

DISA Holding A/S
Højager 8
2630 Taastrup
Business Registration No
28301901

Annual report 2018

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 12.04.2019

Chairman of the General Meeting



Name: Dagmar Munkgård Møller

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Entity details

Entity

DISA Holding A/S

Højager 8

2630 Taastrup

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 28301901

Registered in: Høje Taastrup

Financial year: 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018

Board of Directors

Peter Holm Larsen, chairman

Jan Vilmar Thomsen

Ove Westphal Rasmussen

Dagmar Munkgård Møller

Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen

Jan Saaek

Steen Clausen

Executive Board

Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

Postboks 1600

0900 København C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of DISA Holding A/S for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 12.04.2019

Executive Board

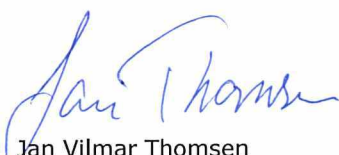


Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen
CEO

Board of Directors



Peter Holm-Larsen
chairman



Jan Vilmar Thomsen



Ove Westphal Rasmussen



Dagmar Munkgård Møller



Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen



Jan Saaek



Steen Clausen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of DISA Holding A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DISA Holding A/S for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

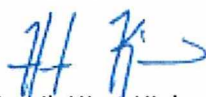
Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

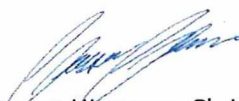
Copenhagen, 12.04.2019

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Central Business Registration No (CVR)
33963556



Henrik Hjørn Kjelgaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne29484



Casper Hjerresen Christensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne41363

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's objective is directly or indirectly through subsidiaries to carry out business, trade and industry, and any activities as deemed to be associated herewith by the Board of Directors.

Development in activities and finances

The result of the year is a profit of DKK 7 million and is considered satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK'm</u>	<u>2017 DKK'm</u>
Other operating income		41	38
Other external expenses		<u>(25)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Gross profit/loss		16	14
Staff costs	1	(7)	(7)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>(5)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Operating profit/loss		4	3
Other financial income	2	10	10
Other financial expenses	3	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
Profit/loss before tax		9	9
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
		<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK'm</u>	<u>2017 DKK'm</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	28	21
Property, plant and equipment	28	21
Investments in group enterprises	676	676
Receivables from group enterprises	195	194
Investments in associates	44	44
Fixed asset investments	915	914
Fixed assets	943	935
Receivables from group enterprises	142	97
Other receivables	9	7
Income tax receivable	22	5
Receivables	173	109
Current assets	173	109
Assets	1.116	1.044

Balance sheet at 31.12.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018 DKK'm</u>	<u>2017 DKK'm</u>
Contributed capital		12	12
Retained earnings		933	926
Equity		945	938
Deferred tax		1	0
Provisions		1	0
Payables to group enterprises		60	60
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		60	60
Bank loans		106	40
Trade payables		2	4
Other payables		2	2
Current liabilities other than provisions		110	46
Liabilities other than provisions		170	106
Equity and liabilities		1.116	1.044
Contingent liabilities	4		
Assets charged and collateral	5		
Group relations	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2018

	Contributed capital DKK'm	Retained earnings DKK'm	Total DKK'm
Equity beginning of year	12	926	938
Profit/loss for the year	0	7	7
Equity end of year	12	933	945

Notes

	2018	2017
	DKK'm	DKK'm
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	6	6
Pension costs	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Average number of employees	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

	2018	2017
	DKK'm	DKK'm
2. Other financial income		
Financial income arising from group enterprises	9	9
Other interest income	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

	2018	2017
	DKK'm	DKK'm
3. Other financial expenses		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	2	2
Other interest expenses	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

4. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where in which Nortre Administration ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the joint taxed companies, and also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities.

5. Assets charged and collateral

The Company's bank loans is included in a cash pool arrangement with the other consolidated enterprises.

6. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Norican Global A/S, Denmark

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities. Other operating income comprises of management fee from services rendered to other group enterprises. Income from management and administration services is recognized concurrently with delivery of services.

Accounting policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to administration, premises, it, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are included in staff costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises and payables.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	4-8 years
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Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Accounting policies

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. Investments are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are measured at cost. Investments are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset or the planned settlement of each liability. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.