.P. as Senior Vice President of Finance. Prior to that, he was Vice President of Finance at Northwest Airlines, Inc. Mr. Itkin served on the board of directors of the U.K. P&I Club from 2006 to 2013. Mr. Itkin holds a Bachelor's degree from Cornell University and an MBA from New York University.

On November 14, 2012, OSG filed voluntary petitions for reorganization for itself and 180 of its subsidiaries under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. On January 23, 2017, Mr. Itkin, and OSG, consented to an SEC order finding they violated or caused the violation of, among other provisions, the negligence-based antifraud provisions as well as reporting, books-and-records, and internal controls provisions of the federal securities laws, in relation to the failure to recognize tax liabilities in OSG's financial statements resulting from its controlled foreign subsidiary guaranteeing OSG's debt. Mr. Itkin agreed to pay a \$75,000 penalty and OSG agreed to pay a \$5 million penalty subject to bankruptcy court approval.

William Repko has been a member of our board of directors since July 2014. Mr. Repko has nearly 40 years of investing, finance and restructuring experience. Mr. Repko retired from Evercore Partners in February 2014 where he had served as a senior advisor, senior managing director and was a co-founder of the firm's Restructuring and Debt Capital Markets Group since September 2005. Prior to joining Evercore Partners Inc., Mr. Repko served as chairman and head of the Restructuring Group at J.P. Morgan Chase, a leading investment banking firm, where he focused on providing comprehensive solutions to clients' liquidity and reorganization challenges. In 1973, Mr. Repko joined Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, a commercial bank, which after a series of mergers became part of J.P. Morgan Chase. Mr. Repko has been named to the Turnaround Management Association (TMA)-sponsored Turnaround, Restructuring and Distressed Investing Industry Hall of Fame. Mr. Repko has served on the Board of Directors of Stellus Capital Investment Corporation (SCM:NYSE) since 2012 and is Chairman of its Compensation Committee and serves on the Audit Committee. Mr. Repko received his B.S. in Finance from Lehigh University.

Richard Sadler has been a member of our board of directors since July 2022. Mr. Sadler has been, since December 2021, an advisor to Purus Maritime, a U.S. holding company, that owns and leases environmentally advanced vessels and infrastructure, in four sectors, with a focus on technology that exceeds the decarbonization trajectory rate set by the IMO and Paris Agreement. In May 2022 he was elected to the Board of Britannia P&I Club having, since June 2020, been a Sustainable Business Advisor to the Board and senior leadership team. In that capacity he was responsible for the development, and publishing, of the Britannia Sustainability report. From June 2017 to June 2020, Mr. Sadler was Chief Operating Officer of NYSE-listed GasLog Ltd and GasLog Partners LP, who were leading owners and operators of LNG carriers. Prior to that, from October 2015 to June 2017, he was a consultant advisor to the Foresight Group, which operated in the shipping, drilling, hospitality and shoe retail and manufacturing industries, and from June 2007 to October 2015 he was Chief Executive Officer of Lloyd's Register Group, which provided regulatory compliance and consultancy services through technical and management services in the marine, energy and other sectors. From 2004 to 2007, he was a director of asset management for the Royal Bank of Scotland (Shipping and Offshore Energy). Mr. Sadler is a member of the Trinity House Corporate Board and a fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineers. Mr. Sadler holds a Bachelors of Science, with honors, in Naval Architecture from Newcastle University and was awarded honorary doctorates from both Newcastle and Southampton University.

Compensation of Directors and Senior Management

Non-executive directors receive annual fees of \$70,000, plus reimbursement for their out-of-pocket expenses, which amounts are payable at the election of each non-executive director in cash or stock as described below under "—Equity Compensation Plan." From January 1, 2021, the audit committee chairman receives an additional annual fee of \$15,000. For the year ended December 31, 2022, non-executive directors received an additional bonus reward of \$147,500 in the aggregate. We do not have service contracts with any of our non-employee directors. We have employment agreements with two directors who are also executive officers of our company, as well as with our other two executive officers.

Since May 1, 2015, we have directly employed our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer, who received aggregate cash compensation of \$2.1 million (€2.0 million), \$2.1 million (€1.8 million) and \$1.8 million (€1.5 million) for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. As of January 1, 2023, the annual base compensation of our executive officers remains at €2.0 million in the aggregate. Our executive officers are also eligible, in the discretion of our board of directors and compensation committee, for incentive compensation and restricted stock, stock options or other awards under our equity compensation plan, which is described below under "—Equity Compensation Plan." We recognized non-cash share-based compensation expense in respect of awards to executive officers of \$5.4 million, \$11.8 million and \$1.0 million in the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

In addition, effective from December 14, 2022, the Company maintains a defined benefit retirement plan for its executive officers. Prior service cost arising from the retrospective recognition of past service of \$14.2 million was recognized in "Other Comprehensive Income" in 2022, out of which advances amounting to \$7.8 million were exercised and recognized under "Other income/(expense), net" in the consolidated statement of income in the period ended December 31, 2022, out of which \$6.8 million remain unpaid and presented under "Other current liabilities" on the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2022. The remaining defined benefit obligation of \$6.4 million is presented under "Other long-term liabilities" on the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2022. See "Note 19, Executive Retirement Plan" to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Our executive officers are entitled to severance payments for termination without "cause" or for "good reason" generally equal to (i) (x) the greater of (A) the amount of base salary that would have been payable during the remaining term of the agreements, which expire in December 2024, and (B) three times the executive officer's annual salary plus bonus (based on an average of the prior three years), including the value on the date of grant of any equity grants made under our equity compensation plan during that three-year period (which, for stock options, will be the Black-Scholes value), as well as (y) a pro-rata bonus for the year in which termination occurs and continued benefits, if any, for 36 months or (ii) if such termination without cause or for good reason occurs within two years of a "change of control" of our company the greater of (a) the amount calculated as described in clause (i) and (b) a specified dollar amount for each executive officer (approximately €4.6 million in the aggregate for all executive officers, excluding amounts payable under the defined benefit retirement plan), as well as continued benefits, if any, for 36 months.

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Employees

We directly employ our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer, which are the only employees of Danaos Corporation or its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2022, 1,558 people served on board the vessels in our fleet and 164 people who provided services to us on shore. Other than the officers noted above, there are no other employees of Danaos Corporation or its subsidiaries. Crew wages and other related expenses are paid by our Manager and our Manager is reimbursed by us. We are not responsible for the compensation of our Manager’s shore-based employees.

Share Ownership

The common stock beneficially owned by our directors and executive officers and/or companies affiliated with these individuals is disclosed in “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions” below.

Board of Directors

At March 7, 2023, we had six members on our board of directors. The board of directors may change the number of directors to not less than two, nor more than 15, by a vote of a majority of the entire board. Miklos Konkoly-Thege did not stand for re-election as a director at our 2022 Annual Meeting, and was replaced on the Board by Richard Sadler. Each director is elected to serve until the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders and until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, except in the event of death, resignation or removal. A vacancy on the board created by death, resignation, removal (which may only be for cause), or failure of the stockholders to elect the entire class of directors to be elected at any election of directors or for any other reason, may be filled only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, at any special meeting called for that purpose or at any regular meeting of the board of directors.

Our board of directors has determined that a majority of our board of directors, each of Messrs. Christodoulou, Itkin, Repko and Sadler is independent within the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

In accordance with the terms of the August 6, 2010 subscription agreement between Sphinx Investment Corp. and us, we have agreed to nominate such person, who shall be acceptable to us, designated by Sphinx Investment Corp., for election by our stockholders to the board of directors at each annual meeting of stockholders at which the term of the person so nominated expires, as was the case in 2020 and at which time Anthony Kandylidis was so designated by Sphinx Investment Corp., so long as such investor beneficially owns at least 5% of our outstanding common stock, as it did until October 2020. We have been informed that our largest stockholder, a family trust established by Dr. John Coustas, and Dr. Coustas agreed to vote all of the shares of common stock they own, or over which they have voting control, in favor of any such nominee standing for election, owning at least 5% of our outstanding common stock, as it did until October 2020. Anthony Kandylidis was elected to the board of directors pursuant to this arrangement in July 2020, and resigned from our board of directors in January 2022. Under the terms of the subscription agreement, Sphinx Investment Corp. also has a right to participate in any subsequent issuances of our common stock pro rata based on its percentage ownership of our common stock immediately prior to such issuance.

To promote open discussion among the independent directors, those directors meet in regularly scheduled and ad hoc executive session without participation of our company’s management and will continue to do so in 2023. Mr. Myles Itkin served as the presiding director for purposes of these meetings. Stockholders who wish to send communications on any topic to the board of directors or to the independent directors as a group, or to the presiding director, Mr. Myles Itkin, may do so by writing to our Secretary, Mr. Evangelos Chatzis, Danaos Corporation, c/o Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd., 14 Akti Kondyli, 185 45 Piraeus, Greece.

Corporate Governance

The board of directors and our company’s management has engaged in an ongoing review of our corporate governance practices in order to oversee our compliance with the applicable corporate governance rules of the New York Stock Exchange and the SEC. Our Restated Articles of Incorporation and amended and restated Bylaws are the foundation of our corporate governance. We have adopted a number of key documents that are the foundation of its corporate governance, including:

- a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for officers and employees;
- a Code of Conduct and Ethics for Corporate Officers and Directors;

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- an Ethics and Compliance Policy;
- an Anti-Fraud Policy;
- an Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy and Anti-Money Laundering Policy;
- a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter;
- a Compensation Committee Charter; and
- an Audit Committee Charter.

These documents and other important information on our governance, including the board of director’s corporate governance guidelines, are posted on the Danaos Corporation website, and may be viewed at <http://www.danaos.com>. We will also provide a paper copy of any of these documents upon the written request of a stockholder. Stockholders may direct their requests to the attention of our Secretary, Mr. Evangelos Chatzis, Danaos Corporation, c/o Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd., 14 Akti Kondyli, 185 45 Piraeus, Greece.

Committees of the Board of Directors

We are a “foreign private issuer” under SEC rules promulgated under the Securities Act and within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance standards. Pursuant to certain exceptions for foreign private issuers, we are not required to comply with certain of the corporate governance practices followed by domestic U.S. companies under the New York Stock Exchange listing standards. We have elected to comply, however, with the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance rules applicable to domestic U.S. issuers, except that (1) as permitted for foreign private issuers, one member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is a non-independent director and (2) we have not sought stockholder approval for the adoption of our amended and restated 2006 equity compensation plan and certain issuances of common stock and we may not seek stockholder approval for future issuances of capital stock, as permitted by applicable Marshall Islands law. See “Item 16G. Corporate Governance.”

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Myles R. Itkin (chairman), William Repko and Petros Christodoulou each of whom our Board has determined is independent within the requirements of the NYSE and SEC. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Itkin qualifies as an audit committee “financial expert,” as such term is defined in Regulation S-K. The audit committee is responsible for (1) the hiring, termination and compensation of the independent auditors and approving any non-audit work performed by such auditor, (2) approving the overall scope of the audit, (3) assisting the board in monitoring the integrity of our financial statements, the independent accountant’s qualifications and independence, the performance of the independent accountants and our internal audit function and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (4) annually reviewing an independent auditors’ report describing the auditing firms’ internal quality-control procedures, any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the auditing firm, (5) discussing the annual audited financial and quarterly statements with management and the independent auditor, (6) discussing earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earning guidance, (7) discussing policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management, (8) meeting separately, periodically, with management, internal auditors and the independent auditor, (9) reviewing with the independent auditor any audit problems or difficulties and management’s response, (10) setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors, (11) annually reviewing the adequacy of the audit committee’s written charter, (12) handling such other matters that are specifically delegated to the audit committee by the board of directors from time to time, (13) reporting regularly to the full board of directors and (14) evaluating the board of directors’ performance. During 2022, there were four meetings of the audit committee.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Petros Christodoulou (chairman), William Repko and Richard Sadler. The compensation committee is responsible for (1) reviewing key employee compensation policies, plans and programs, (2) reviewing and approving the compensation of our chief executive officer and other executive officers, (3) developing and recommending to the board of directors compensation for board members, (4) reviewing and approving employment contracts and other similar arrangements between us and our executive officers, (5) reviewing and consulting with the chief executive officer on the selection of officers and evaluation of executive performance and other related matters, (6) administration of stock plans and other incentive compensation plans, (7) overseeing compliance with any applicable compensation reporting requirements of the SEC, (8) retaining consultants to advise the committee on executive compensation practices and policies and (9) handling such other matters that are specifically delegated to the compensation committee by the board of directors from time to time. During 2022, there were five meetings of the compensation committee.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Committee

Our environmental, social and governance committee consists of Iraklis Prokopakis (chairman), Richard Sadler and Petros Christodoulou. The Board has established the ESG Committee to assist, advise and act on behalf of the board in: (1) providing oversight and guidance with respect to the Company's environmental (including with respect to climate change), social (including with respect to social and political trends), and corporate responsibility matters ("ESG Matters"); (2) evaluating and recommending initiatives for ESG Matters for adoption by the Company; (3) assessing risks and opportunities regarding ESG Matters; (4) promoting practices for ESG Matters within the Company's business culture and processes. During 2022, there was one meeting of the ESG Committee.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Our nominating and corporate governance committee consists of William Repko (chairman), Iraklis Prokopakis and Myles R. Itkin. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for (1) developing and recommending criteria for selecting new directors, (2) screening and recommending to the board of directors individuals qualified to become executive officers, (3) overseeing evaluations of the board of directors, its members and committees of the board of directors and (4) handling such other matters that are specifically delegated to the nominating and corporate governance committee by the board of directors from time to time. During 2022, there were four meetings of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

Equity Compensation Plan

We have adopted an equity compensation plan, which we refer to as the Plan. The Plan is generally administered by the compensation committee of our board of directors, except that the full board may act at any time to administer the Plan, and authority to administer any aspect of the Plan may be delegated by our board of directors or by the compensation committee to an executive officer or to any other person. The Plan allows the plan administrator to grant awards of shares of our common stock or the right to receive or purchase shares of our common stock (including options to purchase common stock, restricted stock and stock units, bonus stock, performance stock, and stock appreciation rights) to our employees, directors or other persons or entities providing significant services to us or our subsidiaries, including employees of our manager. The actual terms of an award, including the number of shares of common stock relating to the award, any exercise or purchase price, any vesting, forfeiture or transfer restrictions, the time or times of exercisability for, or delivery of, shares of common stock, will be determined by the plan administrator and set forth in a written award agreement with the participant. Any options granted under the Plan will be accounted for in accordance with accounting guidance for share-based compensation.

The aggregate number of shares of common stock for which awards may be granted under the Plan shall not exceed 1,000,000 shares plus the number of shares subject to outstanding unvested awards granted before August 2, 2019. Awards made under the Plan that have been forfeited, cancelled or have expired, will not be treated as having been granted for purposes of the preceding sentence. These equity awards under our amended and restated 2006 equity compensation plan may be granted by the Company's Compensation Committee or Board of Directors.

The Plan requires that the plan administrator make an equitable adjustment to the number, kind and exercise price per share of awards in the event of our recapitalization, reorganization, merger, spin-off, share exchange, dividend of common stock, liquidation, dissolution or other similar transaction or event. In addition, the plan administrator will be permitted to make adjustments to the terms and conditions of any awards in recognition of any unusual or nonrecurring events. Unless otherwise set forth in an award agreement, any awards outstanding under the Plan will vest upon a "change of control," as defined in the Plan. Our board of directors may, at any time, alter, amend, suspend, discontinue or terminate the Plan, except that any amendment will be subject to the approval of our stockholders if required by applicable law, regulation or stock exchange rule and that, without the consent of the affected participant under the Plan, no action may materially impair the rights of such participant under any awards outstanding under the Plan.

Except in connection with a corporate transaction, including any stock dividend, distribution, stock split, extraordinary cash dividend, recapitalization, change in control, reorganization, merger, consolidation, split-up, spin-off, combination, repurchase or exchange of common shares or other securities, or similar transactions, we may not, without obtaining stockholder approval, (i) amend the terms of outstanding stock options or stock appreciation rights to reduce the exercise price of such outstanding stock options or base price of such stock appreciation rights, (ii) cancel outstanding stock options or stock appreciation rights in exchange for stock options or stock appreciation rights with an exercise price or base price, as applicable, that is less than the exercise price or base price of the original stock options or stock appreciation rights or (iii) cancel outstanding stock options or stock appreciation rights with an exercise price or base price, as applicable, above the current stock price in exchange for cash or other securities.

As of April 18, 2008, the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee approved incentive compensation of the Manager's employees with its shares from time to time, after specific for each such time, decision by the compensation committee and the Board of Directors in order to provide a means of compensation in the form of free shares to certain employees of the Manager of the Company's common stock. The plan was effective as of December 31, 2008. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, employees of the Manager may receive (from time to time) shares of the Company's common stock as additional compensation for their services offered during the preceding period. The total amount of stock to be granted to employees of the Manager will be at the Company's Board of Directors' discretion only and there will be no contractual obligation for any stock to be granted as part of the employees' compensation package in future periods.

On September 14, 2018, the Company granted 298,774 shares of restricted stock to executive officers of the Company, out of which 149,386 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2019 and 149,388 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2021. On May 10, 2019, the Company granted 137,944 shares of restricted stock to certain employees of the Manager (including 35,714 shares to executive officers), out of which 4,168 shares were forfeited in 2019 and 66,888 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2019. In 2020 and 2021, 714 and 1,685 of these shares were forfeited, respectively, and 64,489 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2021. On February 12, 2021, the Company granted 110,000 fully vested shares to executive officers and Board of Directors members. On March 16, 2021, the Company granted 40,000 shares to certain employees of the Manager, out of which 10,000 fully vested on the grant date, 1,050 were forfeited and 9,650 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2021. An additional 224 restricted shares were forfeited in the year ended December 31, 2022 and the remaining 19,076 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2022. On December 10, 2021, the Company granted 110,000 fully vested shares to executive officers and Board of Directors members and on December 21, 2021, the Company granted 10,000 fully vested shares to certain employees of the Manager. On December 14, 2022, the Company granted 100,000 fully vested shares to executive officers. The fair value of shares granted was calculated based on the closing trading price of the Company's shares at the grant date. Stock based compensation expenses of \$6.0 million, \$15.3 million and \$1.2 million were recognized under "General and administrative expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income in the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The average price of issued shares was \$54.40 per share and \$66.00 per share in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. No restricted shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2021, 19,300 shares of restricted stock were issued and outstanding.

The Company has also established the Directors Share Payment Plan. The purpose of the plan is to provide a means of payment of all or a portion of compensation payable to directors of the Company in the form of the Company's common stock. The plan was effective as of April 18, 2008. Each member of the Board of Directors of the Company may participate in the plan. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, directors may elect to receive in Danaos common stock all or a portion of their compensation. During 2022, 2021 and 2020, none of the directors elected to receive his compensation in shares of Danaos common stock. Refer to Note 17, "Stock Based Compensation", in the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Related Party Transactions

Management Affiliations

Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd., which we refer to as our Manager, is ultimately owned by Danaos Investment Limited as the trustee of the 883 Trust, of which Dr. Coustas and other members of the Coustas family are beneficiaries. Dr. Coustas has certain powers to remove and replace Danaos Investment Limited as trustee of the 883 Trust. DIL is also our largest stockholder, owning approximately 44.5% of our outstanding common stock as of March 7, 2023. Our Manager has provided services to our vessels since 1972 and continues to provide technical, administrative and certain commercial services which support our business, as well as comprehensive ship management services such as technical supervision and commercial management, including chartering our vessels pursuant to a management agreement.

In connection with the 2021 Debt Refinancing, on April 1, 2021, our management agreement with the Manager was amended and restated to eliminate references to the refinanced credit facilities and provisions related to arrangements with lenders under those credit facilities. The fees payable to the Manager pursuant to the management agreement were not changed in connection with this amendment and are fixed through the term of the management agreement, which extends until December 31, 2024.

Management fees in respect of continuing operations under our management agreement amounted to approximately \$21.9 million in 2022, \$19.9 million in 2021 and \$17.7 million in 2020. The related expenses are presented under “General and administrative expenses” on the Consolidated Statement of Income. We pay monthly advances in regard to the next month’s vessels’ operating expenses. These prepaid monthly expenses are presented in our consolidated balance sheet under “Due from related parties” and totaled \$34.0 million and \$21.9 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Management Agreement

Under our management agreement, our Manager is responsible for providing us with technical, administrative and certain commercial services, which include the following:

- *technical services*, which include managing day-to-day vessel operations, performing general vessel maintenance, ensuring regulatory compliance and compliance with the law of the flag of each vessel and of the places where the vessel operates, ensuring classification society compliance, supervising the maintenance and general efficiency of vessels, arranging the hire of qualified officers and crew, training, transportation, insurance of the crew (including processing all claims), performing normally scheduled drydocking and general and routine repairs, arranging insurance for vessels (including marine hull and machinery, protection and indemnity and war risks insurance), purchasing stores, supplies, spares, lubricating oil and maintenance capital expenditures for vessels, appointing supervisors and technical consultants and providing technical support, shoreside support, shipyard supervision, and attending to all other technical matters necessary to run our business;
- *administrative services*, which include, in each direction of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer, assistance with the maintenance of our corporate books and records, payroll services, assistance with the preparation of our tax returns and financial statements, assistance with corporate and regulatory compliance matters not related to our vessels, procuring legal and accounting services (including the preparation of all necessary budgets for submission to us), assistance in complying with United States and other relevant securities laws, human resources, cash management and bookkeeping services, development and monitoring of internal audit controls, disclosure controls and information technology, assistance with all regulatory and reporting functions and obligations, furnishing any reports or financial information that might be requested by us and other non-vessel related administrative services, assistance with office space, providing legal and financial compliance services, overseeing banking services (including the opening, closing, operation and management of all of our accounts including making deposits and withdrawals reasonably necessary for the management of our business and day-to-day operations), arranging general insurance and director and officer liability insurance (at our expense), providing all administrative services required for subsequent debt and equity financings and attending to all other administrative matters necessary to ensure the professional management of our business; and

- *commercial services*, which include chartering our vessels, assisting in our chartering, locating, purchasing, financing and negotiating the purchase and sale of our vessels, supervising the design and construction of newbuildings, and such other commercial services as we may reasonably request from time to time.

Reporting Structure

Our Manager reports to us and our Board of Directors through our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer, each of which is appointed by our board of directors. Under our management agreement, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer may direct the Manager to remove and replace any officer or any person who serves as the head of a business unit of our Manager. Furthermore, our Manager will not remove any person serving as an officer or senior manager without the prior written consent of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Operating Officer.

Compensation of Our Manager

For 2023 we will pay our manager the following fees, which are fixed through the current term of the management agreement expiring on December 31, 2024: (i) a daily management fee of \$850, (ii) a daily vessel management fee of \$425 for vessels on bareboat charter, pro-rated for the number of calendar days we own each vessel, (iii) a daily vessel management fee of \$850 for vessels on time charter, pro-rated for the number of calendar days we own each vessel, (iv) a fee of 1.25% on all freight, charter hire, ballast bonus and demurrage for each vessel, (v) a fee of 0.5% based on the contract price of any vessel bought or sold by it on our behalf, excluding newbuilding contracts, and (vi) a flat fee of \$725,000 per newbuilding vessel, which we capitalize, for the on premises supervision of any newbuilding contracts by selected engineers and others of its staff. We believe these fees are no more than the rates we would need to pay an unaffiliated third party to provide us with these management services.

We also advance all technical vessel operating expenses with respect to each vessel in our fleet to enable our Manager to arrange for the payment of such expenses on our behalf. To the extent the amounts advanced are greater or less than the actual vessel operating expenses of our fleet for a quarter, our Manager or us, as the case may be, will pay the other the difference at the end of such quarter, although our Manager may instead choose to credit such amount against future vessel operating expenses to be advanced for future quarters.

Term and Termination Rights

The management agreement is for a term expiring on December 31, 2024.

Our Manager’s Termination Rights. Our Manager may terminate the management agreement prior to the end of its term in the two following circumstances:

- if any moneys payable by us shall not have been paid within 60 business days of payment having been demanded in writing; or
- if at any time we materially breach the agreement and the matter is unresolved within 60 days after we are given written notice from our Manager.

Our Termination Rights. We may terminate the management agreement prior to the end of its term in the two following circumstances upon providing the respective notice:

- if at any time our Manager neglects or fails to perform its principal duties and obligations in any material respect and the matter is unresolved within 20 days after our Manager receives written notice of such neglect or failure from us; or
- if any moneys payable by the Manager under or pursuant to the management agreement are not promptly paid or accounted for in full within 10 business days by the Manager in accordance with the provisions of the management agreement.

We also may terminate the management agreement immediately under any of the following circumstances:

- if either we or our Manager ceases to conduct business, or all or substantially all of the properties or assets of either such party is sold, seized or appropriated;
- if either we or our Manager files a petition under any bankruptcy law, makes an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, seeks relief under any law for the protection of debtors or adopts a plan of liquidation, or if a petition is filed against us or our Manager seeking to declare us or it an insolvent or bankrupt and such petition is not dismissed or stayed within 40 business days of its filing, or if our Company or the Manager admits in writing its insolvency or its inability to pay its debts as they mature, or if an order is made for the appointment of a liquidator, manager, receiver or trustee of our Company or the Manager of all or a substantial part of its assets, or if an encumbrancer takes possession of or a receiver or trustee is appointed over the whole or any part of the Manager's or our Company's undertaking, property or assets or if an order is made or a resolution is passed for our Manager's or our winding up;
- if a distress, execution, sequestration or other process is levied or enforced upon or sued out against our Manager's property which is not discharged within 20 business days;
- if the Manager ceases or threatens to cease wholly or substantially to carry on its business otherwise than for the purpose of a reconstruction or amalgamation without insolvency previously approved by us; or
- if either our Manager or we are prevented from performing any obligations under the management agreement by any cause whatsoever of any nature or kind beyond the reasonable control of us or our Manager respectively for a period of two consecutive months or more.

In addition, we may terminate any applicable ship management agreement in any of the following circumstances:

- if we or any subsidiary of ours ceases to be the owner of the vessel covered by such ship management agreement by reason of a sale thereof, or if we or any subsidiary of ours ceases to be registered as the owner of the vessel covered by such ship management agreement;
- if a vessel becomes an actual or constructive or compromised or arranged total loss or an agreement has been reached with the insurance underwriters in respect of the vessel's constructive, compromised or arranged total loss or if such agreement with the insurance underwriters is not reached or it is adjudged by a competent tribunal that a constructive loss of the vessel has occurred;
- if the vessel covered by such ship management agreement is requisitioned for title or any other compulsory acquisition of the vessel occurs, otherwise than by requisition by hire; or
- if the vessel covered by such ship management agreement is captured, seized, detained or confiscated by any government or persons acting or purporting to act on behalf of any government and is not released from such capture, seizure, detention or confiscation within 20 business days.

Non-competition

Our Manager has agreed that, during the term of the management agreement and for a period of one year following termination of the Management Agreement, it will not provide any management services to any other entity without our prior written approval, other than with respect to entities controlled by Dr. Coustas, our Chief Executive Officer, which do not operate within the containership (larger than 2,500 twenty foot equivalent units, or TEUs) or drybulk sectors of the shipping industry or in the circumstances described below. Dr. Coustas has also personally agreed to the same restrictions on the provision, directly or indirectly, of management services during this period pursuant to a restrictive covenant agreement with us, which was amended in connection with our debt refinancing in 2018, including to (1) extend its term until December 31, 2024 and (2) provide that certain provisions of the agreement will cease to apply upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a "Change of Control" of the Company which are not within the control of Dr. Coustas or DIL, and in connection with the 2021 Debt Refinancing to eliminate references to the refinanced credit facilities and provisions related to arrangements with lenders under those credit facilities. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer (other than in his capacities with us) and our Manager have separately agreed not, during the term of our management agreement and for one year thereafter, to engage, directly or indirectly, in (i) the ownership or operation of containerships of larger than 2,500 TEUs or (ii) the ownership or operation of any drybulk carriers or (iii) the acquisition of or investment in any business involved in the ownership or operation of containerships larger than 2,500 TEUs or drybulk carriers. Notwithstanding these restrictions, if our independent directors decline the opportunity to acquire any such containerships or drybulk carriers or to acquire or invest in any such business, our Chief Executive Officer will have the right to make, directly or indirectly, any such acquisition or investment during the four-month period following such decision by our independent directors, so long as such acquisition or investment is made on terms no more favorable than those offered to us. In this case, our Chief Executive Officer and our Manager will be permitted to provide management services to such vessels.

The restrictions described above on our Manager, under the management agreement, and Dr. Coustas, under the restrictive covenant agreement, will cease to apply upon the occurrence of certain transactions constituting a "Change of Control" of the Company, which are not within the control of Dr. Coustas or DIL, including where Dr. Coustas ceases to be both the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and a director of the Company without his consent in connection with a hostile takeover of the Company by a third party, as set out in the restrictive covenant agreement.

Sale of Our Manager

Our Manager has agreed that it will not transfer, assign, sell or dispose of all or a significant portion of its business that is necessary for the services our Manager performs for us without the prior written consent of our Board of Directors. Furthermore, in the event of any proposed sale of our Manager, we have a right of first refusal to purchase our Manager. This prohibition and right of first refusal is in effect throughout the term of the management agreement and for a period of one year following the expiry or termination of the management agreement. Our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. John Coustas, or any trust established for the Coustas family (under which Dr. Coustas and/or a member of his family is a beneficiary), is required, unless we expressly permit otherwise, to own 80% of our Manager's outstanding capital stock during the term of the management agreement and 80% of the voting power of our Manager's outstanding capital stock. In the event of any breach of these requirements, we would be entitled to purchase the capital stock of our Manager owned by Dr. Coustas or any trust established for the Coustas family (under which Dr. Coustas and/or a member of his family is a beneficiary). Under the terms of certain of our financing agreements, a change in control of our Manager or a breach by our Manager of our management agreement would constitute an event of default under such financing agreements.

Gemini Shipholdings Corporation

On August 5, 2015, we entered into a Shareholders Agreement (the "Gemini Shareholders Agreement"), with Gemini Shipholdings Corporation ("Gemini") and Virage International Ltd. ("Virage"), a company controlled by our largest stockholder, DIL, in connection with the formation of Gemini to acquire and operate containerships. We and Virage owned 49% and 51%, respectively, of Gemini's issued and outstanding share capital from inception through the second quarter of 2021. On July 1, 2021 we exercised our option, under the Gemini Shareholders Agreement, to acquire from Virage the remaining 51% equity interest in Gemini not already owned by the Company. The purchase price for Virage's 51% equity interest was \$86.7 million in cash. Upon completion of the acquisition, we now own 100% of Gemini and consolidate Gemini within our financial results.

The Swedish Club

Dr. John Coustas, our Chief Executive Officer, is a Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Swedish Club, our primary provider of insurance, including a substantial portion of our hull & machinery, war risk and protection and indemnity insurance. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we paid premiums of \$6.6 million, \$5.2 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, to The Swedish Club under these insurance policies.

Danaos Management Consultants

Our Chief Executive Officer, Dr. John Coustas, co-founded and has a 50.0% ownership interest in Danaos Management Consultants, which provides the ship management software deployed on the vessels in our fleet to our Manager on a complementary basis. Dr. Coustas does not participate in the day-to-day management of Danaos Management Consultants.

Offices

We occupy office space that is owned by our Manager and which is provided to us as part of the services we receive under our management agreement.

Share Repurchases

On October 9, 2020, we repurchased 2,517,013 shares of common stock from The Royal Bank of Scotland for \$7.19 per share and 1,822,258 shares of common stock from Sphinx Investment Corp. for \$7.15 per share in privately negotiated transactions.

Major Stockholders

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our outstanding common stock as of March 7, 2023 held by:

- each person or entity that we know beneficially owns 5% or more of our common stock;
- each of our officers and directors; and
- all our directors and officers as a group.

Our major stockholders have the same voting rights as our other stockholders. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. In general, a person who has voting power or investment power with respect to securities is treated as a beneficial owner of those securities.

Beneficial ownership does not necessarily imply that the named person has the economic or other benefits of ownership. For purposes of this table, shares subject to options, warrants or rights or shares exercisable within 60 days of March 7, 2023 are considered as beneficially owned by the person holding those options, warrants or rights. Each stockholder is entitled to one vote for each share held. The applicable percentage of ownership of each stockholder is based on 20,349,702 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 7, 2023. Information for certain holders is based on their latest filings with the SEC or information delivered to us.

	Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned	Percentage of Common Stock
<i>Executive Officers and Directors:</i>		
John Coustas(1) <i>Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	9,048,502	44.5 %
Iraklis Prokopakis <i>Director, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer</i>	175,000	*
Evangelos Chatzis <i>Chief Financial Officer and Secretary</i>	70,000	*
Dimitris Vastarouchas <i>Deputy Chief Operating Officer</i>	15,000	*
Myles R. Itkin <i>Director</i>	4,000	*
William Repko <i>Director</i>	3,000	*
Petros Christodoulou <i>Director</i>	—	*
Richard Sadler <i>Director</i>	—	—
All executive officers and directors as a group (8 persons)	9,315,502	45.8 %
<i>5% Beneficial Owners:</i>		
Danaos Investment Limited as Trustee of the 883 Trust(2)	9,048,502	44.5 %
RBF Capital LLC(3)	1,435,161	7.1 %

* Less than 1%.

- (1) By virtue of shares owned indirectly through Danaos Investment Limited as Trustee of the 883 Trust, which is our largest stockholder. Please see footnote (2) below for further detail regarding DIL and the 883 Trust.
- (2) According to a Schedule 13D/A jointly filed with the SEC on September 16, 2021 by DIL and John Coustas, DIL owns and has sole voting power and sole dispositive power with respect to all such shares. The beneficiaries of the 883 Trust are Dr. Coustas and members of his family. The board of directors of DIL consists of four members, none of whom are beneficiaries of the 883 Trust or members of the Coustas family, and has voting and dispositive control over the shares held by the 883 Trust. Dr. Coustas has certain powers to remove and replace DIL as trustee of the 883 Trust. This does not necessarily imply economic ownership of the securities.
- (3) Based on information reported on a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 21, 2020 by RBF Capital LLC.

As of March 7, 2023, we had approximately 32 stockholders of record, one of which was located in the United States and held an aggregate of 20,323,047 shares of common stock. This United States stockholder of record is CEDEFEST, a nominee of The Depository Trust Company. Accordingly, we believe that the shares held by CEDEFEST include shares of common stock beneficially owned by both holders in the United States and non-United States beneficial owners. We are not aware of any arrangements the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in our change of control.

DIL owns approximately 44.5% of our outstanding common stock. This stockholder is able to exert significant influence on the outcome of matters on which our stockholders are entitled to vote, including the election of our board of directors and other significant corporate actions.

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A “Change of Control”, as defined in our senior secured facilities, will give rise to a mandatory prepayment in full of such facilities and a cancellation of the revolving credit facility. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects— Credit Facilities.” In addition, the terms of our Senior Notes require us to offer to repurchase all of our outstanding Senior Notes if there is a “change of control” as defined in the indenture for our Senior Notes. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Senior Notes.”

Item 8. Financial Information

See “Item 18. Financial Statements” below.

Significant Changes. No significant change has occurred since the date of the annual financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F.

Legal Proceedings. On September 1, 2016, Hanjin Shipping, a charterer of eight of our vessels, referred to the Seoul Central District Court, which issued an order to commence the rehabilitation proceedings of Hanjin Shipping. Hanjin Shipping has cancelled all eight charter party agreements with the Company. On February 17, 2017 the Seoul Central District Court (Bankruptcy Division), declared the bankruptcy of Hanjin Shipping, converting the rehabilitation proceeding to a bankruptcy proceeding. The Seoul Central District Court (Bankruptcy Division) appointed a bankruptcy trustee to dispose of Hanjin Shipping’s remaining assets and distribute the proceeds from the sale of such assets to Hanjin Shipping’s creditors according to their priorities.

On October 12, 2018 the First Instance Court of Seoul issued its judgement on our submitted common benefit claim. Owners of the respective vessels were awarded with the total amount of \$6.1 million plus interest and legal costs. The common benefit claim applies to the unpaid charter hires plus other outstandings for the period from the date of Hanjin Shipping’s filing for bankruptcy until the termination notices for each respective charterparty.

The Bankruptcy Trustee of Hanjin Shipping filed an appeal to the High Court (an appellate court in South Korea). On February 13, 2019, the appellate court in South Korea dismissed the appeal filed by the Bankruptcy Trustee of Hanjin Shipping in its entirety upholding the judgement of the First Instance Court of Seoul. On February 28, 2019 the Bankruptcy Trustee of Hanjin Shipping filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of Korea against the judgement rendered by the appellate court in South Korea. On December 27, 2019 the Supreme Court of Korea dismissed the appeal file by the Bankruptcy Trustee of Hanjin Shipping and confirmed the claim amounting to \$6.1 million plus interest and legal costs amounting to approximately \$1.2 million, which were submitted by the Company. On January 20, 2021 we received \$3.9 million from Hanjin Shipping as a partial payment of common benefit claim applied to the unpaid charter hires plus other outstandings and interest for the period from the date of Hanjin Shipping’s filing for bankruptcy until the termination notices for each respective charterparty.

The Company ceased recognizing revenue from Hanjin Shipping effective from July 1, 2016 onwards and recognized a bad debt expense amounting to \$15.8 million in its Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Company has a total unsecured claim submitted to the Seoul Central District Court for unpaid charter hire, charges, expenses and loss of profit against Hanjin Shipping totaling \$597.9 million, which is not recognized in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

We have not been involved in any other legal proceedings that we believe would have a significant effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity, and we are not aware of any proceedings that are pending or threatened that may have a material effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or liquidity. From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business, principally personal injury and property casualty claims. We expect that these claims would be covered by insurance, subject to customary deductibles. However, those claims, even if lacking merit, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources.

Dividend Policy. We reinstated quarterly cash dividend payments in 2021. We declared and paid dividends of \$30.9 million to our stockholders from our retained earnings in 2021, paying a dividend of \$0.50 per share of common stock in June, August and December. We declared and paid dividends of \$61.5 million to our stockholders from our retained earnings in 2022, paying a dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock in February, June, August and November. On February 14, 2023, we declared a dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock, which is payable on March 14, 2023 to shareholders of record as of February 28, 2023.

Under our credit facilities, we are permitted to pay dividends so long as no event of default has occurred or would occur as a result of the payment of such dividends, and we remain in compliance with the financial and other covenants thereunder. Our Senior

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Notes Indenture contains limitations on the amount we can pay as dividends on our capital stock. The timing and amount of dividend payments will be dependent upon our earnings, financial condition, cash requirements and availability, fleet renewal and expansion, restrictions in our financing arrangements, the provisions of Marshall Islands law affecting the payment of distributions to stockholders and other factors. Declaration and payment of any future dividend is subject to the discretion of our board of directors. We are a holding company, and we depend on the ability of our subsidiaries to distribute funds to us in order to satisfy our financial obligations and to make any dividend payments. See “Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors—Risks relating to our common stock” for a discussion of the risks related to dividend payments.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing

Since our initial public offering in the United States in October 2006, our common stock has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “DAC.”

Item 10. Additional Information

Share Capital

On May 2, 2019, the Company effected a 1-for-14 reverse stock split of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company. The reverse stock split reduced the number of the Company’s outstanding shares of common stock from 213,324,455 to 15,237,456 on May 2, 2019 and affected all issued and outstanding shares of common stock. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the reverse stock split. Stockholders who would otherwise hold a fractional share of the Company’s common stock received a cash payment in lieu of such fractional share. The par value and other terms of the Company’s common stock were not affected by the reverse stock split.

Under our articles of incorporation, our authorized capital stock consists of 750,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 100,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. In June 2022, we announced a share repurchase program of up to \$100 million of our common stock. We repurchased 466,955 shares of our common stock in the open market for \$28.6 million until December 31, 2022. In October 2020, we repurchased 4,339,271 shares of our common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$31.1 million in privately negotiated transactions. As of December 31, 2022, 25,155,928 shares of common stock were issued and 20,349,702 shares of common stock were outstanding, and as of March 7, 2023, 25,155,928 shares of common stock were issued and 20,349,702 shares of common stock were outstanding. No shares of preferred stock were issued or outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and March 7, 2023. All of our shares of stock are in registered form.

Common Stock

Each outstanding share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding shares of preferred stock, holders of shares of common stock are entitled to receive ratably all dividends, if any, declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends. Holders of common stock do not have conversion, redemption or preemptive rights to subscribe to any of our securities. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of shares of common stock are subject to the rights of the holders of any shares of preferred stock which we may issue in the future.

Blank Check Preferred Stock

Under the terms of our articles of incorporation, our board of directors has authority, without any further vote or action by our stockholders, to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock.

Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

Our purpose is to engage in any lawful act or activity relating to the business of chartering, rechartering or operating containerships, drybulk carriers or other vessels or any other lawful act or activity customarily conducted in conjunction with shipping, and any other lawful act or activity approved by the board of directors. Our articles of incorporation and bylaws do not impose any limitations on the ownership rights of our stockholders.

Under our bylaws, annual stockholder meetings will be held at a time and place selected by our board of directors. The meetings may be held in or outside of the Marshall Islands. Special meetings may be called by the board of directors. Our board of directors

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may set a record date between 15 and 60 days before the date of any meeting to determine the stockholders that will be eligible to receive notice and vote at the meeting.

Directors

Our directors are elected by a plurality of the votes cast at each annual meeting of the stockholders by the holders of shares entitled to vote in the election. There is no provision for cumulative voting.

The board of directors may change the number of directors to not less than two, nor more than 15, by a vote of a majority of the entire board. Each director shall be elected to serve until the third succeeding annual meeting of stockholders and until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, except in the event of death, resignation or removal. A vacancy on the board created by death, resignation, removal (which may only be for cause), or failure of the stockholders to elect the entire class of directors to be elected at any election of directors or for any other reason, may be filled only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, at any special meeting called for that purpose or at any regular meeting of the board of directors. The board of directors has the authority to fix the amounts which shall be payable to the members of our board of directors for attendance at any meeting or for services rendered to us.

Dissenters' Rights of Appraisal and Payment

Under the Marshall Islands Business Corporations Act, or the BCA, our stockholders have the right to dissent from various corporate actions, including any merger or sale of all or substantially all of our assets not made in the usual course of our business, and to receive payment of the fair value of their shares. However, the right of a dissenting stockholder under the BCA to receive payment of the fair value of such stockholder's shares is not available for the shares of any class or series of stock, which shares or depository receipts in respect thereof, at the record date fixed to determine the stockholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting of the stockholders to act upon the agreement of merger or consolidation, were either (i) listed on a securities exchange or admitted for trading on an interdealer quotation system or (ii) held of record by more than 2,000 holders. The right of a dissenting stockholder to receive payment of the fair value of his or her shares shall not be available for any shares of stock of the constituent corporation surviving a merger if the merger did not require for its approval the vote of the stockholders of the surviving corporation. In the event of any further amendment of our articles of incorporation, a stockholder also has the right to dissent and receive payment for his or her shares if the amendment alters certain rights in respect of those shares. The dissenting stockholder must follow the procedures set forth in the BCA to receive payment. In the event that we and any dissenting stockholder fail to agree on a price for the shares, the BCA procedures involve, among other things, the institution of proceedings in the high court of the Republic of The Marshall Islands in which our Marshall Islands office is situated or in any appropriate jurisdiction outside the Marshall Islands in which our shares are primarily traded on a local or national securities exchange. The value of the shares of the dissenting stockholder is fixed by the court after reference, if the court so elects, to the recommendations of a court-appointed appraiser.

Stockholders' Derivative Actions

Under the BCA, any of our stockholders may bring an action in our name to procure a judgment in our favor, also known as a derivative action, provided that the stockholder bringing the action is a holder of common stock both at the time the derivative action is commenced and at the time of the transaction to which the action relates.

Anti-takeover Provisions of our Charter Documents

Several provisions of our articles of incorporation and bylaws may have anti-takeover effects. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, lessen our vulnerability to a hostile change of control and enhance the ability of our board of directors to maximize stockholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire us. However, these anti-takeover provisions, which are summarized below, could also discourage, delay or prevent (1) the merger or acquisition of our company by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or otherwise, that a stockholder may consider in its best interest and (2) the removal of incumbent officers and directors.

Blank Check Preferred Stock

Under the terms of our articles of incorporation, our board of directors has authority, without any further vote or action by our stockholders, to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock. Our board of directors may issue shares of preferred stock on terms calculated to discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or the removal of our management.

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Classified Board of Directors

Our articles of incorporation provide for a board of directors serving staggered, three-year terms. Approximately one-third of our board of directors will be elected each year. This classified board provision could discourage a third party from making a tender offer for our shares or attempting to obtain control of our company. It could also delay stockholders who do not agree with the policies of the board of directors from removing a majority of the board of directors for two years.

Election and Removal of Directors

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws prohibit cumulative voting in the election of directors. Our bylaws require parties other than the board of directors to give advance written notice of nominations for the election of directors. Our bylaws also provide that our directors may be removed only for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66²/₃% of the outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote for those directors. These provisions may discourage, delay or prevent the removal of incumbent officers and directors.

Calling of Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our bylaws provide that special meetings of our stockholders may be called by our board of directors.

Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations

Our bylaws provide that stockholders seeking to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring business before an annual meeting of stockholders must provide timely notice of their proposal in writing to the corporate secretary.

Generally, to be timely, a stockholder's notice must be received at our principal executive offices not less than 90 days or more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary date of the previous year's annual meeting. If, however, the date of our annual meeting is more than 30 days before or 30 days after the first anniversary date of the previous year's annual meeting, a stockholder's notice must be received at our principal executive offices by the later of (i) the close of business on the 90th day prior to such annual meeting date or (ii) the close of business on the tenth day following the date on which such annual meeting date is first publicly announced or disclosed by us. Our bylaws also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice. These provisions may impede stockholders' ability to bring matters before an annual meeting of stockholders or to make nominations for directors at an annual meeting of stockholders.

Business Combinations

Although the BCA does not contain specific provisions regarding "business combinations" between companies organized under the laws of the Marshall Islands and "interested stockholders," we have included these provisions in our articles of incorporation. Specifically, our articles of incorporation prohibit us from engaging in a "business combination" with certain persons for three years following the date the person becomes an interested stockholder. Interested stockholders generally include:

- any person who is the beneficial owner of 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock; or
- any person who is our affiliate or associate and who held 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock at any time within three years before the date on which the person's status as an interested stockholder is determined, and the affiliates and associates of such person.

Subject to certain exceptions, a business combination includes, among other things:

- certain mergers or consolidations of us or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of ours;
- any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition of our assets or of any subsidiary of ours having an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of either the aggregate market value of all our assets, determined on a consolidated basis, or the aggregate value of all our outstanding stock;

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- certain transactions that result in the issuance or transfer by us of any stock of the Company or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Company to the interested stockholder;
- any transaction involving us or any of our subsidiaries that has the effect of increasing the proportionate share of any class or series of stock, or securities convertible into any class or series of stock, of ours or any such subsidiary that is owned directly or indirectly by the interested stockholder or any affiliate or associate of the interested stockholder; and
- any receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit directly or indirectly (except proportionately as a stockholder) of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through us.

These provisions of our articles of incorporation do not apply to a business combination if:

- before a person became an interested stockholder, our board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction in which the stockholder became an interested stockholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of our voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, other than certain excluded shares;
- at or following the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, the business combination is approved by our board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66²/₃% of our outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder;
- the stockholder was or became an interested stockholder prior to the consummation of our initial public offering of common stock under the Securities Act;
- a stockholder became an interested stockholder inadvertently and (i) as soon as practicable divests itself of ownership of sufficient shares so that the stockholder ceases to be an interested stockholder; and (ii) would not, at any time within the three-year period immediately prior to a business combination between our company and such stockholder, have been an interested stockholder but for the inadvertent acquisition of ownership; or
- the business combination is proposed prior to the consummation or abandonment of and subsequent to the earlier of the public announcement or the notice required under our articles of incorporation which (i) constitutes one of the transactions described in the following sentence; (ii) is with or by a person who either was not an interested stockholder during the previous three years or who became an interested stockholder with the approval of the board; and (iii) is approved or not opposed by a majority of the members of the board of directors then in office (but not less than one) who were directors prior to any person becoming an interested stockholder during the previous three years or were recommended for election or elected to succeed such directors by a majority of such directors. The proposed transactions referred to in the preceding sentence are limited to:
 - (i) a merger or consolidation of our company (except for a merger in respect of which, pursuant to the BCA, no vote of the stockholders of our company is required);
 - (ii) a sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition (in one transaction or a series of transactions), whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of our company or of any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of our company (other than to any direct or indirect wholly-owned subsidiary or to our company) having an aggregate market value equal to 50% or more of either that aggregate market value of all of the assets of our company determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding shares; or
 - (iii) a proposed tender or exchange offer for 50% or more of our outstanding voting stock.

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Material Contracts

For a summary of the following agreements, please see the specified section of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Such summaries are not intended to be complete and reference is made to the contracts themselves, which are exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Amended and Restated Management Agreement. For a description of the Amended and Restated Management Agreement, dated April 1, 2021, between Danaos Shipping Company Limited and Danaos Corporation, please see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Management Agreement.”

Amended and Restated Restrictive Covenant Agreement. For a description of the Amended and Restated Restrictive Covenant Agreement, dated April 1, 2021, between Danaos Corporation, DIL and Dr. John Coustas, please see “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Non-competition.”

Senior Notes Indenture. For a description of the Indenture, dated as of February 11, 2021, between Danaos Corporation and Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee, paying agent, registrar and transfer agent, please see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Senior Notes”.

Senior Secured Credit Facility. For a description of the Facility Agreement for \$382.5 million Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility, dated December 1, 2022, between Danaos Corporation, as a borrower, certain of its subsidiaries as guarantors, and Citibank N.A. as lender please see “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects-Credit Facilities”.

Exchange Controls and Other Limitations Affecting Stockholders

Under Marshall Islands law, there are currently no restrictions on the export or import of capital, including foreign exchange controls or restrictions that affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our common stock.

We are not aware of any limitations on the rights to own our common stock, including rights of non-resident or foreign stockholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our common stock, imposed by foreign law or by our articles of incorporation or bylaws.

Tax Considerations

Marshall Islands Tax Considerations

We are a Marshall Islands corporation. Because we do not, and we do not expect that we will, conduct business or operations in the Marshall Islands, under current Marshall Islands law we are not subject to tax on income or capital gains and our stockholders will not be subject to Marshall Islands taxation or withholding on dividends and other distributions, including upon a return of capital, we make to our stockholders. In addition, our stockholders, who do not reside in, maintain offices in or engage in business in the Marshall Islands, will not be subject to Marshall Islands stamp, capital gains or other taxes on the purchase, ownership or disposition of common stock, and such stockholders will not be required by the Republic of The Marshall Islands to file a tax return relating to the common stock.

Each stockholder is urged to consult their tax counsel or other advisor with regard to the legal and tax consequences, under the laws of pertinent jurisdictions, including the Marshall Islands, of their investment in us. Further, it is the responsibility of each stockholder to file all state, local and non-U.S., as well as U.S. federal tax returns that may be required of them.

Liberian Tax Considerations

The Republic of Liberia enacted a new income tax act effective as of January 1, 2001 (the “New Act”). In contrast to the income tax law previously in effect since 1977, the New Act does not distinguish between the taxation of “non-resident” Liberian corporations, such as our Liberian subsidiaries, which conduct no business in Liberia and were wholly exempt from taxation under the prior law, and “resident” Liberian corporations which conduct business in Liberia and are (and were under the prior law) subject to taxation.

The New Act was amended by the Consolidated Tax Amendments Act of 2011, which was published and became effective on November 1, 2011 (the “Amended Act”). The Amended Act specifically exempts from taxation non-resident Liberian corporations such as our Liberian subsidiaries that engage in international shipping (and are not engaged in shipping exclusively within Liberia) and that do not engage in other business or activities in Liberia other than those specifically enumerated in the Amended Act. In addition, the Amended Act made such exemption from taxation retroactive to the effective date of the New Act.

If, however, our Liberian subsidiaries were subject to Liberian income tax under the Amended Act, they would be subject to tax at a rate of 35% on their worldwide income. As a result, their, and subsequently our, net income and cash flow would be materially reduced. In addition, as the ultimate shareholder of the Liberian subsidiaries we would be subject to Liberian withholding tax on dividends paid by our Liberian subsidiaries at rates ranging from 15% to 20%.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion of United States federal income tax matters is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, judicial decisions, administrative pronouncements, and existing and proposed regulations issued by the United States Department of the Treasury, all of which are in effect and available and subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Except as otherwise noted, this discussion is based on the assumption that we will not maintain an office or other fixed place of business within the United States. We have no current intention of maintaining such an office. References in this discussion to “we” and “us” are to Danaos Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless the context otherwise requires.

This section does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to us or each investor. This section does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular investor based on such investor’s individual circumstances. In particular, this section considers only investors that will own common shares as capital assets and does not address the potential application of the alternative minimum tax or the U.S. federal income tax consequences to investors that are subject to special treatment, including broker-dealers, insurance companies, taxpayers who have elected mark-to-market accounting, tax-exempt organizations, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, financial institutions or “financial services entities”, taxpayers who hold common shares as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction, taxpayers required to recognize income for U.S. federal income tax purposes no later than when such income is reported on an “applicable financial statement”, taxpayers that own 10% or more, directly or constructively, of the common shares, certain expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States, taxpayers that are subject to the “base erosion and anti-avoidance” tax”, and United States Holders (as defined herein) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. We have not sought, nor do we intend to seek, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) as to any U.S. federal income tax consequence described herein. The IRS may disagree with the description herein, and its determination may be upheld by a court.

The following does not address any aspect of U.S. federal gift or estate tax laws, or state or local tax laws. Additionally, the section does not consider the tax treatment of partnerships or other pass-through entities or persons who hold our common shares through such entities. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences to them of the acquisition, holding or disposition of our common shares, in light of their particular circumstances.

United States Federal Income Taxation of Our Company

Taxation of Operating Income: In General

Unless exempt from United States federal income taxation under the rules discussed below, a foreign corporation is subject to United States federal income taxation in respect of any income that is derived from the use of vessels, from the hiring or leasing of vessels for use on a time, operating or bareboat charter basis, from the participation in a pool, partnership, strategic alliance, joint operating agreement or other joint venture it directly or indirectly owns or participates in that generates such income, or from the performance of services directly related to those uses, which we refer to as “shipping income,” to the extent that the shipping income is derived from sources within the United States. For these purposes, 50% of shipping income that is attributable to transportation that begins or ends, but that does not both begin and end, in the United States constitutes income from sources within the United States, which we refer to as “United States-source shipping income.”

Shipping income attributable to transportation that both begins and ends in the United States is generally considered to be 100% from sources within the United States. We do not expect to engage in transportation that produces income which is considered to be 100% from sources within the United States.

Shipping income attributable to transportation exclusively between non-United States ports is generally considered to be 100% derived from sources outside the United States. Shipping income derived from sources outside the United States will not be subject to any United States federal income tax.

In the absence of exemption from tax under Section 883 of the Code, our gross United States-source shipping income and that of our vessel-owning or vessel-operating subsidiaries, unless determined to be effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business, as described below, would be subject to a 4% tax imposed without allowance for deductions as described below.

Exemption of Operating Income from United States Federal Income Taxation

Under Section 883 of the Code, we and our vessel-owning or vessel-operating subsidiaries will be exempt from United States federal income taxation on United States-source shipping income if:

- (1) we and such subsidiaries are organized in foreign countries (our “countries of organization”) that grant an “equivalent exemption” to corporations organized in the United States; and
- (2) either
 - (A) more than 50% of the value of our stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by individuals who are “residents” of our country of organization or of another foreign country that grants an “equivalent exemption” to corporations organized in the United States, which we refer to as the “50% Ownership Test”; or
 - (B) our stock is “primarily and regularly traded on an established securities market” in our country of organization, in another country that grants an “equivalent exemption” to United States corporations, or in the United States, which we refer to as the “Publicly-Traded Test.”

We believe, based on Revenue Ruling 2008-17, 2008-12 IRB 626, and, in the case of the Marshall Islands, an exchange of notes between the United States and the Marshall Islands, 1990-2 C.B. 321, in the case of Liberia, an exchange of notes between the United States and Liberia, 1988-1 C.B. 463, in the case of Cyprus, an exchange of notes between the United States and Cyprus, 1989-2 C.B. 332 and, in the case of Malta, an exchange of notes between the United States and Malta, 1997-1 C.B. 314, (each an “Exchange of Notes”), that the Marshall Islands, Liberia, Cyprus and Malta, the jurisdictions in which we and our vessel-owning and vessel-operating subsidiaries are incorporated, grant an “equivalent exemption” to United States corporations. Therefore, we believe that we and our vessel-owning and vessel-operating subsidiaries will be exempt from United States federal income taxation with respect to United States-source shipping income if either the 50% Ownership Test or the Publicly-Traded Test is met. While we believe that we have previously satisfied the 50% Ownership Test, it is uncertain if we will continue to satisfy the 50% Ownership Test due to the public trading of our stock, because the 883 Trust does not own more than 50% of our shares. Our ability to satisfy the Publicly-Traded Test is discussed below.

The Section 883 regulations provide, in pertinent part, that stock of a foreign corporation will be considered to be “primarily traded” on an established securities market in a particular country if the number of shares of each class of stock that are traded during any taxable year on all established securities markets in that country exceeds the number of shares in each such class that are traded during that year on established securities markets in any other single country. For 2022, our common stock, which is the sole class of our issued and outstanding stock, was “primarily traded” on the New York Stock Exchange. We expect that that will also be the case for subsequent taxable years, but no assurance can be given that this will be the case, or that we otherwise will be eligible for the Publicly-Traded Test.

Under the regulations, our common stock will be considered to be “regularly traded” on an established securities market if one or more classes of our stock representing more than 50% of our outstanding shares, by total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and total value, is listed on the market. We refer to this as the “listing threshold”. Since our common stock is our sole class of stock we satisfied the listing threshold for 2022 and expect to continue to do so for subsequent taxable years.

It is further required that with respect to each class of stock relied upon to meet the listing threshold (i) such class of the stock is traded on the market, other than in minimal quantities, on at least 60 days during the taxable year or $\frac{1}{6}$ of the days in a short taxable year; and (ii) the aggregate number of shares of such class of stock traded on such market is at least 10% of the average number of shares of such class of stock outstanding during such year or as appropriately adjusted in the case of a short taxable year. We believe that we satisfied the trading frequency and trading volume tests for 2022. We expect to continue to satisfy these

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requirements for subsequent taxable years, but no assurance can be given that this will be the case. Even if this were not the case, the regulations provide that the trading frequency and trading volume tests will be deemed satisfied if, as was the case for 2022 and may be the case with our common stock for subsequent taxable years, such class of stock is traded on an established market in the United States and such stock is regularly quoted by dealers making a market in such stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the regulations provide, in pertinent part, that a class of our stock will not be considered to be “regularly traded” on an established securities market for any taxable year in which 50% or more of such class of our outstanding shares of the stock is owned, actually or constructively under specified stock attribution rules, on more than half the days during the taxable year by persons who each own 5% or more of the value of such class of our outstanding stock, which we refer to as the “5 Percent Override Rule.”

For purposes of being able to determine the persons who own 5% or more of our stock, or “5% Stockholders,” the regulations permit us to rely on those persons that are identified on Schedule 13G and Schedule 13D filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the “SEC,” as having a 5% or more beneficial interest in our common stock. The regulations further provide that an investment company which is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, will not be treated as a 5% Stockholder for such purposes.

More than 50% of our shares of common stock may be owned by 5% stockholders. For any period that this is the case, we will be subject to the 5% Override Rule unless we can establish that among the shares included in the closely-held block of our shares of common stock there are a sufficient number of shares of common stock that are owned or treated as owned by “qualified stockholders” such that the shares of common stock included in such block that are not so treated could not constitute 50% or more of the shares of our common stock for more than half the number of days during the taxable year. In order to establish this, such qualified stockholders would have to comply with certain documentation and certification requirements designed to substantiate their identity as qualified stockholders. For these purposes, a “qualified stockholder” includes (i) an individual that owns or is treated as owning shares of our common stock and is a resident of a jurisdiction that provides an exemption that is equivalent to that provided by Section 883 of the Code and (ii) certain other persons. There can be no assurance that we will not be subject to the 5 Percent Override Rule with respect to any taxable year.

Approximately 44.5% of our shares will be treated, under applicable attribution rules, as owned by the 883 Trust whose ownership of our shares will be attributed, during his lifetime, to John Coustas, our chief executive officer, for purposes of Section 883. Dr. Coustas has entered into an agreement with us regarding his compliance, and the compliance of certain entities that he controls and through which he owns our shares, with the certification requirements designed to substantiate status as qualified stockholders. In certain circumstances, including circumstances where Dr. Coustas ceases to be a “qualified stockholder” or where the 883 Trust transfers some or all of our shares that it holds, Dr. Coustas’ compliance, and the compliance of certain entities that he controls or through which he owns our shares, with the terms of the agreement with us will not enable us to satisfy the requirements for the benefits of Section 883. Following Dr. Coustas’ death, there can be no assurance that our shares that are treated, under applicable attribution rules, as owned by the 883 Trust will be treated as owned by a “qualified stockholder” or that any “qualified stockholder” to whom ownership of all or a portion of such ownership is attributed will comply with the ownership certification requirements under Section 883.

Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we or any of our vessel-owning or vessel-operating subsidiaries will qualify for the benefits of Section 883 for any taxable year.

To the extent the benefits of Section 883 are unavailable, our U.S.-source shipping income, to the extent not considered to be “effectively connected” with the conduct of a United States trade or business, as described below, would be subject to a 4% tax imposed by Section 887 of the Code on a gross basis, without the benefit of deductions. Since, under the sourcing rules described above, we expect that no more than 50% of our shipping income would be treated as being derived from United States sources, we expect that the maximum effective rate of United States federal income tax on our gross shipping income would never exceed 2% under the 4% gross basis tax regime. Many of our charters contain provisions obligating the charter to reimburse us for amounts paid in respect of the 4% tax with respect to the activities of the vessel subject to the charter.

To the extent the benefits of the Section 883 exemption are unavailable and our United States-source shipping income is considered to be “effectively connected” with the conduct of a United States trade or business, as described below, any such “effectively connected” U.S.-source shipping income, net of applicable deductions, would be subject to the United States federal corporate income tax currently imposed at rates of up to 21%. In addition, we may be subject to the 30% “branch profits” taxes on

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earnings effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business, as determined after allowance for certain adjustments, and on certain interest paid or deemed paid attributable to the conduct of our United States trade or business.

Our U.S.-source shipping income, other than leasing income, will be considered “effectively connected” with the conduct of a United States trade or business only if:

- we have, or are considered to have, a fixed place of business in the United States involved in the earning of shipping income; and
- substantially all (at least 90%) of our U.S.-source shipping income, other than leasing income, is attributable to regularly scheduled transportation, such as the operation of a vessel that follows a published schedule with repeated sailings at regular intervals between the same points for operating that begin or end in the United States.

Our U.S.-source shipping income from leasing will be considered “effectively connected” with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business only if:

- we have, or are considered to have a fixed place of business in the United States that is involved in the meaning of such leasing income; and
- substantially all (at least 90%) of our U.S.-source shipping income from leasing is attributable to such fixed place of business.

For these purposes, leasing income is treated as attributable to a fixed place of business where such place of business is a material factor in the realization of such income and such income is realized in the ordinary course of business carried on through such fixed place of business. Based on the foregoing and on the expected mode of our shipping operations and other activities, we believe that none of our U.S.-source shipping income will be “effectively connected” with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

United States Taxation of Gain on Sale of Vessels

Regardless of whether we qualify for exemption under Section 883, we will not be subject to United States federal income taxation with respect to gain realized on a sale of a vessel, provided the sale is considered to occur outside of the United States under United States federal income tax principles. In general, a sale of a vessel will be considered to occur outside of the United States for this purpose if title to the vessel, and risk of loss with respect to the vessel, pass to the buyer outside of the United States. It is expected that any sale of a vessel will be so structured that it will be considered to occur outside of the United States unless any gain from such sale is expected to qualify for exemption under Section 883.

United States Federal Income Taxation of United States Holders

As used herein, the term “United States Holder” means a beneficial owner of common stock that is a United States citizen or resident, United States corporation or other United States entity taxable as a corporation, an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. The discussion that follows deals only with common stock that are held by a United States Holder as capital assets and does not address the treatment of United States Holders that are subject to special tax rules.

If a partnership holds our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. Partners in a partnership holding our common stock are encouraged to consult their tax advisor.

Distributions with Respect to Common Stock

Subject to the discussion of passive foreign investment companies, or PFICs, below, any distributions made by us with respect to our common stock to a United States Holder will generally constitute dividends, which may be taxable as ordinary income or “qualified dividend income” as described in more detail below, to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of our earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the United States Holder’s tax basis in his or her or its common stock on a dollar for dollar basis and thereafter as capital gain. Because we are not a United States corporation, United States Holders that are corporations will not be entitled to claim a dividends received deduction with respect to any distributions they receive from us. Dividends paid with respect to our common stock will generally be treated as passive category income or, in the case of certain types of United States Holders, general category income for purposes of computing allowable foreign tax credits for United States foreign tax credit purposes. Dividends paid on our common stock to a United States Holder who is an individual, trust or estate (a “United States Individual Holder”) should be treated as “qualified dividend income” that is taxable to such United States Individual Holders at preferential tax rates provided that (1) the common stock is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (such as the New York Stock Exchange); (2) we are not a PFIC for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year (see the discussion below under “— PFIC Status and Material U.S. Federal Tax Consequences”); and (3) the United States Individual Holder owns the common stock for more than 60 days in the 121- day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common stock becomes ex-dividend. Special rules may apply to any “extraordinary dividend”. Generally, an extraordinary dividend is a dividend in an amount which is equal to or in excess of ten percent of a stockholder’s adjusted basis (or fair market value in certain circumstances) in a share of common stock paid by us. If we pay an “extraordinary dividend” on our common stock that is treated as “qualified dividend income,” then any loss derived by a United States Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common stock will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of such dividend.

There is no assurance that any dividends paid on our common stock will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a United States Individual Holder. Any dividends paid by us which are not eligible for these preferential rates will be taxed to a United States Individual Holder at the standard ordinary income rates.

Legislation has been previously introduced that would deny the preferential rate of federal income tax currently imposed on qualified dividend income with respect to dividends received from a non-U.S. corporation, unless the non-U.S. corporation either is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States or is created or organized under the laws of a foreign country which has a comprehensive income tax system. Because the Marshall Islands has not entered into a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States and imposes only limited taxes on corporations organized under its laws, it is unlikely that we could satisfy either of these requirements. Consequently, if this legislation were enacted in its current form the preferential rate of federal income tax described above may no longer be applicable to dividends received from us. As of the date hereof, it is not possible to predict with certainty whether or in what form legislation of this sort might be proposed, or enacted.

Sale, Exchange or other Disposition of Common Stock

Assuming we do not constitute a PFIC for any taxable year, a United States Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized by the United States Holder from such sale, exchange or other disposition and the United States Holder’s tax basis in such stock. Such gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the United States Holder’s holding period is greater than one year at the time of the sale, exchange or other disposition. Such capital gain or loss will generally be treated as United States-source income or loss, as applicable, for United States foreign tax credit purposes. A United States Holder’s ability to deduct capital losses is subject to certain limitations.

PFIC Status and Material U.S. Federal Tax Consequences

Special United States federal income tax rules apply to a United States Holder that holds stock in a foreign corporation classified as a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, for United States federal income tax purposes. In general, we will be treated as a PFIC in any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, either:

- at least 75% of our gross income for such taxable year consists of passive income (e.g., dividends, interest, capital gains and rents derived other than in the active conduct of a rental business); or

- at least 50% of the average value of our assets during such taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

For purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC, we will be treated as earning and owning our proportionate share of the income and assets, respectively, of any of our subsidiary corporations in which we own at least 25% of the value of the subsidiary’s stock. Income earned, or deemed earned, by us in connection with the performance of services will not constitute passive income. By contrast, rental income will generally constitute “passive income” unless we are treated under specific rules as deriving our rental income in the active conduct of a trade or business.

We may hold, directly or indirectly, interests in other entities that are PFICs (“Subsidiary PFICs”). If we are a PFIC, each United States Holder will be treated as owning its pro-rata share by value of the stock of any such Subsidiary PFICs.

While there are legal uncertainties involved in this determination, we believe that we should not be treated as a PFIC for the taxable year ended December 31, 2022. We believe that, although there is no legal authority directly on point, the gross income that we derive from time chartering activities of our subsidiaries should constitute services income rather than rental income. Consequently, such income should not constitute passive income and the vessels that we or our subsidiaries operate in connection with the production of such income should not constitute passive assets for purposes of determining whether we are a PFIC. The characterization of income from time charters, however, is uncertain. Although there is older legal authority supporting this position consisting of case law and Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, pronouncements concerning the characterization of income derived from time charters as services income for other tax purposes, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held in *Tidewater Inc. and Subsidiaries v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299; (5th Cir. 2009), that income derived from certain time chartering activities should be treated as rental income rather than services income for purposes of the “foreign sales corporation” rules under the Code. The IRS has stated that it disagrees with and will not acquiesce to the *Tidewater* decision, and in its discussion stated that the time charters at issue in *Tidewater* would be treated as producing services income for PFIC purposes. However, the IRS’s statement with respect to the *Tidewater* decision was an administrative action that cannot be relied upon or otherwise cited as precedent by taxpayers. Consequently, in the absence of any binding legal authority specifically relating to the statutory provisions governing PFICs, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court would agree with the *Tidewater* decision. However, if the principles of the *Tidewater* decision were applicable to our time charters, we would likely be treated as a PFIC. Moreover, although we intend to conduct our affairs in a manner to avoid being classified as a PFIC, we cannot assure you that the nature of our assets, income and operations will not change, including if we increase our cash on hand or our investment in ZIM increases in value, or that we can avoid being treated as a PFIC for any taxable year.

If we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a United States Holder would be required to file an annual report with the IRS for that year with respect to such holder’s common stock. In addition, as discussed more fully below, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a United States Holder of our common stock would be subject to different taxation rules depending on whether the United States Holder makes an election to treat us as a “Qualified Electing Fund,” which election we refer to as a “QEF election.” As an alternative to making a QEF election, a United States Holder should be able to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common stock, as discussed below.

Taxation of United States Holders Making a Timely QEF Election

If a United States Holder makes a timely QEF election with respect to our common stock, which United States Holder we refer to as an “Electing Holder,” for United States federal income tax purposes each year the Electing Holder must report his, her or its pro-rata share of our ordinary earnings and our net capital gain, if any, for our taxable year that ends with or within the taxable year of the Electing Holder, regardless of whether or not distributions were received from us by the Electing Holder. Generally, a QEF election should be made on or before the due date for filing the electing United States Holder’s U.S. federal income tax return for the first taxable year in which our common stock is held by such United States Holder and we are classified as a PFIC. The Electing Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common stock would be increased to reflect taxed but undistributed earnings and profits. Distributions of earnings and profits that had been previously taxed would result in a corresponding reduction in the adjusted tax basis in the common stock and would not be taxed again once distributed. An Electing Holder would generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock. A United States Holder would make a QEF election with respect to any year that our company and any Subsidiary PFIC are treated as PFICs by filing one copy of IRS Form 8621 with his, her or its United States federal income tax return and a second copy in accordance with the instructions to such form. If we were to become aware that we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, we would notify all United States Holders of such treatment and would provide all necessary information to any United States Holder who requests such information in order to make the QEF election described above with respect to our common stock and the stock of any Subsidiary PFIC. We may elect to provide such information on our website.

Taxation of United States Holders Making a “Mark-to-Market” Election

Alternatively, if we were to be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year and, as we anticipate, our common stock is treated as “marketable stock,” a United States Holder of our common stock would be allowed to make a “mark-to-market” election with respect to our common stock, provided the United States Holder completes and files IRS Form 8621 in accordance with the relevant instructions and related Treasury Regulations. If that election is made, the United States Holder generally would include as ordinary income in each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the common stock at the end of the taxable year over such holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common stock. The United States Holder also would be permitted an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the United States Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common stock over its fair market value at the end of the taxable year, but only to the extent of the net amount previously included in income as a result of the mark-to-market election. A United States Holder’s tax basis in his, her or its common stock would be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amount. Gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of the common stock would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent that such loss does not exceed the net mark-to-market gains previously included by the United States Holder. A mark-to-market election under the PFIC rules with respect to our common stock would not apply to a Subsidiary PFIC, and a United States Holder would not be able to make such a mark-to-market election in respect of its indirect ownership interest in that Subsidiary PFIC. Consequently, United States Holders of our common stock could be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to income of the Subsidiary PFIC, the value of which already had been taken into account indirectly via mark-to-market adjustments.

Taxation of United States Holders Not Making a Timely QEF or Mark- to-Market Election

Finally, if we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a United States Holder who does not make either a QEF election or a “mark-to-market” election for that year, whom we refer to as a “Non-Electing Holder,” would be subject to special rules with respect to (1) any excess distribution (i.e., the portion of any distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder on our common stock in a taxable year in excess of 125% of the average annual distributions received by the Non-Electing Holder in the three preceding taxable years, or, if shorter, the Non-Electing Holder’s holding period for the common stock) and (2) any gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock. Under these special rules:

- the excess distribution or gain would be allocated ratably over the Non-Electing Holder’s aggregate holding period for the common stock;
- the amount allocated to the current taxable year or to any portion of the United States Holder’s holding period prior to the first taxable year for which we were a PFIC would be taxed as ordinary income; and
- the amount allocated to each of the other taxable years would be subject to tax at the highest rate of tax in effect for the applicable class of taxpayer for that year, and an interest charge for the deemed deferral benefit would be imposed with respect to the resulting tax attributable to each such other taxable year.

If we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year, a U.S. Holder that owns our shares would be required to file an annual information return with the IRS reflecting such ownership, regardless of whether a QEF election or a mark-to-market election had been made.

If a United States Holder held our common stock during a period when we were treated as a PFIC but the United States Holder did not have a QEF election in effect with respect to us, then in the event that we failed to qualify as a PFIC for a subsequent taxable year, the United States Holder could elect to cease to be subject to the rules described above with respect to those shares by making a “deemed sale” or, in certain circumstances, a “deemed dividend” election with respect to our common stock. If the United States Holder makes a deemed sale election, the United States Holder will be treated, for purposes of applying the rules described in the preceding paragraph, as having disposed of our common stock for their fair market value on the last day of the last taxable year for which we qualified as a PFIC (the “termination date”). The United States Holder would increase his, her or its basis in such common stock by the amount of the gain on the deemed sale described in the preceding sentence. Following a deemed sale election, the United States Holder would not be treated, for purposes of the PFIC rules, as having owned the common stock during a period prior to the termination date when we qualified as a PFIC.

If we were treated as a “controlled foreign corporation” for United States tax purposes for the taxable year that included the termination date, then a United States Holder could make a deemed dividend election with respect to our common stock. If a deemed dividend election is made, the United States Holder is required to include in income as a dividend his, her or its pro-rata share (based on all of our stock held by the United States Holder, directly or under applicable attribution rules, on the termination date) of our post-1986 earnings and profits as of the close of the taxable year that includes the termination date (taking only earnings and profits accumulated in taxable years in which we were a PFIC into account). The deemed dividend described in the preceding sentence is treated as an excess distribution for purposes of the rules described in the second preceding paragraph. The United States Holder would increase his, her or its basis in our common stock by the amount of the deemed dividend. Following a deemed dividend election, the United States Holder would not be treated, for purposes of the PFIC rules, as having owned the common stock during a period prior to the termination date when we qualified as a PFIC. For purposes of determining whether the deemed dividend election is available, we will generally be treated as a controlled foreign corporation for a taxable year when, at any time during that year, United States persons, each of whom owns, directly or under applicable attribution rules, common stock having 10% or more of the total voting power of our common stock, in the aggregate own, directly or under applicable attribution rules, shares representing more than 50% of the voting power or value of our common stock.

A deemed sale or deemed dividend election must be made on the United States Holder’s original or amended return for the shareholder’s taxable year that includes the termination date and, if made on an amended return, such amended return must be filed not later than the date that is three years after the due date of the original return for such taxable year. Special rules apply where a person is treated, for purposes of the PFIC rules, as indirectly owning our common stock.

United States Federal Income Taxation of “Non-United States Holders”

A beneficial owner of common stock that is not a United States Holder and is not treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes is referred to herein as a “Non-United States Holder.”

Dividends on Common Stock

Non-United States Holders generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax or withholding tax on dividends received from us with respect to our common stock, unless that income is effectively connected with the Non-United States Holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States. If the Non-United States Holder is entitled to the benefits of a United States income tax treaty with respect to those dividends, that income generally is taxable only if it is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-United States Holder in the United States.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Common Stock

Non-United States Holders generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain realized upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the Non-United States Holder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States. If the Non-United States Holder is entitled to the benefits of an income tax treaty with respect to that gain, that gain generally is taxable only if it is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-United States Holder in the United States; or
- the Non-United States Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year of disposition and other conditions are met.

If the Non-United States Holder is engaged in a United States trade or business for United States federal income tax purposes, the income from the common stock, including dividends (with respect to the common stock) and the gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of the stock that is effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business will generally be subject to regular United States federal income tax in the same manner as discussed in the previous section relating to the taxation of United States Holders. In addition, in the case of a corporate Non-United States Holder, such holder’s earnings and profits that are attributable to the effectively connected income, which are subject to certain adjustments, may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, or at a lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, dividend payments, or other taxable distributions, made within the United States to a noncorporate United States holder will be subject to information reporting requirements and backup withholding tax if such holder:

- fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;
- is notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest or dividends required to be shown on its federal income tax returns; or
- in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Non-United States Holders may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8ECI or W-8IMY, as applicable.

If a holder sells our common stock to or through a United States office or broker, the payment of the proceeds is subject to both United States backup withholding and information reporting unless the holder certifies that it is a non-United States person, under penalties of perjury, or the holder otherwise establishes an exemption. If a holder sells our common stock through a non-United States office of a non-United States broker and the sales proceeds are paid outside the United States, information reporting and backup withholding generally will not apply to that payment. However, United States information reporting requirements, but not backup withholding, will apply to a payment of sales proceeds, even if that payment is made outside the United States, if a holder sells our common stock through a non-United States office of a broker that is a United States person or has some other contacts with the United States.

Backup withholding tax is not an additional tax. Rather, a holder generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under backup withholding rules that exceed such stockholder's income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the IRS.

Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements, we file reports and other information as a foreign private issuer with the SEC. You may access our public filings and reports and other information regarding registrants, including us, that file electronically with the SEC without charge at a web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We currently have no outstanding interest rate swaps agreements. However, in the past years, we entered into interest rate swap agreements designed to pro-actively and efficiently manage our floating rate exposure on our credit facilities. We have recognized these derivative instruments on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value. Pursuant to the adoption of our Risk Management Accounting Policy, and after putting in place the formal documentation required by the accounting guidance for derivatives and hedging in order to designate these swaps as hedging instruments, as of June 15, 2006, these interest rate swaps qualified for hedge accounting, and, accordingly, from that time until June 30, 2012, only hedge ineffectiveness amounts arising from the differences in the change in fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item were recognized in the Company's earnings. Assessment and measurement of prospective and retrospective effectiveness for these interest rate swaps were performed on a quarterly basis until June 30, 2012. For qualifying cash flow hedges, the fair value gain or loss associated with the effective portion of the cash flow hedge was recognized initially in stockholders' equity, and recognized to the Statement of Operations in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. On July 1, 2012, we elected to prospectively de-designate cash flow interest rate swaps for which we were obtaining hedge accounting treatment due to the compliance burden associated with this accounting policy. As a result, all changes in the fair value of our cash flow interest rate swap agreements are recorded in earnings under "Unrealized and Realized Losses on Derivatives" from the de-designation date forward. We have not held or issued derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Accounting guidance for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and measures those instruments at fair value. If certain conditions are met, a derivative may be specifically designated as a hedge, the objective of which is to match the timing of gain or loss recognition on the hedging derivative with the recognition of (i) the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk or (ii) the earnings effect of the hedged forecasted transaction. For a derivative not designated as a hedging instrument, the gain or loss is recognized in income in the period of change.

Fair Value Interest Rate Swap Hedges

These interest rate swaps were designed to economically hedge the fair value of the fixed rate loan facilities against fluctuations in the market interest rates by converting our fixed rate loan facilities to floating rate debt. Pursuant to the adoption of our Risk Management Accounting Policy, and after putting in place the formal documentation required by hedge accounting in order to designate these swaps as hedging instruments, as of June 15, 2006, these interest rate swaps qualified for hedge accounting, and, accordingly, from that time until June 30, 2012, hedge ineffectiveness amounts arising from the differences in the change in fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item were recognized in our earnings. Assessment and measurement of prospective and retrospective effectiveness for these interest rate swaps was performed on a quarterly basis, on the financial statement and earnings reporting dates.

On July 1, 2012, we elected to prospectively de-designate fair value interest rate swaps for which it was applying hedge accounting treatment due to the compliance burden associated with this accounting policy. All changes in the fair value of our fair value interest rate swap agreements will continue to be recorded in earnings under "Unrealized and Realized Losses on Derivatives" from the de-designation date forward.

Cash Flow Interest Rate Swap Hedges

In prior years, we decided to swap part of our interest expenses from floating to fixed. To this effect, we entered into interest rate swap transactions with varying start and maturity dates, in order to pro-actively and efficiently manage our floating rate exposure.

These interest rate swaps were designed to economically hedge the variability of interest cash flows arising from floating rate debt, attributable to movements in three-month USD\$ LIBOR. According to our Risk Management Accounting Policy, and after putting in place the formal documentation required by hedge accounting in order to designate these swaps as hedging instruments, as from their inception, these interest rate swaps qualified for hedge accounting and, accordingly, from that time until June 30, 2012, only hedge ineffectiveness amounts arising from the differences in the change in fair value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item were recognized in our earnings. Assessment and measurement of prospective and retrospective effectiveness for these interest rate swaps were performed on a quarterly basis. For qualifying cash flow hedges, the fair value gain or loss associated with the effective portion of the cash flow hedge was recognized initially in stockholders' equity, and recognized to the Statement of Operations in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

On July 1, 2012, we elected to prospectively de-designate cash flow interest rate swaps for which we were obtaining hedge accounting treatment due to the compliance burden associated with this accounting policy. As a result, all changes in the fair value of our cash flow interest rate swap agreements are recorded in earnings under "Unrealized and Realized Losses on Derivatives" from the de-designation date forward. We evaluated whether it is probable that the previously hedged forecasted interest payments are probable to not occur in the originally specified time period. We concluded that the previously hedged forecasted interest payments are probable of occurring. Therefore, unrealized gains or losses in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with the previously designated cash flow interest rate swaps will remain in accumulated other comprehensive loss and recognized in earnings when the interest payments will be recognized. If such interest payments were to be identified as being probable of not occurring, the accumulated other comprehensive loss balance pertaining to these amounts would be reversed through earnings immediately.

The variable-rate interest on specific borrowings that was associated with vessels under construction was capitalized as a cost of the specific vessels. In accordance with the accounting guidance on derivatives and hedging, the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income related to realized gains or losses on cash flow hedges that have been entered into and qualify for hedge accounting, in order to hedge the variability of that interest, are classified under other comprehensive income and are reclassified into earnings over the depreciable life of the constructed asset, since that depreciable life coincides with the amortization period for the capitalized interest cost on the debt. An amount of \$3.6 million was reclassified into earnings for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, representing amortization over the depreciable life of the vessels.

Assuming no changes to our borrowings or hedging instruments after December 31, 2022, a 10 basis points increase in interest rates on our floating rate debt outstanding on December 31, 2022 would result in a \$145 thousand increase in interest expense in 2023. These amounts are determined by calculating the effect of a hypothetical interest rate change on our floating rate debt. These amounts do not include the effects of certain potential results of changing interest rates, such as a different level of overall economic activity, or other actions management may take to mitigate this risk. Furthermore, this sensitivity analysis does not assume alterations in our gross debt or other changes in our financial position.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We generate all of our revenues in U.S. dollars, but for the year ended December 31, 2022 we incurred approximately 22.4% of our operating expenses in currencies other than U.S. dollars (mainly in Euros). As of December 31, 2022, approximately 23.2% of our outstanding accounts payable were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (mainly in Euro). We have not entered into derivative instruments to hedge the foreign currency translation of assets or liabilities or foreign currency transactions.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not Applicable.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

15A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of December 31, 2022. Disclosure controls and procedures are defined under SEC rules as controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within required time periods. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Based on our evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2022.

15B. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and for the assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP").

A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In making its assessment of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, used the criteria set forth in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Management concluded that, as of December 31, 2022, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

15C. Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A., which has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022, has also audited the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as stated in their audit report which is incorporated into Item 18 of this Form 20-F from page F-4 hereof.

15D. Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F, we have made no changes to our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Audit Committee consists of three independent directors, Myles R. Itkin, who is the chairman of the committee, Petros Christodoulou and William Repko. Our board of directors has determined that Myles R. Itkin, whose biographical details are included in “Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees,” qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined under current SEC regulations. Mr. Itkin is independent in accordance with the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and SEC rules.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for officers and employees of our company and a Code of Conduct and Ethics for Corporate Officers and Directors, copies of which are posted on our website, and may be viewed at <http://www.danaos.com>. We will also provide a paper copy of these documents free of charge upon written request by our stockholders. Stockholders may direct their requests to the attention of Mr. Evangelos Chatzis, Danaos Corporation, c/o Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd., 14 Akti Kondyli, 185 45 Piraeus, Greece. No waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics or the Code of Conduct and Ethics have been granted to any person during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A. (“Deloitte”), an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our annual financial statements acting as our independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A. (“PwC”), an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited our annual financial statements acting as our independent auditor for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The chart below sets forth the total amount billed and accrued for the Deloitte’s services performed from May 17, 2022, the date of the Deloitte’s appointment, and onwards for 2022 and breaks down these amounts by the category of service.

	2022 (in thousands of dollars)
Audit fees	\$ 332.5
Audit-related fees	—
Total fees	\$ 332.5

The chart below sets forth the total amount billed and accrued for the PwC services performed in 2021 and breaks down these amounts by the category of service.

	2021 (in thousands of dollars)
Audit fees	\$ 497.1
Audit-related fees	—
Total fees	\$ 497.1

Audit Fees

Audit fees paid were compensation for professional services rendered for the audits of our consolidated financial statements and in connection with the review of the registration statements and related consents required for SEC or other regulatory filings.

Audit-related Fees; Tax Fees; All Other Fees

No audit-related, tax or other services were provided for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee charter sets forth our policy regarding retention of the independent auditors, requiring the audit committee to review and approve in advance the retention of the independent auditors for the performance of all audit and lawfully permitted non-audit services and the fees related thereto. The chairman of the audit committee or in the absence of the chairman, any member of the audit committee designated by the chairman, has authority to approve in advance any lawfully permitted non-audit services and fees. The audit committee is authorized to establish other policies and procedures for the pre-approval of such services and fees. Where non-audit services and fees are approved under delegated authority, the action must be reported to the full audit committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not Applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

On June 14, 2022, we publicly announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to \$100,000,000 of shares of our common stock. Shares may be purchased from time to time in open market or privately negotiated transactions, which may include derivative transactions, at times and prices that are considered to be appropriate by the Company and the program may be discontinued at any time.

We have repurchased 466,955 shares of our common stock in the open market for \$28.6 million in the period ended December 31, 2022 in accordance with our share repurchase program. The below table presents information about our stock repurchases through September 22, 2022, since which time we have not repurchased any shares. We have not repurchased any of our equity securities in January or February 2023. All purchases have been made on the open market within the safe harbor provisions of Regulation 10b-18 under the Exchange Act.

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share (in US\$)	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced program	Maximum approximate Dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the program (in US\$ million)
June 23 to June 30, 2022	177,900	\$ 63.00	177,900	\$ 88.8
July 1 to July 18, 2022	231,300	\$ 60.21	409,200	\$ 74.9
September 21 to September 22, 2022	57,755	\$ 59.18	466,955	\$ 71.4
Total	466,955	\$ 61.15	466,955	\$ 71.4

Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant

Previous independent registered public accounting firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A. (“PwC”), the Company’s prior independent registered public accounting firm, was dismissed by the Audit Committee on May 11, 2022. The decision to change auditor was not as a result of any disagreement between the Company and PwC on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedures.

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The reports of PwC on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2021 have contained no adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principle.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the subsequent period through May 11, 2022, there have been no disagreements with PwC on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to the satisfaction of PwC, would have caused PwC to make reference thereto in its reports on our financial statements for such years. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the subsequent period through May 11, 2022 there were no reportable events as the term is described in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of Form 20-F.

We have requested that PwC furnish a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether or not PwC agrees with the statements above related to their firm. A copy of such letter is filed as Exhibit 15.3 to this report.

New independent registered public accounting firm

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the subsequent period through the engagement of Deloitte as of May 17, 2022, neither we, nor anyone acting on our behalf, consulted with Deloitte regarding (a) the application of accounting principles to a specific completed or proposed transaction, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our consolidated financial statements, and either a written report or oral advice was provided to the Company by Deloitte that Deloitte concluded was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching a decision as to any accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue, or (b) any matter that was the subject of a disagreement, as that term is defined in Item 16F(a)(1)(iv) of Form 20-F (and the related instructions thereto) or a reportable event as set forth in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of Form 20-F.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

Statement of Significant Differences between our Corporate Governance Practices and the New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Standards for U.S. Domestic Issuers

Pursuant to certain exceptions for foreign private issuers, we are not required to comply with certain of the corporate governance practices followed by domestic U.S. companies under the New York Stock Exchange listing standards. However, pursuant to Section 303.A.11 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual and the requirements of Form 20-F, we are required to state any significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the practices required by the New York Stock Exchange. We believe that our established practices in the area of corporate governance are in line with the spirit of the New York Stock Exchange standards and provide adequate protection to our stockholders. The significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the New York Stock Exchange standards applicable to listed U.S. companies are set forth below.

The New York Stock Exchange requires that a listed U.S. company have a nominating/corporate governance committee and a compensation committee, each composed of independent directors. As permitted under Marshall Islands law and our bylaws, a non-independent director, who is a member of our management who also serves on our board of directors, serves on the nominating and corporate governance committee of our board of directors and until September 2018 served on the compensation committee of our board of directors.

As a foreign private issuer we are permitted to follow the corporate governance rules of our home country in lieu of complying with NYSE shareholder approval requirements applicable to certain share issuances and the adoption or amendment of equity compensation plans, specifically NYSE Rules 303A.08, 312.03(a), 312.03(b) and 312.03(c). We may elect to comply with the provisions of the Marshall Islands Business Corporations Act which provide that the Board of Directors approve share issuances, without the need for stockholder approval, in lieu of the NYSE rules, as we did in respect of our \$200.0 million equity transaction on August 12, 2010 and the issuance of shares in our comprehensive debt refinancing consummated on August 10, 2018. In July 2019, our Board of Directors approved our amended and restated 2016 equity compensation plan in accordance with Marshall Islands law.

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not Applicable.

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Item 16I. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not Applicable.

PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

Not Applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements

Reference is made to pages F-1 through F-40 included herein by reference.

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Item 19. Exhibits

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.1	<u>Restated Articles of Incorporation of Danaos Corporation, as amended by Articles of Amendment dated August 10, 2018 and Articles of Amendment dated May 1, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2019 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020)</u>
1.2	<u>Amended and Restated Bylaws of Danaos Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 6-K filed with the SEC on September 23, 2009)</u>
2.1	<u>Description of Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed with the SEC on March 3, 2022)</u>
2.2	<u>Indenture, dated as of February 11, 2021, between Danaos Corporation and Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as trustee, paying agent, registrar and transfer agent, including form of Danaos Corporation 8.500% Senior Notes due 2028 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 6-K filed with the SEC on February 17, 2021)</u>
4.1	<u>Amended and Restated Management Agreement with Danaos Shipping Co. Ltd., dated April 1, 2021, between Danaos Corporation and Danaos Shipping Company Limited (incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 6-K filed with the SEC on April 13, 2021)</u>
4.2	<u>Amended and Restated Restrictive Covenant Agreement, dated April 1, 2021, among Danaos Corporation, Dr. John Coustas and Danaos Investment Limited as the Trustee of the 883 Trust (incorporated by reference to the Company's Report on Form 6-K filed with the SEC on April 13, 2021)</u>
4.3	<u>Amended and Restated Danaos Corporation 2006 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Form 6-K filed on August 6, 2019).</u>
4.4	<u>Directors' Share Payment Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the SEC on July 13, 2009)</u>
4.5	<u>2006 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (Reg. No. 333-137459) filed with the SEC September 19, 2006) and Amendment No. 1 to 2006 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016 filed with the SEC on March 6, 2017)</u>
4.6	<u>Facility Agreement for \$382.5 million Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility, dated December 1, 2022, between Danaos Corporation, as a borrower, certain of its subsidiaries as guarantors, and Citibank N.A. as lender</u>
8	<u>Subsidiaries</u>
11.1	<u>Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 and filed with the SEC on March 5, 2019)</u>
11.2	<u>Code of Conduct and Ethics for Corporate Officers and Directors (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 and filed with the SEC on March 5, 2019)</u>
12.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a- 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended</u>
12.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a- 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended</u>

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
13.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a- 14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as added by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
13.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a- 14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as added by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
15.1	<u>Consent of Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A., Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>
15.2	<u>Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A., Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>
15.3	<u>Letter from PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A. regarding Item 16F.</u>
101	Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following Interactive Data Files, formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL):
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

DANAOS CORPORATION

/s/ EVANGELOS CHATZIS

Name: Evangelos Chatzis

Title: *Chief Financial Officer*

Date: March 9, 2023

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Danaos Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Danaos Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022, the related consolidated statement of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows, for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 9, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Impairment of long-lived assets – Future Charter Rates – Refer to Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements.

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company’s evaluation of vessels held for use by the Company for impairment involves an initial assessment of each vessel to determine whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the vessel assets may not be recoverable. Total carrying value of vessels as of December 31, 2022, was \$2.7 billion.

When the initial assessment suggests impairment indicators, the Company compares undiscounted projected net operating cash flows to the carrying value of the related vessel to determine if the vessel is required to be impaired. When the Company’s estimate of undiscounted projected net operating cash flows, excluding interest charges, expected to be generated by the use and eventual disposition of the vessel is less than its carrying amount, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference between the vessel’s carrying value and fair market value.

The Company makes significant assumptions and judgments to determine the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows expected to be generated over the remaining useful life of the vessel asset, including estimates and assumptions related to the future charter rates. Future charter rates are the most significant and subjective assumption that the Company uses for its impairment analysis. For periods of time where the vessels are not fixed under time charter contracts, the Company estimates the future daily time charter equivalent rate for the vessels’ unfixed days based on the most recent 5 to 15 years historical average time charter rates of similar size vessels, as such averages take into account the volatility and cyclical nature of the market.

We identified future charter rates used in the future undiscounted net operating cash flows as a critical audit matter because of the complex judgements made by management to estimate them and the significant impact they have on undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated over the remaining useful life of the vessel.

This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management’s future charter rates.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the future charter rates utilized in the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over management’s review of the impairment analysis, including the future charter rates used within the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of the Company’s estimate of future charter rates through the performance of the following procedures:
 1. Evaluating the Company’s methodology for estimating the future charter rates by using our industry experience.
 2. Comparing the future charter rates utilized in the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows to 1) the Company’s historical rates 2) historical rate information by vessel class published by third parties and 3) other external market sources, including reports on prospective market outlook.
 3. Considering the consistency of the assumptions used in the future charter rates with evidence obtained in other areas of the audit. This included 1) internal communications by management to the board of directors, and 2) external communications by management to analysts and investors.
 4. Evaluating management’s ability to accurately forecast by comparing actual results to management’s historical forecasts.

/s/ Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.
Athens, Greece
March 9, 2023

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2022.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Danaos Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Danaos Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, of the Company and our report dated March 9, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying “Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting”. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte Certified Public Accountants S.A.
Athens, Greece
March 9, 2023

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the board of directors and the stockholders of Danaos Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of Danaos Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.
Athens, Greece
March 3, 2022

We served as the Company’s auditor from 2000 to 2022.

DANAOS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share amounts)

	Notes	As of	
		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	\$ 267,668	\$ 129,410
Restricted cash	4	—	346
Accounts receivable, net		5,635	7,118
Inventories		16,099	12,579
Prepaid expenses		1,312	2,032
Due from related parties	11	34,002	21,875
Other current assets	7	47,805	459,132
Total current assets		372,521	632,492
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,182,402 (2021: \$1,055,792)	5	2,721,494	2,861,651
Right-of-use assets, net of accumulated amortization of nil (2021: \$3,085)	3	—	79,442
Advances for vessels under construction	5	190,736	—
Deferred charges, net	6	25,554	11,801
Other non-current assets	7	89,923	41,739
Total non-current assets		3,027,707	2,994,633
Total assets		\$ 3,400,228	\$ 3,627,125
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable		\$ 24,505	\$ 18,925
Accrued liabilities	8	21,362	20,846
Current portion of long-term debt, net	10	27,500	95,750
Current portion of long-term leaseback obligation, net	5	27,469	85,815
Accumulated accrued interest, current portion	10	—	6,146
Unearned revenue	3,5,7	111,149	83,180
Other current liabilities		16,422	8,645
Total current liabilities		228,407	319,307
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt, net	10	402,440	1,017,916
Long-term leaseback obligation, net of current portion	5	44,542	136,513
Accumulated accrued interest, net of current portion	10	—	24,155
Unearned revenue, net of current portion	3,5,7	111,564	37,977
Other long-term liabilities		52,861	3,234
Total long-term liabilities		611,407	1,219,795
Total liabilities		839,814	1,539,102
Commitments and Contingencies	16	—	—
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Preferred stock (par value \$0.01, 100,000,000 preferred shares authorized and not issued as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021)	18	—	—
Common stock (par value \$0.01, 750,000,000 common shares authorized as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. 25,155,928 and 25,056,009 shares issued; and 20,349,702 and 20,716,738 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively)	18	203	207
Additional paid-in capital		748,109	770,676
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	7,13,19	(74,209)	(71,455)
Retained earnings		1,886,311	1,388,595
Total stockholders' equity		2,560,414	2,088,023
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		\$ 3,400,228	\$ 3,627,125

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

DANAOS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
OPERATING REVENUES	14, 15	\$ 993,344	\$ 689,505	\$ 461,594
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Voyage expenses	11	(35,145)	(24,325)	(14,264)
Vessel operating expenses	11	(158,972)	(135,872)	(110,946)
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets	5	(134,271)	(116,917)	(101,531)
Amortization of deferred drydocking and special survey costs	6	(12,170)	(10,181)	(11,032)
General and administrative expenses	11	(36,575)	(43,951)	(24,341)
Gain on sale of vessels	5	37,225	—	—
Income from Operations		653,436	358,259	199,480
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):				
Interest income		4,591	12,230	6,638
Interest expense		(62,141)	(68,991)	(53,502)
Gain/(loss) on investments	7	(176,386)	543,653	—
Dividend income	7	165,399	34,341	—
Gain on debt extinguishment, net	10	4,351	111,616	—
Equity income on investments	3	—	68,028	6,308
Other finance expenses		(1,590)	(1,326)	(2,335)
Other income/(expense), net	16,19	(6,578)	4,543	593
Loss on derivatives	13	(3,622)	(3,622)	(3,632)
Total Other Income/(Expenses), net		(75,976)	700,472	(45,930)
Income before income taxes		577,460	1,058,731	153,550
Income taxes	7	(18,250)	(5,890)	—
Net Income		\$ 559,210	\$ 1,052,841	\$ 153,550
EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic earnings per share of common stock		\$ 27.30	\$ 51.75	\$ 6.51
Diluted earnings per share of common stock		\$ 27.28	\$ 51.15	\$ 6.45
Basic weighted average number of common shares	20	20,481,894	20,345,394	23,588,994
Diluted weighted average number of common shares	20	20,501,021	20,583,796	23,805,251

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

DANAOS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
Net Income		\$ 559,210	\$ 1,052,841	\$ 153,550
Other comprehensive income/(loss):				
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities	7	—	20,803	26,633
Reclassification to interest income	7	—	(9,211)	—
Prior service cost of defined benefit plan	19	(14,184)	—	—
Reclassification of prior service cost of defined benefit plan	19	7,808	—	—
Amortization of deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges	13	3,622	3,622	3,632
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		(2,754)	15,214	30,265
Comprehensive Income		\$ 556,456	\$ 1,068,055	\$ 183,815

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

DANAOS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except number of shares in thousands and per share amounts in United States dollars)

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings	Total
	Number of shares	Par value				
As of January 1, 2020	24,789	\$ 248	\$ 785,274	\$ (116,934)	\$ 213,102	\$ 881,690
Net income	—	—	—	—	153,550	153,550
Repurchase of common stock	(4,339)	(44)	(31,083)	—	—	(31,127)
Stock compensation	(1)	—	1,199	—	—	1,199
Net movement in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	30,265	—	30,265
As of December 31, 2020	20,449	\$ 204	\$ 755,390	\$ (86,669)	\$ 366,652	\$ 1,035,577
Net income	—	—	—	—	1,052,841	1,052,841
Dividends (\$1.50 per share)	—	—	—	—	(30,898)	(30,898)
Stock compensation	268	3	15,275	—	—	15,278
Issuance of common stock	—	—	11	—	—	11
Net movement in other comprehensive income	—	—	—	15,214	—	15,214
As of December 31, 2021	20,717	\$ 207	\$ 770,676	\$ (71,455)	\$ 1,388,595	\$ 2,088,023
Net income	—	—	—	—	559,210	559,210
Dividends (\$3.00 per share)	—	—	—	—	(61,494)	(61,494)
Repurchase of common stock	(467)	(5)	(28,548)	—	—	(28,553)
Stock compensation	100	1	5,971	—	—	5,972
Issuance of common stock	—	—	10	—	—	10
Net movement in other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(2,754)	—	(2,754)
As of December 31, 2022	20,350	\$ 203	\$ 748,109	\$ (74,209)	\$ 1,886,311	\$ 2,560,414

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

DANAOS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 559,210	\$ 1,052,841	\$ 153,550
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>			
Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets	134,271	116,917	101,531
Amortization of deferred drydocking and special survey costs	12,170	10,181	11,032
Amortization of assumed time charters	(56,699)	(27,614)	—
Amortization of finance costs	8,564	11,599	11,657
Exit fee accrued on debt	—	149	521
Debt discount amortization	2,956	4,314	5,690
Prior service cost and periodic cost	7,846	—	—
Loss/(gain) on investments	176,386	(543,653)	—
Equity income on investments	—	(68,028)	(6,308)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(4,351)	(111,616)	—
Gain on sale of vessels	(37,225)	—	—
PIK interest	—	726	2,911
Payments for drydocking and special survey costs deferred	(29,939)	(4,643)	(16,916)
Stock based compensation	5,972	15,278	1,199
Amortization of deferred realized losses on interest rate swaps	3,622	3,622	3,632
(Increase)/Decrease in:			
Accounts receivable	1,483	786	(411)
Inventories	(3,520)	(2,068)	(1,125)
Prepaid expenses	720	(1,096)	603
Due from related parties	(12,127)	(588)	86
Other assets, current and non-current	(52,347)	(41,270)	3,635
Increase/(Decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	5,580	4,518	(181)
Accrued liabilities	280	8,787	2,433
Unearned revenue, current and long-term	158,255	(832)	(7,438)
Other liabilities, current and long-term	53,634	(199)	(422)
Net cash provided by operating activities	934,741	428,111	265,679
Cash flows from investing activities			
Vessels additions and advances for vessels under construction	(199,135)	(355,720)	(170,661)
Proceeds and advances received from sale of vessels	129,069	—	—
Investments	246,638	196,350	(75)
Acquired cash and cash equivalents	—	16,222	—
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	176,572	(143,148)	(170,736)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term debt, net	182,726	1,105,311	69,850
Payments of long-term debt	(892,928)	(1,343,725)	(146,747)
Proceeds from sale-leaseback of vessels	—	135,000	139,080
Payments of leaseback obligation	(153,546)	(53,799)	(153,904)
Dividends paid	(61,483)	(30,887)	—
Payments of accumulated accrued interest	(3,373)	(10,361)	(25,639)
Finance costs	(16,244)	(22,409)	(19,963)
Repurchase of common stock	(28,553)	—	(31,127)
Net cash used in financing activities	(973,401)	(220,870)	(168,450)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	137,912	64,093	(73,507)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	129,756	65,663	139,170
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	\$ 267,668	\$ 129,756	\$ 65,663
Supplemental cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 53,954	\$ 42,836	\$ 35,215

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation and General Information

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The reporting and functional currency of Danaos Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) is the United States Dollar.

Danaos Corporation, formerly Danaos Holdings Limited, was formed on December 7, 1998 under the laws of Liberia and is presently the sole owner of all outstanding shares of the companies listed below. Danaos Holdings Limited was redomiciled in the Marshall Islands on October 7, 2005. In connection with the redomiciliation, the Company changed its name to Danaos Corporation. On October 14, 2005, the Company filed and the Marshall Islands accepted Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. The authorized capital stock of Danaos Corporation is 750,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.01. Refer to Note 18, “Stockholders’ Equity”.

The Company’s vessels operate worldwide, carrying containers for many established charterers.

The Company’s principal business is the acquisition and operation of vessels. Danaos conducts its operations through the vessel owning companies whose principal activity is the ownership and operation of containerships (refer to Note 2, “Significant Accounting Policies”) that are under the exclusive management of a related party of the Company (refer to Note 11, “Related Party Transactions”).

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared to reflect the consolidation of the companies listed below. The historical balance sheets and results of operations of the companies listed below have been reflected in the consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, cash flows and stockholders’ equity at and for each period since their respective incorporation or acquisition dates.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Company’s Business

The spread of the COVID-19 virus, which has been declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, in 2020 has caused substantial disruptions in the global economy and the shipping industry, as well as significant volatility in the financial markets, the severity and duration of which remains uncertain.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to unfold and may continue to have negative effect on the Company’s business, financial performance and the results of its operations, including due to decreased demand for global seaborne container trade and containership charter rates, mainly experienced in the first half of 2020. The extent of the impact will depend largely on future developments. As a result, many of the Company’s estimates and assumptions required increased judgment and carry a higher degree of variability and volatility. As events continue to evolve and additional information becomes available, the Company’s estimates may change in future periods.

Impact of the war in Ukraine on the Company’s Business

The current conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and related sanctions imposed by the U.S., EU and others, adversely affect the crewing operations of the Company’s Manager, which has crewing offices in St. Petersburg, Odessa and Marioupol (damaged by the war), and trade patterns involving ports in the Black Sea or Russia, and as well as impacting world energy supply and creating uncertainties in the global economy, which in turn impact containership demand. The extent of the impact will depend largely on future developments.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Basis of Presentation and General Information (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022, Danaos consolidated the vessel owning companies (the “Danaos Subsidiaries”) listed below. All vessels are container vessels:

Company	Date of Incorporation	Vessel Name	Year Built	TEU(1)
Megacarrier (No. 1) Corp.	September 10, 2007	Hyundai Honour	2012	13,100
Megacarrier (No. 2) Corp.	September 10, 2007	Hyundai Respect	2012	13,100
Megacarrier (No. 3) Corp.	September 10, 2007	Hyundai Smart	2012	13,100
Megacarrier (No. 4) Corp.	September 10, 2007	Hyundai Speed	2012	13,100
Megacarrier (No. 5) Corp.	September 10, 2007	Hyundai Ambition	2012	13,100
CellContainer (No. 6) Corp.	October 31, 2007	Express Berlin	2011	10,100
CellContainer (No. 7) Corp.	October 31, 2007	Express Rome	2011	10,100
CellContainer (No. 8) Corp.	October 31, 2007	Express Athens	2011	10,100
Karlita Shipping Co. Ltd.	February 27, 2003	Pusan C	2006	9,580
Ramona Marine Co. Ltd.	February 27, 2003	Le Havre	2006	9,580
Oceancarrier (No. 2) Corp.	October 15, 2020	Bremen	2009	9,012
Oceancarrier (No. 3) Corp.	October 15, 2020	C Hamburg	2009	9,012
Blackwell Seaways Inc.	January 9, 2020	Niledutch Lion	2008	8,626
Oceancarrier (No. 1) Corp.	February 19, 2020	Kota Manzanillo (ex Charleston)	2005	8,533
Springer Shipping Co.	April 29, 2019	Belita	2006	8,533
Teucarrier (No. 5) Corp.	September 17, 2007	CMA CGM Melisande	2012	8,530
Teucarrier (No. 1) Corp.	January 31, 2007	CMA CGM Attila	2011	8,530
Teucarrier (No. 2) Corp.	January 31, 2007	CMA CGM Tancredi	2011	8,530
Teucarrier (No. 3) Corp.	January 31, 2007	CMA CGM Bianca	2011	8,530
Teucarrier (No. 4) Corp.	January 31, 2007	CMA CGM Samson	2011	8,530
Oceanew Shipping Ltd.	January 14, 2002	Europe	2004	8,468
Oceanprize Navigation Ltd.	January 21, 2003	America	2004	8,468
Rewarding International Shipping Inc.	October 1, 2019	Kota Santos (ex Phoebe)	2005	8,463
Boxcarrier (No. 2) Corp.	June 27, 2006	CMA CGM Musset	2010	6,500
Boxcarrier (No. 3) Corp.	June 27, 2006	CMA CGM Nerval	2010	6,500
Boxcarrier (No. 4) Corp.	June 27, 2006	CMA CGM Rabelais	2010	6,500
Boxcarrier (No. 5) Corp.	June 27, 2006	CMA CGM Racine	2010	6,500
Boxcarrier (No. 1) Corp.	June 27, 2006	CMA CGM Moliere	2009	6,500
Expresscarrier (No. 1) Corp.	March 5, 2007	YM Mandate	2010	6,500
Expresscarrier (No. 2) Corp.	March 5, 2007	YM Maturity	2010	6,500
Kingsland International Shipping Limited	June 26, 2015	Catherine C (2)	2001	6,422
Leo Shipping and Trading S.A.	October 29, 2015	Leo C (2)	2002	6,422
Actaea Company Limited	October 14, 2014	Zim Savannah	2002	6,402
Asteria Shipping Company Limited	October 14, 2014	Dimitra C	2002	6,402
Averto Shipping S.A.	June 12, 2015	Suez Canal	2002	5,610
Sinoi Marine Ltd.	June 12, 2015	Kota Lima	2002	5,544
Oceancarrier (No. 4) Corp.	July 6, 2021	Wide Alpha	2014	5,466
Oceancarrier (No. 5) Corp.	July 6, 2021	Stephanie C (ex Wide Bravo)	2014	5,466
Oceancarrier (No. 6) Corp.	July 6, 2021	Maersk Euphrates	2014	5,466
Oceancarrier (No. 7) Corp.	July 6, 2021	Wide Hotel	2015	5,466
Oceancarrier (No. 8) Corp.	July 6, 2021	Wide India	2015	5,466
Oceancarrier (No. 9) Corp.	July 6, 2021	Wide Juliet	2015	5,466
Continent Marine Inc.	March 22, 2006	Zim Monaco	2009	4,253
Medsea Marine Inc.	May 8, 2006	Dalian	2009	4,253
Blacksea Marine Inc.	May 8, 2006	Zim Luanda	2009	4,253
Bayview Shipping Inc.	March 22, 2006	Rio Grande	2008	4,253
Channellview Marine Inc.	March 22, 2006	Zim Sao Paolo	2008	4,253
Balticsea Marine Inc.	March 22, 2006	Zim Kingston	2008	4,253
Seacarriers Services Inc.	June 28, 2005	Seattle C	2007	4,253
Seacarriers Lines Inc.	June 28, 2005	Vancouver	2007	4,253
Containers Services Inc.	May 30, 2002	Tongala	2004	4,253
Containers Lines Inc.	May 30, 2002	Derby D	2004	4,253
Boulevard Shiptrade S.A.	September 12, 2013	Dimitris C	2001	3,430
CellContainer (No. 4) Corp.	March 23, 2007	Express Spain	2011	3,400
CellContainer (No. 5) Corp.	March 23, 2007	Express Black Sea	2011	3,400
CellContainer (No. 1) Corp.	March 23, 2007	Express Argentina	2010	3,400
CellContainer (No. 2) Corp.	March 23, 2007	Express Brazil	2010	3,400
CellContainer (No. 3) Corp.	March 23, 2007	Express France	2010	3,400
Wellington Marine Inc.	January 27, 2005	Singapore	2004	3,314
Auckland Marine Inc.	January 27, 2005	Colombo	2004	3,314
Vilos Navigation Company Ltd.	May 30, 2013	Zebra	2001	2,602
Sarond Shipping Inc.	January 18, 2013	Artotina	2001	2,524
Trindade Maritime Company	April 10, 2013	Amalia C (3)	1998	2,452
Speedcarrier (No. 7) Corp.	December 6, 2007	Highway	1998	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 6) Corp.	December 6, 2007	Progress C	1998	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 8) Corp.	December 6, 2007	Bridge	1998	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 1) Corp.	June 28, 2007	Phoenix D (ex Vladivostok)	1997	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 2) Corp.	June 28, 2007	Advance	1997	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 3) Corp.	June 28, 2007	Stride	1997	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 5) Corp.	June 28, 2007	Future	1997	2,200
Speedcarrier (No. 4) Corp.	June 28, 2007	Sprinter	1997	2,200
Vessels under construction				
Boxsail (No. 1) Corp.	March 4, 2022	Hull No. C7100-7	2024	7,100
Boxsail (No. 2) Corp.	March 4, 2022	Hull No. C7100-8	2024	7,100
Teushipper (No. 1) Corp.	March 14, 2022	Hull No. HN4009	2024	8,000
Teushipper (No. 2) Corp.	March 14, 2022	Hull No. HN4010	2024	8,000
Teushipper (No. 3) Corp.	March 14, 2022	Hull No. HN4011	2024	8,000
Teushipper (No. 4) Corp.	March 14, 2022	Hull No. HN4012	2024	8,000

- (1) Twenty-foot equivalent unit, the international standard measure for containers and containership capacity.
(2) The Company completed the sale of the *Catherine C* and the *Leo C* in November 2022.
(3) The Company held the *Amalia C* for sale as of December 31, 2022 and completed the sale in January 2023.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation: The accompanying consolidated financial statements represent the consolidation of the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company.

The Company also consolidates entities that are determined to be variable interest entities, of which the Company is the primary beneficiary, as defined in the accounting guidance, if it determines that it is the primary beneficiary. A variable interest entity is defined as a legal entity where either (a) equity interest holders as a group lack the characteristics of a controlling financial interest, including decision making ability and an interest in the entity’s residual risks and rewards, or (b) the equity holders have not provided sufficient equity investment to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (c) the voting rights of some investors are not proportional to their obligations to absorb the expected losses of the entity, their rights to receive the expected residual returns of the entity, or both and substantially all of the entity’s activities either involve or are conducted on behalf of an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights. Inter-company transaction balances and unrealized gains/(losses) on transactions between the companies are eliminated.

Investments in affiliates: The Company’s investments in affiliates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, investments are stated at initial cost and are adjusted for subsequent additional investments and the Company’s proportionate share of earnings or losses and distributions. The Company evaluates its investments in affiliates for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such investments may have experienced other than temporary decline in value below their carrying value. If the estimated fair value is less than the carrying value and is considered an other than temporary decline, the carrying value is written down to its estimated fair value and the resulting impairment is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. On an on-going basis, management evaluates the estimates and judgments, including those related to the selection of useful lives for tangible assets, expected future cash flows from long-lived assets to support impairment tests, provisions necessary for accounts receivables, provisions for legal disputes, contingencies and defined benefit obligation. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions and/or conditions.

Reclassifications in Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss): The Company had the following reclassifications out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively (in thousands):

	Location of Reclassification into Income	Year ended December 31,		
		2022	2021	2020
Amortization of deferred realized losses on cash flow hedges	Loss on derivatives	\$ 3,622	\$ 3,622	\$ 3,632
Reclassification of prior service cost of defined benefit plan	Other income/(expense), net	7,808	—	—
Reclassification to interest income	Interest income	—	(9,211)	—
Total Reclassifications		\$ 11,430	\$ (5,589)	\$ 3,632

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Foreign Currency Translation: The functional currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar. The Company engages in worldwide commerce with a variety of entities. Although its operations may expose it to certain levels of foreign currency risk, its transactions are predominantly U.S. dollar denominated. Additionally, the Company's wholly-owned vessel subsidiaries transacted a nominal amount of their operations in Euros; however, all of the subsidiaries' primary cash flows are U.S. dollar denominated. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of each transaction. Differences in exchange rates during the period between the date a transaction denominated in a foreign currency is consummated and the date on which it is either settled or translated, are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The foreign currency exchange gains/(losses) recognized in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were \$0.2 million loss, \$0.2 million loss and \$0.4 million loss, respectively, and are presented under "Vessel operating expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents consist of interest bearing call deposits, where the Company has instant access to its funds and withdrawals and deposits can be made at any time, as well as time deposits with original maturities of three months or less which are not restricted for use or withdrawal. Cash and cash equivalents of \$267.7 million as of December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021: \$129.4 million) comprised cash balances and short-term deposits.

Restricted Cash: Cash restricted accounts include retention accounts and any cash that is legally restricted as to withdrawal or usage. The Company was required to maintain cash on a retention account as collateral for the then upcoming scheduled debt repayments related to the now repaid Eurobank \$30 mil. Facility. On the rollover settlement date, both principal and interest were paid from the retention account. Refer to Note 4, "Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash".

Accounts Receivable, Net: The amount shown as Accounts Receivable, net, at each balance sheet date includes estimated recoveries from charterers for hire from operating leases accounted for in accordance with Topic 842 and demurrage billings, net of a provision for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable are short term in duration as payments are expected to be received within one year. At each balance sheet date, all potentially uncollectible accounts are assessed individually for purposes of determining the appropriate provision for doubtful accounts based on the Company's history of write-offs, level of past due accounts based on the contractual term of the receivables and its relationships with and economic status of its customers. Bad debts are written off in the period in which they are identified.

Insurance Claims: Insurance claims represent the claimable expenses, net of deductibles, which are expected to be recovered from insurance companies. Any costs to complete the claims are included in accrued liabilities. The Company accounts for the cost of possible additional call amounts under its insurance arrangements in accordance with the accounting guidance for contingencies based on the Company's historical experience and the shipping industry practices. Insurance claims are included in the consolidated balance sheet line item "Other current assets".

Prepaid Expenses and Inventories: Prepaid expenses consist mainly of insurance expenses, and inventories consist of bunkers, lubricants and provisions remaining on board the vessels at each period end, which are valued at cost as determined using the first-in, first-out method. Costs of spare parts are expensed as incurred.

Deferred Financing Costs: Loan arrangement fees incurred for obtaining new loans, for loans that have been accounted for as modified and the fees paid to third parties for loans that have been accounted for as extinguished, where there is a replacement debt and the lender remains the same, are deferred and amortized over the loans' respective repayment periods using the effective interest rate method and are presented in the consolidated balance sheets as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of debt liability or under "Other non-current assets" if no related debt liability is drawn down at a period-end. Unamortized deferred financing costs for extinguished facilities are written-off. Loan arrangement fees related to the facilities accounted for under troubled debt restructuring with future undiscounted cash flows greater than the net carrying value of the original debt are capitalized and amortized over the loan respective repayment period using the effective interest rate method. Additionally, amortization of deferred finance costs is included in interest expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fixed Assets: Fixed assets consist of vessels. Vessels are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The cost of vessels consists of the contract purchase price and any material expenses incurred upon acquisition (improvements and delivery expenses). Subsequent expenditures for conversions and major improvements are also capitalized when they appreciably extend the life, increase the earning capacity or improve the efficiency or safety of the vessels. Otherwise, these expenditures are charged to expense as incurred. Interest costs while under construction are included in vessels' cost.

The Company acquired six vessels in the secondhand market and five vessels from Gemini Shipholdings Corporation ("Gemini") in 2021 and five vessels in the secondhand market in 2020, all of which were considered to be acquisitions of assets. Following adoption of ASU 2017-01 "Business Combinations (Topic 805)" on January 1, 2018, the Company evaluates if any vessel acquisition in secondhand market constitutes a business or not. When substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. The following assets are considered as a single asset for the purposes of the evaluation (i) a tangible asset that is attached to and cannot be physically removed and used separately from another tangible assets (or an intangible asset representing the right to use a tangible asset); (ii) in place lease intangibles, including favorable and unfavorable intangible assets or liabilities, and the related leased assets.

The Company charters in certain vessels under a long-term sale and leaseback arrangement. The proceeds received by the Company from the buyer-lessor were recognized as a financial leaseback obligation as this arrangement did not qualify for a sale of these vessels. The Company has substantive repurchase obligation of these vessels at the end of the leaseback period or earlier, at the Company's option, and retains the control over these vessels. Each leaseback payment is allocated between the liability and interest expense to achieve a constant interest rate on the leaseback obligation outstanding. The interest element of the leaseback payment is charged under "Interest expense" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income over the leaseback period.

Time Charters Assumed on Acquisition of Vessels: The Company recognizes separately identified assets and liabilities arising from the market value of time charters assumed at the date of vessel delivery associated with the acquisition of secondhand vessels. When the present value of the contractual cash flows of the time charter assumed is lower than its current fair value, the difference is recorded as unearned revenue. When the opposite occurs the difference is recognized as accrued charter revenue. Such liabilities or assets are amortized as an increase in revenue and reduction of revenue, respectively, over the period of each time charter assumed. Significant assumptions used in calculation of the fair value of the time charters assumed include daily time charter rate prevailing in the market for a similar size of the vessels available before the acquisition for a similar charter duration (including the estimated time charter expiry date). Other assumptions used are the discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital for the shipping industry close to the acquisition date and the estimated average off-hire rate.

Depreciation: The cost of the Company's vessels is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the vessels' remaining economic useful lives after considering the estimated residual value (refer to Note 5, "Fixed Assets, net & Right-of-use Assets"). Management has estimated the useful life of the Company's vessels to be 30 years from the year built.

Right-of-Use Assets and Finance Lease Obligations: ASC 842 classifies leases from the standpoint of the lessee as finance leases or operating leases. The determination of whether an arrangement contains a finance lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and is based in accordance with the criteria set such as transfer of ownership, purchase options, lease duration and present value of lease payments.

Finance leases are accounted for as the acquisition of a right-of-use asset and the incurrence of a finance lease obligation by the lessee. On the lease commencement date, a lessee is required to measure and record a lease liability equal to the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the rate of implicit in the lease or if the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determined, at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is increased by the interest on the lease liability, determined using effective interest rate that produces a constant periodic discount rate on the remaining balance of the liability, and decreased by the lease payments during the period.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A lessee initially measures the right-of-use asset at cost, which consists of: the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement date, minus any lease incentives received and any initial direct cost incurred by the lessee. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost plus payment for leasehold improvement less any accumulated amortization and impairment charges. Amortization expense is calculated and recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term, after considering the estimated residual value of the vessel. The residual value of the vessel is equal to the product of its lightweight tonnage and estimated scrap rate at \$300 per ton. Amortization of right-of-use assets is included under “Depreciation and amortization of right-of-use assets” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. However, if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee or the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to purchase the underlying assets, the lessee shall amortize the right-of-use of asset to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Management has estimated the useful life of the Company’s vessels to be 30 years from the year built.

Vessels held for sale: Vessels are classified as “Vessels held for sale” when all of the following criteria are met: management has committed to a plan to sell the vessel; the vessel is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of vessels; an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to complete the plan to sell the vessel have been initiated; the sale of the vessel is probable and transfer of the vessel is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year; the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value and actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Vessels classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. These vessels are not depreciated once they meet the criteria to be held for sale.

Advances for Vessels under Construction: Advances for vessels under construction include installment payments, interest costs, financing costs, supervision costs and other pre-delivery costs incurred during the construction period.

Accounting for Special Survey and Drydocking Costs: The Company follows the accounting guidance for planned major maintenance activities. Drydocking and special survey costs, which are reported in the balance sheet within “Deferred charges, net”, include planned major maintenance and overhaul activities for ongoing certification including the inspection, refurbishment and replacement of steel, engine components, electrical, pipes and valves, and other parts of the vessel. The Company follows the deferral method of accounting for special survey and drydocking costs, whereby actual costs incurred are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period until the next scheduled survey and drydocking, which is two and a half years. If a special survey or drydocking is performed prior to the scheduled date, the remaining unamortized balances are immediately written off.

The amortization periods reflect the estimated useful economic life of the deferred charge, which is the period between each special survey and drydocking.

Costs incurred during the drydocking period relating to routine repairs and maintenance are expensed. The unamortized portion of special survey and drydocking costs for vessels sold is included as part of the carrying amount of the vessel in determining the gain/(loss) on sale of the vessel.

Pension and Retirement Benefit Obligations-Crew: The crew on board the companies’ vessels serve in such capacity under short-term contracts (usually up to seven months) and accordingly, the vessel-owning companies are not liable for any pension or post-retirement benefits.

Dividends: Dividends, if any, are recorded in the Company’s financial statements in the period in which they are declared by the Company’s board of directors.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of Long-lived Assets: The accounting standard for impairment of long-lived assets requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles held and used or disposed of by an entity be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company performs step one of the impairment test by comparing the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows for each vessel to its carrying value. In the case of a vessel held and used, if the future net undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the vessel, the Company performs step two of impairment assessment by comparing the vessel’s fair value to its carrying value and an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference between the vessel’s carrying value and fair value.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company concluded that events and circumstances triggered the existence of potential impairment of some of its vessels. These indicators included volatility in the charter market and the vessels’ market values, as well as the potential impact the current marketplace may have on its future operations. As a result, the Company performed step one of the impairment assessment for some of the Company’s vessels by comparing the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows for each vessel to its carrying value. The Company’s strategy is to charter its vessels under multi-year, fixed rate period charters that have the initial terms ranging from less than 1 to 18 years for vessels in its fleet, providing the Company with contracted stable cash flows. The Company used a number of factors and assumptions in its undiscounted projected net operating cash flow analysis including, among others, operating revenues, off-hire revenues, drydocking costs, operating expenses and management fees estimates. Revenue assumptions were based on contracted time charter rates up to the end of life of the current contract of each vessel as well as the estimated time charter equivalent rates for the remaining life of the vessel after the completion of its current contract for non-contracted revenue days. The estimated daily time charter equivalent rate used for the non-contracted revenue days of each vessel is considered a significant assumption. Recognizing that the container transportation industry is cyclical and subject to significant volatility based on factors beyond the Company’s control, management believes that the most recent 5 to 15 years historical average time charter rates represent a reasonable benchmark for the estimated time charter equivalent rates for the non-contracted revenue days, as such averages take into account the volatility and cyclical nature of the market. In addition, the Company used an annual operating expenses escalation factor and estimates of scheduled and unscheduled off-hire revenues based on historical experience. All estimates used and assumptions made were in accordance with the Company’s internal budgets and historical experience of the shipping industry.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company concluded that no events and circumstances triggered the existence of potential impairment of its vessels. As of December 31, 2022, the Company’s assessment concluded that step two of the impairment analysis was not required for any vessel, as the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows of all vessels exceeded the carrying value of the respective vessels. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, no impairment loss was identified.

Business Combinations: The Company allocates the purchase price of acquisitions to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the acquisition price over those estimated fair values is recorded as goodwill. Changes to the acquisition date provisional fair values prior to the end of the measurement period are recorded as adjustments to the associated goodwill. Acquisition related expenses and restructuring costs, if any, are expensed as incurred.

Investments in Debt Securities: Available for sale securities are carried at fair value with net unrealized gain/(loss) included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss), subject to impairment. An unrealized loss exists when the current fair value of an individual security is less than its amortized cost basis. Interest income, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recognized in the interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Upon sale, realized gain/(loss) is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income based on specific identification method. The Company adopted ASU 2016-13 “Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326)” on January 1, 2020. Management evaluates securities for impairment on a quarterly basis. An investment is considered impaired if the fair value of the investment is less than its amortized cost. Consideration is given to: i) if the Company intends to sell the security (that is, it has decided to sell the security); ii) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its entire amortized cost basis; or iii) a credit loss exists. If it is determined that the Company intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities before the recovery of its entire amortized cost basis, the impairment loss, difference between the fair value and amortized cost basis of the securities, will be recorded in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The fair value of debt securities is estimated based on a weighted combination of (1) a yield-to-maturity analysis based on a quoted (non-binding) price from a third party broker, (2) a yield-to-maturity analysis of a similar bond(s) in an active market, (3) the available market data for yield-to-maturity for the corporate bonds, if available and (4) if applicable, redemption information announced by the issuer of the security. The weightings and the yield-to-maturities used in the calculation of fair value of the debt securities are assumptions that require significant management judgment.

When the securities are impaired at the reporting date, and the Company does not meet the guidance for intending to sell or more likely than not being required to sell the securities before the amortized cost basis is recovered, the Company determines whether the impairment is related to credit or non-credit factors. To determine the amount of impairment related to credit, the Company compares the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected on the securities with the amortized cost basis of the securities. If the present value of cash flows expected to be collected is less than the securities' amortized cost basis, the difference is recorded as an allowance for credit losses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Any remaining difference between the securities' fair value and amortized cost basis is considered to be non-credit related impairment and is recorded in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income.

Investments in Equity Securities: Following the adoption of ASU 2016-01 "Recognition and measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" on January 1, 2018, the Company measured the investment in ZIM equity securities at cost, less impairment, adjusted for subsequent observable price changes. ZIM equity securities did not have readily determinable fair value until January 27, 2021 when ZIM completed its initial public offering and listing on the New York Stock Exchange of its ordinary shares. Since then, ZIM equity securities are valued based on the closing price of ZIM ordinary shares on the New York Stock Exchange at each balance sheet date and unrealized gain/(loss) is recognized in each relevant period. Realized gain/(loss) is recognized on sale of the shares as a difference between the net sale proceeds and original cost less impairment. Realized and unrealized gain/(loss) are reflected under "Gain/(loss) on investments" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Dividends received on these shares are reflected under "Dividend income" and taxes withheld on dividend income are reflected under "Income taxes" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Management evaluates the equity security for other than temporary impairment on a quarterly basis. An investment is considered impaired if the fair value of the investment is less than its cost. Consideration is given to significant deterioration in the earnings performance, credit rating, asset quality, or business prospects of the investee, significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the investee, significant adverse change in the general market condition of either the geographic area or the industry in which the investee operates, as well as factors that raise significant concerns about the investee's ability to continue as a going concern, such as negative cash flows from operations, working capital deficiencies, or noncompliance with statutory capital requirements or debt covenants.

Accounting for Revenue and Expenses: The Company derives its revenue from time charters and bareboat charters of its vessels, each of which contains a lease. These charters involve placing the specified vessel at charterers' use for a specified rental period of time in return for the payment of specified daily hire rates. Most of the charters include options for the charterers to extend their terms. Under a time charter, the daily hire rate includes lease component related to the right of use of the vessel and non-lease components primarily related to the operating expenses of the vessel incurred by the Company such as commissions, vessel operating expenses: crew expenses, lubricants, certain insurance expenses, repair and maintenance, spares, stores etc. and vessel management fees. Under a bareboat charter, the daily hire rate includes only lease component related to the right of use of the vessel. The revenue earned based on time charters is not negotiated in separate components. Revenue from the Company's time charters and bareboat charters of vessels is accounted for as operating leases on a straight line basis based on the average fixed rentals over the minimum fixed rental period of the time charter and bareboat charter agreements, as service is performed. Charter hire received in advance is recorded under "Unearned revenue" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets until charter services are rendered.

The Company elected the practical expedient which allows the Company to treat the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for the leases where the timing and pattern of transfer for the nonlease component and the associated lease component to the lessees are the same and the lease component, if accounted for separately, would be classified as an operating lease. The combined component is therefore accounted for as an operating lease under ASC 842, as adopted by the Company on January 1, 2019, as the lease component is the predominant component in 2022, 2021 and 2020.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Voyage Expenses: Voyage expenses are expensed as incurred and include port and canal charges, bunker (fuel) expenses (bunker costs are normally covered by the Company's charterers, except in certain cases such as vessel re-positioning), address commissions and brokerage commissions. Under multi-year time charters and bareboat charters, such as those on which the Company charters its containerhips and under short-term time charters, the charterers bear the voyage expenses other than brokerage and address commissions. As such, voyage expenses represent a relatively small portion of the vessels' overall expenses.

Vessel Operating Expenses: Vessel operating expenses are expensed as incurred and include crew wages and related costs, the cost of insurance, expenses for repairs and maintenance, the cost of spares and consumable stores, tonnage taxes and other miscellaneous expenses. Aggregate expenses increase as the size of the Company's fleet increases. Under multi-year time charters, the Company pays for vessel operating expenses. Under bareboat charters, the Company's charterers bear most vessel operating expenses, including the costs of crewing, insurance, surveys, drydockings, maintenance and repairs.

General and administrative expenses: General and administrative expenses are expensed as incurred and include management fees paid to the vessels' manager (refer to Note 11, "Related Party Transactions"), audit fees, legal fees, board remuneration, service cost, stock based compensation, executive officers compensation, directors & officers insurance and stock exchange fees.

Repairs and Maintenance: All repair and maintenance expenses are charged against income when incurred and are included in vessel operating expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Income taxes: Income taxes comprise of taxes withheld on dividend income earned on the Company's investments.

Troubled Debt Restructuring and Accumulated Accrued Interest: Prior to the finalization of the 2018 Refinancing (refer to Note 10, "Long-Term Debt, Net"), the Company concluded that it was experiencing financial difficulty and that certain of the lenders granted a concession (as part of the Refinancing). The Company was experiencing financial difficulty primarily as a result of the projected cash flows not being sufficient to service the balloon payment due as of December 31, 2018 without restructuring and the Company was not able to obtain funding from sources other than existing creditors at an effective interest rate equal to the current market interest rate for similar debt. As a result, the accounting guidance for troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") was applied at the Closing Date. The TDR accounting guidance required the Company to record the value of the new debt to its restructured undiscounted cash flows over the life of the loan, including cash flows associated with the remaining scheduled interest and principal payments not to exceed the carrying amount of the original debt. In cases in which the recorded value of the debt instrument exceeds the sum of undiscounted future cash flows to be received under the restructured debt instrument, the recorded value is reduced to the sum of undiscounted future cash flows, and a gain is recorded. As a result of the TDR accounting, the interest expense related to the future periods on certain facilities was recognized under the accumulated accrued interest line in the Balance Sheet. Interest payments relating to the future interest recognized in accumulated accrued interest, are recognized as a reduction to the accumulated accrued interest payable when these are paid. As a result, these interest payments are not recorded as interest expense. Following the refinancing of the related loan facilities and to the extent these facilities are extinguished and should no future cash interest payments be required, the accumulated accrued interest related to these loan facilities is recognized under the gain on debt extinguishment in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

When interest rates change, actual cash flows will differ from the cash flows measured on the Refinancing closing date. The accounting treatment for changes in cash flows due to changes in interest rates depends on whether there is an increase or a decrease from the spot interest rate used in the initial TDR accounting (“threshold interest rate”). Fluctuations in the effective interest rate after the Refinancing from changes in the interest rate or other cause are accounted for as changes in estimates in the periods in which these changes occur. Upon an increase in the interest rates from the threshold interest rate used to calculate accumulated accrued interest payable, the Company recognizes additional interest expenses in the period the expense is incurred. The additional interest expense is calculated by multiplying the difference between the current interest rate and the threshold interest rate with the current carrying value of the debt. A gain due to decrease in interest rates (“interest windfall”) will not be recognized until the debt facilities have been settled and there are no future interest payments. In case there are subsequent increases in interest rates above the threshold interest rate after a previous decrease in interest rates, the carrying amount of the accumulated accrued interest will be reduced by the interest payments in excess of the threshold interest rate until the prior interest windfall due to decrease in the interest rates is recaptured on a cumulative basis.

The Paid-in-kind interest (“PIK interest”) related to each period will increase the carrying value of the loan facility and correspondingly decrease the carrying value of the accumulated accrued interest. PIK interest in excess of the amount recognized in the accumulated accrued interest is expensed in the period the expense is incurred.

Going Concern: The management of the Company assesses the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern at each period end. The assessment evaluates whether there are conditions that give rise to substantial doubt to continue as a going concern within one year from the consolidated financial statements issuance date.

If a substantial doubt to continue as a going concern is identified and after considering management’s plans this substantial doubt is alleviated the Company discloses the following: (i) principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management’s plans), (ii) management’s evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the Company’s ability to meet its obligations, (iii) management’s plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

If a substantial doubt to continue as a going concern is identified and after considering management’s plans this substantial doubt is not alleviated the Company discloses the following: (i) a statement indicating that there is substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, (ii) principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, (iii) management’s evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the Company’s ability to meet its obligations, and (iv) management’s plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company updates the going concern disclosure in subsequent periods until the period in which substantial doubt no longer exists disclosing how the relevant conditions or events that raised substantial doubt were resolved.

Segment Reporting: The Company reports financial information and evaluates its operations by total charter revenues. Although revenue can be identified for different types of charters, management does not identify expenses, profitability or other financial information for different charters. As a result, management, including the chief operating decision maker, reviews operating results solely by revenue per day and operating results of the fleet, and thus the Company has determined that it has only one operating and reportable segment.

Derivative Instruments: The Company entered into interest rate swap contracts to create economic hedges for its interest rate risks. The Company recorded these financial instruments at their fair value. When such derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in their fair value are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income. When the derivatives do qualify for hedge accounting, depending upon the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives are either offset against the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments through income, or recognized in other comprehensive income (effective portion) and are reclassified to earnings when the hedged transaction is reflected in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative’s change in fair value is immediately recognized in income.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

At the inception of the transaction, the Company documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and the strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at the hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivative financial instruments that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

On July 1, 2012, the Company elected to prospectively de-designate fair value and cash flow interest rate swaps for which it was following hedge accounting treatment due to the compliance burden associated with this accounting policy. As a result, all changes in the fair value of the Company’s cash flow interest rate swap agreements were recorded in earnings under “Loss on derivatives” from the de-designation date forward.

The Company evaluated whether it is probable that the previously hedged forecasted interest payments are probable to not occur in the originally specified time period. The Company has concluded that the previously hedged forecasted interest payments are probable of occurring. Therefore, unrealized gains or losses in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with the previously designated cash flow interest rate swaps will remain frozen in accumulated other comprehensive loss and recognized in earnings when the interest payments will be recognized. If such interest payments were to be identified as being probable of not occurring, the accumulated other comprehensive loss balance pertaining to these amounts would be reversed through earnings immediately.

The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Earnings Per Share: The Company has presented net earnings per share for all years presented based on the weighted average number of outstanding shares of common stock of Danaos Corporation at the reported periods. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised. Unvested shares of restricted stock are included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share, unless considered antidilutive, based on the weighted average number of shares of restricted stock outstanding during the period.

Treasury Stock: The Company recognizes treasury stock based on the price paid to repurchase its shares, including direct costs to acquire treasury stock. Treasury stock is recorded as a reduction from common stock at its par value and the price paid in excess of par value and direct costs, if any, as a reduction from additional paid-in capital. Treasury stock is excluded from average common shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share.

Equity Compensation Plan: The Company has adopted an equity compensation plan (the “Plan”) in 2006 (as amended on August 2, 2019), which is generally administered by the compensation committee of the Board of Directors. The Plan allows the plan administrator to grant awards of shares of common stock or the right to receive or purchase shares of common stock to employees, directors or other persons or entities providing significant services to the Company or its subsidiaries. The actual terms of an award will be determined by the plan administrator and set forth in written award agreement with the participant. Any options granted under the Plan will be accounted for in accordance with the accounting guidance for share-based compensation arrangements.

The aggregate number of shares of common stock for which awards may be granted under the Plan shall not exceed 1,000,000 shares plus the number of unvested shares granted before August 2, 2019. Awards made under the Plan that have been forfeited, cancelled or have expired, will not be treated as having been granted for purposes of the preceding sentence. Unless otherwise set forth in an award agreement, any awards outstanding under the Plan will vest immediately upon a “change of control”, as defined in the Plan. Refer to Note 17, “Stock Based Compensation”.

Share based compensation represents the cost of shares and share options granted to employees of Danaos Shipping Company Limited (the “Manager”), executive officers and to directors, for their services, and is included under “General and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The shares are measured at their fair value equal to the market value of the Company’s common shares on the grant date. The shares that do not contain any future service vesting conditions are considered vested shares and the total fair value of such shares is expensed on the grant date. The shares that contain a time-based service vesting condition are considered non-vested shares on the grant date and a total fair value of such shares is recognized using the accelerated attribution method, which treats an award with multiple vesting dates as multiple awards and results in a front-loading of the costs of the award. Further, the Company accounts for restricted share award forfeitures upon occurrence.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

As of April 18, 2008, the Company established the Directors Share Payment Plan (“Directors Plan”). The purpose of the Directors Plan is to provide a means of payment of all or a portion of compensation payable to directors of the Company in the form of Company’s Common Stock. Each member of the Board of Directors of the Company may participate in the Directors Plan. Pursuant to the terms of the Directors Plan, Directors may elect to receive in Common Stock all or a portion of their compensation. On the last business day of each quarter, the rights of common stock are credited to each Director’s Share Payment Account. Following December 31st of each year, the Company will deliver to each Director the number of shares represented by the rights credited to their Share Payment Account during the preceding calendar year. Refer to Note 17, “Stock Based Compensation”.

As of April 18, 2008, the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee approved the Company’s ability to provide, from time to time, incentive compensation to the employees of the Manager, in the form of free shares of the Company’s common stock under the Plan. Prior approval is required by the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors. The plan was effective since December 31, 2008. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, employees of the Manager may receive (from time to time) shares of the Company’s common stock as additional compensation for their services offered during the preceding period. The total amount of stock to be granted to employees of the Manager will be at the Company’s Board of Directors’ discretion only and there will be no contractual obligation for any stock to be granted as part of the employees’ compensation package in future periods. Refer to Note 17, “Stock Based Compensation”.

Executive Retirement Plan: The Company established defined benefit retirement plan for its executive officers in December 2022. The actuarial determination of the projected benefit obligation was determined by calculating the present value of the projected benefit at retirement based on service completed at the valuation date, which incorporates management’s best estimate of the discount rate, salary escalation rate and retirement ages of executive officers. The discount rate used to value the defined benefit obligation is derived based on high quality income investments with duration similar to the duration of the obligation. Prior service cost arising from the retrospective recognition of past service was recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. Prior service cost reclassification and other gains or losses are recognized under “Other income/(expenses), net” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The actuarially determined expense for current service is recognized under “General and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The actuarially determined net interest costs on the defined benefit plan obligation is recognized under “Other finance expenses” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. All actuarial remeasurements arising from defined benefit plan are recognized in full in the period in which they arise in the Other Comprehensive Income.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Acquisitions

a. Gemini Shipholdings Corporation

Prior to July 1, 2021 the Company owned 49% of Gemini Shipholdings Corporation’s (“Gemini”) issued and outstanding share capital and accounted for its financial results under the equity method of accounting. On July 1, 2021, the Company exercised its option to acquire the remaining 51% equity interest in Gemini from Virage International Ltd. for \$86.7 million, which was fully paid by November 1, 2021. Substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in adjusted vessels value, and the Company therefore accounted for the acquisition of the five vessels of Gemini as an asset acquisition. The Company’s previously held equity interest in Gemini was remeasured to its fair value on July 1, 2021, the date the controlling interest was acquired and the resulting gain of \$64.1 million was recognized in “Equity income on investments” in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

As of July 1, 2021, the Company fully consolidated the following vessel owning subsidiaries of Gemini:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Vessel Name</u>	<u>Year Built</u>	<u>TEU</u>
Averto Shipping S.A.	Suez Canal	2002	5,610
Sinoi Marine Ltd.	Kota Lima (ex Genoa)	2002	5,544
Kingsland International Shipping Limited	Catherine C	2001	6,422
Leo Shipping and Trading S.A.	Leo C	2002	6,422
Springer Shipping Co.	Belita	2006	8,533

The following table summarized the consideration exchanged and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed on July 1, 2021 (in thousands):

Purchase price:	
Purchase price (51%)	\$ 86,700
Fair value of previously held interest (49%)	83,300
Total purchase price	\$ 170,000
Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired:	
Vessels	154,500
Right-of-use assets	82,500
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	14,388
Current assets	2,534
Assumed time charter liabilities	(36,001)
Long-term debt (including current portion)	(23,125)
Obligations under finance lease	(21,880)
Current liabilities	(2,916)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 170,000

A condensed summary of the income statement of Gemini presented on a 100% basis is as follows for the periods that the entity was accounted for under the equity method of accounting (in thousands):

	<u>Six months ended</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31, 2020</u>
Net operating revenues	\$ 17,984	\$ 31,844
Net income	\$ 8,091	\$ 12,873

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. Acquisitions (Continued)

The aggregate fair value of the assumed time charter liabilities was estimated at \$36.0 million as determined at the acquisition date and is amortized under the straight line method over their estimated remaining charter duration. The weighted average remaining charter duration is 1.4 years at inception. The amortization of these assumed time charters amounted to \$20.3 million and \$15.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period ended December 31, 2021, respectively, and is presented under “Operating revenues” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The aggregate future amortization of the assumed time charters amounting to \$0.4 million is presented under current “Unearned revenue” as of December 31, 2022.

In July 2022, the Company fully repaid the finance lease liability assumed in July 2021, related to the Gemini’s vessels *Suez Canal* and *Kota Lima (ex Genoa)*, and took full ownership of these vessels.

b. Danaos Management Support Pte. Limited

On November 26, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Danaos Management Support Pte. Limited. (“DMS”), a company providing integrated web-enabled maritime software systems based in Singapore, for \$2.1 million in cash payable on or before December 31, 2023, in order to establish the Company’s presence in Asia. The following table summarizes the consideration and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date (in thousands):

Total purchase price	\$ 2,136
Fair value of assets and liabilities acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,834
Current assets	829
Current liabilities	(527)
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 2,136

The pro forma results of the DMS business acquisition are not material to the Company’s Statements of Income.

4. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash consisted of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 267,668	\$ 129,410	\$ 65,663
Restricted cash	—	346	—
Total	\$ 267,668	\$ 129,756	\$ 65,663

The Company was required to maintain cash on a retention account as collateral for the then upcoming scheduled debt payments related to the now repaid Eurobank \$30 mil. Facility, which was recorded in restricted cash under current assets as of December 31, 2021.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction

Fixed assets, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Vessel Costs	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value
As of January 1, 2020	\$ 3,230,303	\$ (840,429)	\$ 2,389,874
Additions	191,594	—	191,594
Depreciation	—	(101,531)	(101,531)
As of December 31, 2020	\$ 3,421,897	\$ (941,960)	\$ 2,479,937
Additions	495,546	—	495,546
Depreciation	—	(113,832)	(113,832)
As of December 31, 2021	\$ 3,917,443	\$ (1,055,792)	\$ 2,861,651
Additions	4,580	—	4,580
Transfers from right-of-use assets and to vessel held for sale	79,179	(5,896)	73,283
Disposals	(97,306)	10,500	(86,806)
Depreciation	—	(131,214)	(131,214)
As of December 31, 2022	\$ 3,903,896	\$ (1,182,402)	\$ 2,721,494

On January 17, 2022, the Company entered into agreements to sell its vessels *Catherine C* and *Leo C* for an aggregate gross consideration of \$130.0 million, resulting in a gain of \$37.2 million in November 2022, when these vessels were delivered to their buyers. This gain is separately presented under “Gain on sale of vessels” in the Consolidated Statement of Income. On December 23, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the vessel *Amalia C* for an aggregate gross consideration of \$5.1 million, which was delivered to its buyers in January 2023. The vessel is presented as held for sale under “Other current assets” and a \$1.0 million advance payment received for sale of the vessel is presented under “Other current liabilities” as of December 31, 2022. All three vessels were sold for opportune prices.

On April 1, 2022, the Company entered into contracts, as amended on April 21, 2022, for the construction of four 8,000 TEU container vessels for an aggregate purchase price of \$372.7 million, out of which \$145.9 million was advanced in 2022 and \$226.8 million is expected to be paid at vessels delivery in 2024. On March 11, 2022, the Company entered into contracts for the construction of two 7,100 TEU container vessels for an aggregate purchase price of \$156.0 million, out of which \$39.0 million was advanced in 2022, \$31.2 million is expected to be paid in 2023 and \$85.8 million in 2024. Additionally, a supervision fee of \$725 thousand per newbuilding vessel will be payable to Danaos Shipping Company Limited. Interest expense amounting to \$5.0 million was capitalized to the vessels under construction in the year ended December 31, 2022 and none in the year ended December 31, 2021.

On July 7, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire six 5,466 TEU sister vessels *Wide Alpha*, *Stephanie C(ex Wide Bravo)*, *Maersk Euphrates*, *Wide India*, *Wide Juliet* and *Wide Hotel* (built in 2014 through 2015) together with their existing charter agreements for an aggregate gross purchase price amounting to \$260.0 million in cash, which was fully paid by September 30, 2021. The vessels were delivered from August 25, 2021 to October 6, 2021. The aggregate fair value of the assumed time charter liabilities was estimated at \$74.1 million and is amortized under the straight line method over their estimated remaining charter duration. The weighted average remaining charter duration was 2.0 years at inception. The amortization of these assumed time charters amounted to \$36.5 million and \$12.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the period ended December 31, 2021, respectively, and is presented under “Operating revenues” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The aggregate future amortization of the assumed time charters as of December 31, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

Amortization for the periods ending:	
December 31, 2023	20,806
Until April 2024	4,534
Total	25,340
Less: Current portion	(20,806)
Total non-current portion	\$ 4,534

The amount of \$20.8 million is presented under current “Unearned revenue” and \$4.5 million under “Unearned revenue, net of current portion” in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction (Continued)

As of December 31, 2022, the Company concluded that events and circumstances triggered the existence of potential impairment for some of the Company's vessels. These indicators included volatility in the charter market and the vessels' market values, as well as the potential impact the current marketplace may have on its future operations. As a result, the Company performed step one of the impairment assessment for some of the Company's vessels by comparing the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows for each of these vessels to its carrying values. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's assessment concluded that step two of the impairment analysis was not required for any vessel, as the undiscounted projected net operating cash flows of all vessels exceeded the carrying value of the respective vessels. As of December 31, 2021, the Company concluded that no events and circumstances triggered the existence of potential impairment of the Company's vessels as none of the vessels had current market value below its carrying value. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment loss was identified.

The residual value (estimated scrap value at the end of the vessels' useful lives) of the fleet was estimated at \$487.3 million and \$504.1 million as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company has calculated the residual value of the vessels taking into consideration the 10 year average and the 5 year average of the scrap. The Company has applied uniformly the scrap value of \$300 per ton for all vessels. The Company believes that \$300 per ton is a reasonable estimate of future scrap prices, taking into consideration the cyclical nature of future demand for scrap steel. Although the Company believes that the assumptions used to determine the scrap rate are reasonable and appropriate, such assumptions are highly subjective, in part, because of the cyclical nature of future demand for scrap steel.

On May 12, 2020, the Company refinanced the existing leaseback obligation related to the vessels *Hyundai Honour* and *Hyundai Respect* with a new sale and leaseback arrangement with Oriental Fleet International Company Limited ("Oriental Fleet") amounting to \$139.1 million with a four years term, at the end of which the Company will reacquire these vessels for an aggregate amount of \$36.0 million or earlier, at the Company's option, for a purchase price set forth in the agreement. This arrangement did not qualify for a sale of the vessels and the net proceeds were recognized as a financial leaseback liability.

On April 12, 2021, the Company entered into a sale and leaseback arrangement with Oriental Fleet for the vessels *CMA CGM Melisande*, *CMA CGM Attila*, *CMA CGM Tancredi*, *CMA CGM Bianca* and *CMA CGM Samson* amounting to gross proceeds of \$135.0 million with a five year term, at the end of which the Company will reacquire these vessels for an aggregate amount of \$31.0 million or earlier, at the Company's option, for a purchase price set forth in the agreement. This new arrangement did not qualify for a sale of the vessels and the net proceeds were recognized as a financial leaseback liability. This leaseback liability was early repaid in full on May 12, 2022.

Under these lease arrangements, the Company is required to be in compliance with the same financial covenants as required by the credit facilities under Note 10 "Long-Term Debt, net".

The carrying value of the two vessels subject to leasing obligations amounted to \$248.2 million as of December 31, 2022. The scheduled leaseback instalments subsequent to December 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

Instalments due by period ended:	
December 31, 2023	\$ 30,915
Until May 2024	46,249
Total leaseback instalments	77,164
Less: Imputed interest	(4,239)
Total leaseback obligation	72,925
Less: Deferred finance costs, net	(914)
Less: Current portion of long-term leaseback obligation	(27,469)
Long-term leaseback obligation, net of current portion	\$ 44,542

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. Deferred Charges, net

Deferred charges, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Drydocking and Special Survey Costs
As of January 1, 2020	\$ 11,455
Additions	16,916
Amortization	(11,032)
As of December 31, 2020	\$ 17,339
Additions	4,643
Amortization	(10,181)
As of December 31, 2021	\$ 11,801
Additions	29,939
Write-off	(4,016)
Amortization	(12,170)
As of December 31, 2022	\$ 25,554

In November 2022, the Company wrote-off \$4.0 million of drydocking deferred charges related to the sale of the vessels *Catherine C* and *Leo C* - see Note 5 "Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction". This write-off was reflected under the "Gain on sale of vessels" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Company follows the deferral method of accounting for drydocking and special survey costs in accordance with accounting for planned major maintenance activities, whereby actual costs incurred are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the period until the next scheduled survey, which is two and a half years. If special survey or drydocking is performed prior to the scheduled date, the remaining unamortized balances are immediately written off. Furthermore, when a vessel is drydocked for more than one reporting period, the respective costs are identified and recorded in the period in which they were incurred and not at the conclusion of the drydocking.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. Other Current and Non-current Assets

Other current and non-current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Equity participation ZIM	—	\$ 423,024
Straight-lining of revenue	\$ 22,007	18,997
Claims receivable	15,169	8,919
Vessel held for sale	3,297	—
Other assets	7,332	8,192
Total current assets	\$ 47,805	\$ 459,132
Straight-lining of revenue	\$ 83,873	\$ 39,927
Other assets	6,050	1,812
Total non-current assets	\$ 89,923	\$ 41,739

a. ZIM

The Company classified its equity participation in ZIM, received after the charter restructuring agreements with ZIM in 2014, at cost as the Company did not have the ability to exercise significant influence. In 2016, the Company tested for impairment of its equity participation in ZIM based on the existence of triggering events that indicated the interest in equity may have been impaired and recorded an impairment loss of \$28.7 million, thus reducing its book value to nil. In March 2020, the Company increased its equity participation in ZIM to approximately 10.2% by acquisition of additional shares for \$75 thousand.

On January 27, 2021, ZIM completed its initial public offering and listing on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) of its ordinary shares. Following this offering the Company owned 10,186,950 ordinary shares of ZIM. In 2021, the Company sold 3,000,000 of ordinary shares of ZIM resulting in net proceeds of \$120.7 million. The fair value of the remaining 7,186,950 ordinary shares of ZIM amounting to \$423.0 million, representing 6.1% of ZIM’s outstanding ordinary shares, was presented under “Other current assets” in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2021, based on the closing price of ZIM ordinary shares on the NYSE on that date. Refer to Note 13, “Financial Instruments—Fair value of Financial Instruments”. In 2022, the Company sold all the remaining shareholding interest of 7,186,950 ZIM’s ordinary shares for net proceeds of \$246.6 million. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized \$176.4 million loss and \$543.7 million gain on these shares, respectively. These gains/losses are reflected under “Gain/(loss) on investments” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Additionally, the Company recognized dividend income on these shares amounting to \$165.4 million and \$34.3 million in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which is recognized under “Dividend income” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Taxes withheld on dividend income amounted to \$18.3 million and \$5.9 million in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are reflected under “Income taxes” in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company received \$2.4 million of mandatory repayment of ZIM Series 1 Notes from excess cash of ZIM in March 2021 and \$47.2 million of mandatory repayment of all remaining ZIM Series 1 and Series 2 Notes and accrued interest of \$6.4 million in June 2021. The Company recognized \$6.6 million and \$4.3 million in relation to total interest income and fair value unwinding of ZIM notes in the Consolidated Statements of Income under “Interest income” for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Furthermore, in July 2014, an amount of \$39.1 million, which represents the additional compensation received from ZIM, was recorded as unearned revenue representing compensation to the Company for the future reductions in the daily charter rates payable by ZIM under its time charters, which expired in 2020 or 2021, for six of the Company’s vessels. This amount was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income under “Operating revenues” over the remaining life of the respective time charters. For each of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, the Company recorded an amount of \$1.1 million and \$5.4 million of unearned revenue amortization in “Operating revenues”. As of December 31, 2021 the outstanding balance was nil.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. Other Current and Non current Assets (Continued)

b. HMM

In July 2016, after the charter restructuring agreements with HMM, the Company obtained interest bearing senior unsecured HMM notes consisting of \$32.8 million Loan Notes 1 with original maturity in July 2024 and \$6.2 million Loan Notes 2 with original maturity in December 2022 and 4.6 million HMM shares. On September 1, 2016, the Company sold all HMM shares and the net proceeds were used to repay outstanding debt obligations. The Company received \$19.9 million of mandatory repayment of HMM Loan Notes 1 and related accrued interest of \$3.0 million in May 2021 and \$6.1 million of mandatory repayment of HMM Loan Notes 2 and related accrued interest of \$1.1 million in December 2021. Furthermore, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized \$5.0 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, in relation to total interest income and fair value unwinding of HMM notes under “Interest income” in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

On July 18, 2016, the Company recognized unearned revenue of \$75.6 million representing compensation to the Company for the future reductions in the daily charter rates payable by HMM under the time charter agreements. The amortization of unearned revenue is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income under “Operating revenues” over the remaining life of the respective charters. In each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company recorded an amount of \$8.2 million of unearned revenue amortization. As of December 31, 2022, the outstanding balances of the current and non-current portion of unearned revenue in relation to HMM amounted to \$8.2 million and \$2.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2021, the corresponding outstanding balances of the current and non-current portion of unearned revenue amounted to \$8.2 million and \$10.7 million, respectively.

c. Available for sale category

As described above, in 2021, ZIM and HMM redeemed all notes previously classified as available for sale. The following tables summarize the gains/losses on available-for-sale debt securities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 (in thousands):

	Gain/(loss) on available for sale securities
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$ (38,224)
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities	26,633
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ (11,591)
Gain on available for sale securities	20,803
Reclassification to interest income	(9,212)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	—

8. Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2022	2021
Accrued payroll	\$ 140	\$ 1,001
Accrued interest	8,267	11,873
Accrued dry-docking expenses	2,332	280
Accrued expenses	10,623	7,692
Total	\$ 21,362	\$ 20,846

Accrued expenses mainly consisted of accruals related to the operation of the Company’s fleet and other expenses as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. Lease Arrangements

Charters-out

As of December 31, 2022, the Company generated operating revenues from its 69 vessels on time charters or bareboat charter agreements, with remaining terms ranging from less than one year to June 2028. Under the terms of the charter party agreements, most charterers have options to extend the duration of contracts ranging from less than one year to three years after the expiration of the contract. The Company determines fair value of its vessels at the lease commencement date and at the end of lease term for lease classification with the assistance from valuations obtained by third party independent shipbrokers. The Company manages its risk associated with the residual value of its vessels after the expiration of the charter party agreements by seeking multi-year charter arrangements for its vessels.

In May 2022, the Company received \$238.9 million of charter hire prepayment related to charter contracts for 15 of the Company's vessels, representing partial prepayment of charter hire payable up to January 2027. The future minimum payments, expected to be received on non-cancellable time charters and bareboat charters classified as operating leases consisted of the following as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

2023	\$ 785,714
2024	602,950
2025	332,957
2026	187,994
2027	145,562
Thereafter	34,054
Total future rentals	\$ 2,089,231

Rentals from time charters are not generally received when a vessel is off-hire, including time required for normal periodic maintenance of the vessel. In arriving at the future minimum rentals, an estimated time off-hire to perform periodic maintenance on each vessel has been deducted, although there is no assurance that such estimate will be reflective of the actual off-hire in the future.

10. Long-Term Debt, net

Long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

Credit Facility	Balance as of December 31, 2022	Balance as of December 31, 2021
BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130 mil. Facility	\$ 120,000	—
Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility	55,250	—
Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility	—	—
Senior unsecured notes	262,766	\$ 300,000
Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility	—	774,250
Macquarie Bank \$58 mil. Facility	—	45,600
SinoPac \$13.3 mil. Facility	—	10,800
Eurobank \$30.0 mil. Facility	—	21,375
Fair value of debt adjustment	—	(9,990)
Total long-term debt	\$ 438,016	\$ 1,142,035
Less: Deferred finance costs, net	(8,076)	(28,369)
Less: Current portion	(27,500)	(95,750)
Total long-term debt net of current portion and deferred finance costs	\$ 402,440	\$ 1,017,916

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. Long-Term Debt, net (Continued)

In May 2022, the Company early extinguished \$270.0 million of the outstanding Natwest loan principal of the Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility, which reduced the future quarterly instalments of the remaining Citibank facility to \$12.9 million and the balloon payment at maturity was reduced to \$309.0 million. Additionally, the reference to LIBOR was replaced with daily non-cumulative compounded secured overnight financing rate administered and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("SOFR") plus credit spread adjustment. In the second quarter of 2022, the Company also early extinguished (i) \$43.0 million loan outstanding with Macquarie Bank (ii) \$20.6 million loan outstanding with Eurobank and (iii) \$9.8 million loan outstanding with SinoPac.

In June 2022, the Company drew down \$130.0 million of senior secured term loan facility from BNP Paribas and Credit Agricole, which is secured by six 5,466 TEU sister vessels acquired in 2021. This facility is repayable in eight quarterly instalments of \$5.0 million, twelve quarterly instalments of \$1.9 million together with a balloon payment of \$67.2 million payable over five-year term. The facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 2.16% as adjusted by the sustainability margin adjustment.

In December 2022, the Company early extinguished the remaining \$437.75 million of the Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility and replaced it with Citibank of up to \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility, out of which nil is drawn down as of December 31, 2022 and with Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility, which was drawn down in full and outstanding as of December 31, 2022. Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility is reducing and repayable over 5 years in 20 quarterly reductions of \$11.25 million each together with a final reduction of \$157.5 million at maturity in December 2027. This facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 2.0% and commitment fee of 0.8% on any undrawn amount and is secured by sixteen of the Company's vessels. Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility is repayable over 5 years with 20 consecutive quarterly instalments of \$1.875 million each, together with a balloon payment of \$17.75 million at maturity in December 2027. This facility bears interest at SOFR plus a margin of 2.3% and is secured by two of the Company's vessels.

The above debt extinguishments and the extinguishment of the Oriental Fleet leaseback arrangement (see Note 5 "Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction") resulted in a total net gain on debt extinguishment of \$4.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to total net gain on debt extinguishment of \$111.6 million related to the debt refinancing on April 12, 2021. The Company incurred interest expense amounting to \$55.7 million (including interest on leaseback obligations), out of which \$5.0 million was capitalized in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$53.1 million of interest expense incurred (including interest on leaseback obligations) and none capitalized in the year ended December 31, 2021 and \$36.7 million of interest expense incurred (including interest on leaseback obligations) and none capitalized in the year ended December 31, 2020. Total interest paid, net of amounts capitalized (including interest on leaseback obligations) during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$54.0 million, \$42.8 million and \$35.2 million, respectively. The weighted average interest rate on long-term borrowings (including leaseback obligations) for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was 5.3%, 4.4% and 4.6%, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, there was a \$382.5 million remaining borrowing availability under the Company's Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility.

Alpha Bank \$55.25 mil. Facility and Citibank \$382.5 mil. Revolving Credit Facility contain a requirement to maintain minimum fair market value of collateral vessels to loan value coverage of 120% and the BNP Paribas/Credit Agricole \$130 mil. Facility of 125%. Additionally, these facilities require to maintain the following financial covenants:

- (i) minimum liquidity of \$30.0 million;
- (ii) maximum consolidated debt (less cash and cash equivalents) to consolidated EBITDA ratio of 6.5x; and
- (iii) minimum consolidated EBITDA to net interest expense ratio of 2.5x.

Each of the credit facilities except for Senior unsecured notes are collateralized by first preferred mortgages over the vessels financed, general assignment of all hire freights, income and earnings, the assignment of their insurance policies, as well as any proceeds from the sale of mortgaged vessels, stock pledges and benefits from corporate guarantees. The Company was in compliance with the financial covenants contained in the credit facilities agreements as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. Twenty-four of the Company's vessels having a net carrying value of \$1,592.4 million as of December 31, 2022, were subject to first preferred mortgages as collateral to the Company's credit facilities other than Senior unsecured notes.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. Long-Term Debt, net (Continued)

On February 11, 2021, the Company issued in a private placement, \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes, which bear interest at a fixed rate of 8.50% per annum and mature on March 1, 2028. At any time on or after March 1, 2024, March 1, 2025 and March 1, 2026 the Company may elect to redeem all or any portion of the notes, respectively, at a price equal to 104.25%, 102.125% and 100%, respectively, of the principal amount being redeemed. Prior to March 1, 2024 the Company may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal of the notes from equity offering proceeds at a price equal to 108.50% within 90 days after the equity offering closing. In December 2022, the Company repurchased \$37.2 million aggregate principal amount of its unsecured senior notes in a privately negotiated transaction. Interest payments on the notes are payable semi-annually commencing on September 1, 2021. \$9.0 million of bond issuance costs were deferred over the life of the bond and recognized through the effective interest method.

Principal Payments

The scheduled debt maturities of long-term debt subsequent to December 31, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

Payments due by period ended	Principal repayments
December 31, 2023	\$ 27,500
December 31, 2024	21,300
December 31, 2025	15,100
December 31, 2026	15,100
December 31, 2027	96,250
Thereafter	262,766
Total long-term debt	\$ 438,016

2021 Refinancing

On April 12, 2021, the Company consummated the refinancing of the existing 2018 credit facilities. The Company utilized the proceeds from the new \$815 million facility with Citibank/NatWest, the proceeds from the new \$135 million sale and leaseback agreement with Oriental Fleet and the net proceeds amounting to \$294.4 million from the \$300 million Senior Notes, to refinance the existing 2018 credit facilities. The Citibank/Natwest \$815 million senior secured credit facility with four-year term was repayable in sixteen quarterly instalments of \$20.4 million starting from July 12, 2021 together with a balloon payment of \$489.0 million at maturity. The credit facility bore interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 2.50%.

The Company fully repaid Sinosure Cexim – Citibank – ABN Amro facility on March 18, 2021. The vessels *CMA CGM Tancredi*, *CMA CGM Samson* and *CMA CGM Bianca* previously mortgaged by this facility, together with *CMA CGM Melisande* and *CMA CGM Attila*, were refinanced through a \$135 million sale and leaseback arrangement with Oriental Fleet on April 12, 2021. Refer to Note 5 “Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction”.

Additionally, on July 1, 2021, the Company assumed outstanding principal of a Eurobank facility from Gemini related to the vessels *Belita*, *Leo C* and *Catherine C*. The assumed balance of \$23.1 million was payable in thirteen consecutive quarterly instalments and a balloon payment of \$13.5 million payable through August 2024 - see also Note 3 “Acquisitions”.

The outstanding loan balances, exit fees and deferred financing fees related to the lenders (other than Citibank and Natwest (Royal Bank of Scotland)) under the Company’s existing 2018 credit facilities were fully repaid and accounted for under the extinguishment accounting.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. Long-Term Debt, net (Continued)

The present value of the cash flows for the Citibank and Natwest (Royal Bank of Scotland) facilities were not substantially different from the present value of the remaining cash flows under the terms of the original instruments prior to the debt refinancing for each of the lenders, and, as such, the Company accounted for the debt refinancing as a modification. Legal and other fees related to the refinancing of \$2.3 million were recorded in the income statement under the gain on debt extinguishment and \$15.6 million of loan arrangement fees were deferred over the life of the facility and recognized through the new effective interest method. Additional fees related to Citibank and Natwest (Royal Bank of Scotland) amounting to \$12.0 million at the date of the refinancing, replaced the existing accrued exit fees due under the existing 2018 credit facilities and were payable in eight quarterly instalments. An outstanding amount of \$6.0 million was presented under “Other current liabilities” and \$3.0 million under “Other long-term liabilities” as of December 31, 2021. There is no remaining outstanding amount as of December 31, 2022, as these additional fees were paid together with the early extinguishment of these facilities in 2022.

Accumulated accrued interest related to the prior HSH Nordbank AG - Aegean Baltic Bank - Piraeus Bank \$382.5 mil. Facility amounting to \$75.3 million as of April 12, 2021 and which was fully refinanced, will no longer require any future cash interest payments and therefore, was recognized in the income statement under the gain on debt extinguishment. Accumulated accrued interest related to the Royal Bank of Scotland \$475.5 mil. Facility, which was refinanced by the Natwest part of the Citibank/Natwest facility was partially extinguished and accounted for under modification accounting resulting in a gain of \$35.6 million related to the accumulated accrued interest that will not require any future cash interest payments. The remaining amount of \$33.3 million as of April 12, 2021 continued to be recognized in the income statement until May 2022 when all the remaining outstanding Natwest loan principal of the Citibank/Natwest \$815 mil. Facility was early extinguished and then remaining amount of the accumulated accrued interest of \$26.9 million was recognized in the gain on debt extinguishment. The 2021 Refinancing resulted in a total net gain on debt extinguishment of \$111.6 million separately recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income in the year ended December 31, 2021.

11. Related Party Transactions

Management Services: Pursuant to a ship management agreement between each of the vessel owning companies and Danaos Shipping Company Limited (the “Manager”), the Manager acts as the fleet’s technical manager responsible for (i) recruiting qualified officers and crews, (ii) managing day to day vessel operations and relationships with charterers, (iii) purchasing of stores, supplies and new equipment for the vessels, (iv) performing general vessel maintenance, reconditioning and repair, including commissioning and supervision of shipyards and subcontractors of drydock facilities required for such work, (v) ensuring regulatory and classification society compliance, (vi) performing operational budgeting and evaluation, (vii) arranging financing for vessels, (viii) providing accounting, treasury and finance services and (ix) providing information technology software and hardware in the support of the Company’s processes. The Company’s largest shareholder controls the Manager.

On August 10, 2018, the term of the Company’s management agreement with the Manager was extended until December 31, 2024. Pursuant to the management agreement, the management fees are as follows for the years presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income: i) a daily management fee of \$850, ii) a daily vessel management fee of \$425 for vessels on bareboat charter and iii) a daily vessel management fee of \$850 for vessels on time charter. Additionally, a fee of 1.25% on gross freight, charter hire, ballast bonus and demurrage with respect to each vessel in the fleet, a fee of 0.5% based on the contract price of any vessel bought and sold by the Manager on the Company’s behalf and a supervision fee of \$725 thousand per vessel under construction are due to the Manager over the construction period starting from steel cutting.

Management fees in 2022 amounted to approximately \$21.9 million (2021: \$19.9 million, 2020: \$17.7 million), which are presented under “General and administrative expenses” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Commissions to the Manager in 2022 amounted to approximately \$14.6 million (2021: \$10.4 million, 2020: \$5.7 million), which are presented under “Voyage expenses” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Commission of 0.5% on the contract price of the vessels sold in 2022 amounted to approximately \$0.7 million presented under “Gain on sale of vessels” (2021: \$1.3 million, 2020: \$0.7 million were capitalized to the cost of newly acquired vessels).

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. Related Party Transactions (Continued)

The Company pays advances on account of the vessels' operating expenses. These prepaid amounts are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under "Due from related parties" totaling \$34.0 million and \$21.9 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. On July 1, 2021, the Company exercised its option to acquire the remaining 51% equity interest in Gemini from Virage International Ltd., a company controlled by the Company's largest shareholder, for \$86.7 million, which was fully paid by November 1, 2021 (refer to Note 3 "Acquisitions").

The Company employs its executive officers. The executive officers received an aggregate of \$2.1 million (€2.0 million), \$2.1 million (€1.8 million) and \$1.8 million (€1.5 million) for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Prior service costs related to a defined benefit plan of \$14.2 million were recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year ended December 31, 2022. Advances related to this plan amounting to \$7.8 million were exercised in the period ended December 31, 2022 (refer to Note 19 "Executive Retirement Plan"), out of which \$6.8 million remain unpaid and are presented under "Other current liabilities" as of December 31, 2022. Additionally, an amount of \$0.1 million was due to executive officers and is presented under "Accounts payable" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The Company recognized non-cash share-based compensation expense in respect of awards to executive officers of \$5.4 million, \$11.8 million and \$1.0 million in the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

Dr. John Coustas, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, is a member of the Board of Directors of The Swedish Club, the primary provider of insurance for the Company, including a substantial portion of its hull & machinery, war risk and protection and indemnity insurance. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 the Company paid premiums to The Swedish Club of \$6.6 million, \$5.2 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, which are presented under "Vessel operating expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had payable to The Swedish Club amounting to \$1.0 million and nil, respectively.

12. Taxes

Under the laws of the countries of the Company's ship owning subsidiaries' incorporation and/or vessels' registration, the Company's ship operating subsidiaries are not subject to tax on international shipping income, however, they are subject to registration and tonnage taxes, which have been included under "Vessel operating expenses" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Pursuant to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), U.S.-source income from the international operation of ships is generally exempt from U.S. tax if the company operating the ships meets certain requirements. Among other things, in order to qualify for this exemption, the company operating the ships must be incorporated in a country which grants an equivalent exemption from income taxes to U.S. corporations.

All of the Company's ship-operating subsidiaries satisfy these initial criteria. In addition, these companies must be more than 50% owned by individuals who are residents, as defined, in the countries of incorporation or another foreign country that grants an equivalent exemption to U.S. corporations. These companies satisfied the more than 50% beneficial ownership requirement for 2022. In addition, should the beneficial ownership requirement not be met, the management of the Company believes that by virtue of a special rule applicable to situations where the ship operating companies are beneficially owned by a publicly traded company like the Company, the more than 50% beneficial ownership requirement can also be satisfied based on the trading volume, the Company's shareholder composition and the anticipated widely-held ownership of the Company's shares, but no assurance can be given that this will be the case or remain so in the future, since continued compliance with this rule is subject to factors outside of the Company's control. Income taxes comprised of \$18.3 million and \$5.9 million taxes withheld on dividend income earned on the Company's investments in the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. Financial Instruments

The following is a summary of the Company's risk management strategies and the effect of these strategies on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk arises on bank borrowings. The Company monitors the interest rate on borrowings closely to ensure that the borrowings are maintained at favorable rates. The interest rates relating to the long-term loans are disclosed in Note 10, "Long-term Debt, net".

Concentration of Credit Risk: Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and trade accounts receivable. The Company places its temporary cash investments, consisting mostly of deposits, with established financial institutions. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of those financial institutions that are considered in the Company's investment strategy. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties, however, the Company limits this exposure by diversifying among counterparties with high credit ratings. The Company depends upon a limited number of customers for a large part of its revenues. Refer to Note 14, "Operating Revenue", for further details on revenue from significant clients. Credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable is generally managed by the selection of customers among the major liner companies in the world and their dispersion across many geographic areas.

Fair Value: The carrying amounts reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of financial assets and liabilities (excluding long-term bank loans and certain other non-current assets) approximate their respective fair values due to the short maturity of these instruments. The fair values of long-term floating rate bank loans approximate the recorded values, generally due to their variable interest rates. The fair value of the equity participation in ZIM was measured based on the closing price of ZIM ordinary shares on the NYSE.

Interest Rate Swaps: The Company currently has no outstanding interest rate swaps agreements. However, in the past years, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements with its lenders in order to manage its floating rate exposure. Certain variable-rate interests on specific borrowings were associated with vessels under construction and were capitalized as a cost of the specific vessels. In accordance with the accounting guidance on derivatives and hedging, the amounts related to realized gains or losses on cash flow hedges that have been entered into and qualified for hedge accounting, in order to hedge the variability of that interest, were recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss and are reclassified into earnings over the depreciable life of the constructed asset, since that depreciable life coincides with the amortization period for the capitalized interest cost on the debt. An amount of \$3.6 million was reclassified into earnings for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, representing amortization over the depreciable life of the vessels. An amount of \$3.6 million is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
	(in thousands of \$)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 267,668	\$ 267,668	\$ 129,410	\$ 129,410
Restricted cash (2)	—	—	\$ 346	\$ 346
Equity participation ZIM	—	—	\$ 423,024	\$ 423,024
Secured long-term debt, including current portion (1)	\$ 175,250	\$ 175,250	\$ 842,035	\$ 842,035
Unsecured long-term debt (1)	\$ 262,766	\$ 255,868	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The estimated fair value of the financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy, are as follows as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2022			
	Total	(Level I)	(Level II)	(Level III)
	(in thousands of \$)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 267,668	\$ 267,668	\$ —	\$ —
Secured long-term debt, including current portion (1)	\$ 175,250	\$ —	\$ 175,250	\$ —
Unsecured long-term debt (1)	\$ 255,868	\$ 255,868	\$ —	\$ —

The estimated fair value of the financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy, are as follows as of December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2021			
	Total	(Level I)	(Level II)	(Level III)
	(in thousands of \$)			
Equity participation ZIM	\$ 423,024	\$ 423,024	\$ —	\$ —

The estimated fair value of the financial instruments that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis, categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy, are as follows as of December 31, 2021 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2021			
	Total	(Level I)	(Level II)	(Level III)
	(in thousands of \$)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 129,410	\$ 129,410	\$ —	\$ —
Restricted cash (2)	\$ 346	\$ 346	\$ —	\$ —
Secured long-term debt, including current portion (1)	\$ 842,035	\$ —	\$ 842,035	\$ —
Unsecured long-term debt (1)	\$ 300,000	\$ —	\$ 300,000	\$ —

- (1) Secured and unsecured long-term debt, including current portion is presented gross of deferred finance costs of \$8.1 million and \$28.4 million as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The fair value of the Company's secured debt is estimated based on currently available debt with similar contract terms, interest rate and remaining maturities and does not include amounts related to the accumulated accrued interest.
- (2) The Company was required to maintain cash on a retention account as collateral for the then upcoming scheduled debt payments related to the now repaid the Eurobank \$30 mil. Facility, which was recorded in restricted cash under current assets as of December 31, 2021.

DANAOS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14. Operating Revenue

Operating revenue from significant customers (constituting more than 10% of total revenue) for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

Charterer	2022	2021	2020
CMA CGM	26 %	30 %	36 %
HMM Korea	12 %	17 %	24 %
MSC	13 %	—	—

15. Operating Revenue by Geographic Location

Operating revenue by geographic location of the customers for the years ended December 31, was as follows (in thousands):

Continent	2022	2021	2020
Australia—Asia	\$ 482,769	\$ 323,172	\$ 203,991
Europe	507,293	338,124	242,704
America	3,282	28,209	14,899
Total Revenue	\$ 993,344	\$ 689,505	\$ 461,594

16. Commitments and Contingencies

On September 1, 2016, Hanjin Shipping, a charterer of eight of the Company's vessels, referred to the Seoul Central District Court, which issued an order to commence the rehabilitation proceedings of Hanjin Shipping. Hanjin Shipping has cancelled all eight charter party agreements with the Company. On February 17, 2017, the Seoul Central District Court (Bankruptcy Division), declared the bankruptcy of Hanjin Shipping, converting the rehabilitation proceeding to a bankruptcy proceeding. The Seoul Central District Court (Bankruptcy Division) appointed a bankruptcy trustee to dispose of Hanjin Shipping's remaining assets and distribute the proceeds from the sale of such assets to Hanjin Shipping's creditors according to their priorities. The Company ceased recognizing revenue from Hanjin Shipping effective from July 1, 2016 onwards. The Company has a total unsecured claim submitted to the Seoul Central District Court for unpaid charter hire, charges, expenses and loss of profit against Hanjin Shipping totaling \$597.9 million, which is not recognized in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. On January 20, 2021, the Company received \$3.9 million from Hanjin Shipping as a partial payment of a common benefit claim plus interest. This payment is presented under "Other income/(expense), net" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.

There are no other material legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or to which any of its properties are the subject, or other contingencies that the Company is aware of, other than routine litigation incidental to the Company's business.

The Company has outstanding commitments under vessel construction contracts and buyback obligations related to the sale and leaseback arrangements as of December 31, 2022, see Note 5 "Fixed Assets, Net & Advances for Vessels under Construction".

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17. Stock Based Compensation

As of April 18, 2008, the Board of Directors and the Compensation Committee approved incentive compensation of the Manager's employees with the Company's shares from time to time, after specific for each such time, decision by the compensation committee and the Board of Directors in order to provide a means of compensation in the form of free shares to certain employees of the Manager of the Company's common stock. The plan was effective as of December 31, 2008. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, employees of the Manager may receive (from time to time) shares of the Company's common stock as additional compensation for their services offered during the preceding period. The total amount of stock to be granted to employees of the Manager will be at the Company's Board of Directors' discretion only and there will be no contractual obligation for any stock to be granted as part of the employees' compensation package in future periods.

On September 14, 2018, the Company granted 298,774 shares of restricted stock to executive officers of the Company, out of which 149,386 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2019 and 149,388 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2021. On May 10, 2019, the Company granted 137,944 shares of restricted stock to certain employees of the Manager (including 35,714 shares to executive officers), out of which 4,168 shares were forfeited in 2019 and 66,888 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2019. In 2020 and 2021, 714 and 1,685 of these shares were forfeited, respectively, and 64,489 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2021. On February 12, 2021, the Company granted 110,000 fully vested shares to executive officers and Board of Directors members. On March 16, 2021, the Company granted 40,000 shares to certain employees of the Manager, out of which 10,000 fully vested on the grant date, 1,050 were forfeited and 9,650 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2021. Additional 224 restricted shares were forfeited in the year ended December 31, 2022 and the remaining 19,076 restricted shares vested on December 31, 2022. On December 10, 2021, the Company granted 110,000 fully vested shares to executive officers and Board of Directors members and on December 21, 2021, the Company granted 10,000 fully vested shares to certain employees of the Manager. On December 14, 2022, the Company granted 100,000 fully vested shares to executive officers. The fair value of shares granted was calculated based on the closing trading price of the Company's shares at the grant date. Stock based compensation expenses of \$6.0 million, \$15.3 million and \$1.2 million were recognized under "General and administrative expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income in the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The average price of issued shares was \$54.40 per share and \$66.00 per share in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. No restricted shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2021, 19,300 shares of restricted stock were issued and outstanding.

The aggregate number of shares of common stock for which awards may be granted under the Plan shall not exceed 1,000,000 shares plus the number of unvested shares granted before August 2, 2019. The equity awards may be granted by the Company's Compensation Committee or Board of Directors under its amended and restated 2006 equity compensation plan. Awards made under the Plan that have been forfeited, cancelled or have expired, will not be treated as having been granted for purposes of the preceding sentence.

The Company has also established the Directors Share Payment Plan under its 2006 equity compensation plan. The purpose of the plan is to provide a means of payment of all or a portion of compensation payable to directors of the Company in the form of Company's common stock. The plan was effective as of April 18, 2008. Each member of the Board of Directors of the Company may participate in the plan. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, Directors may elect to receive in common stock all or a portion of their compensation. Following December 31 of each year, the Company delivers to each Director the number of shares represented by the rights credited to their Share Payment Account during the preceding calendar year. During 2022, 2021 and 2020, none of the directors elected to receive shares as compensation.

DANAOS CORPORATION

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

18. Stockholders' Equity

In the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company declared and paid a dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock in each of February, May, August and November amounting to \$61.5 million. In the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company declared a dividend of \$0.50 per share of common stock in each of May, August and November amounting to \$30.9 million. During 2020, the Company did not declare any dividends. The Company issued 143 and 146 shares of common stock at par value of \$0.01 pursuant to its dividends reinvestment plan in the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, at an average price of \$69.59 per share and \$72.19 per share, respectively.

In June 2022, the Company announced a share repurchase program of up to \$100 million of the Company's common stock. The Company repurchased 466,955 shares of the Company's common stock in the open market for \$28.6 million until December 31, 2022. In October 2020, the Company repurchased 4,339,271 shares of the Company's common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$31.1 million in privately negotiated transactions, including 2,517,013 shares from the Royal Bank of Scotland and 1,822,258 shares from Sphinx Investment Corp.

Refer to Note 17 "Stock Based Compensation" for information on the Company's compensation plans.

As of December 31, 2022, 25,155,928 shares were issued and 20,349,702 shares were outstanding; and 25,056,009 shares were issued and 20,716,738 shares were outstanding and as of December 31, 2021. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, 4,806,226 and 4,339,271 shares were held as Treasury shares, respectively. Under the Articles of Incorporation as amended on September 18, 2009, the Company's authorized capital stock consists of 750,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.01.

19. Executive Retirement Plan

Effective from December 14, 2022, the Company maintains a defined benefit retirement plan for its executive officers. The actuarial determination of the projected benefit obligation was determined by calculating the present value of the projected benefit at retirement based on service completed at the valuation date, which incorporates management's best estimate of the discount rate of 3.8% (based on the Markit iBoxx EUR Corporates AA over 10 years index), salary escalation of up to 4.5% per annum, as well as assumed retirement ages of the executive officers between 65 to 74 years old. Prior service cost arising from the retrospective recognition of past service of \$14.2 million was recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income, out of which advances amounting to \$7.8 million were exercised in the period ended December 31, 2022. Defined benefit obligation of \$6.4 million is presented under "Other long-term liabilities" as of December 31, 2022. The accumulated benefit obligation amounts to \$3.0 million as of December 31, 2022.

Prior service cost of this defined benefit obligation amounting to \$7.8 million was reclassified to "Other income/(expense), net" for the year ended December 31, 2022 and \$0.7 million is expected to be reclassified in the year ending December 31, 2023. Additionally, projected periodic benefit cost of \$0.8 million is expected in the year ending December 31, 2023. The assumptions used are the best estimates chosen from a range of possible actuarial assumptions, which may not necessarily be borne out in practice. The average remaining duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8.1 years as of December 31, 2022. The benefits of \$0.7 million and \$2.8 million are expected to be paid in 2025 and 2030, respectively, based on the assumptions used by the actuaries to measure the benefit obligations as of December 31, 2022.

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20. Earnings per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2022	2021	2020
<i>Numerator:</i>			
Net income	\$ 559,210	\$ 1,052,841	\$ 153,550
<i>Denominator (number of shares in thousands):</i>			
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	20,482	20,345	23,589
<i>Effect of dilutive securities:</i>			
Dilutive effect of non-vested shares	19	239	216
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	20,501	20,584	23,805

Basic and diluted earnings per share amount related to a gain on troubled debt write-off amounting to \$29.4 million and \$111.6 million recorded in the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, is \$1.43 and \$1.43 per share, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2022; and \$5.49 and \$5.42 per share, respectively, in the year ended December 31, 2021 (see Note 10).

21. Subsequent Events

In January 2023, the Company gave early termination notice to Oriental Fleet about its intention to fully repay its outstanding leaseback obligations related to two of its vessels by May 12, 2023. See Note 5 “Fixed Assets, net & Advances for Vessels under Construction”.

On February 14, 2023, the Company declared a dividend of \$0.75 per share of common stock amounting to \$15.3 million, which is payable on March 14, 2023, to holders of record on February 28, 2023.





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