DISA HOLDING A/S

HØJAGER 8, HØJE TAASTR., 2630 TAASTRUP

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 31 March 2022

Dagmar Munkgård Møller

CVR NO. 28 30 19 01

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	DISA Holding A/S Højager 8 Høje Taastr. 2630 Taastrup	
	CVR No.:	28 30 19 01
	Established:	15 December 2004
	Municipality:	Høje-Taastrup
	Financial Year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Peter Holm Larsen, chairman Jan Saaek Dagmar Munkgård Møller Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen Camilla Edelbo Kold Andersen, elected by employees Jan Vilmar Thomsen, elected by employees Steen Clausen, elected by employees	
Executive Board	Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen	
Auditor	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 2300 Copenhagen S	

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of DISA Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 31 March 2022

Executive Board

Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen

Board of Directors

Peter Holm Larsen Chairman	Jan Saaek	Dagmar Munkgård Møller
Ulla Hartvig Plathe Tønnesen	Camilla Edelbo Kold Andersen Elected by employees	Jan Vilmar Thomsen Elected by employees
Steen Clausen Elected by employees		

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of DISA Holding A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DISA Holding A/S for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021 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:

- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 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.

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 S, 31 March 2022

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 96 35 56

Eskild Nørregaard Jakobsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne11681

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal 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 financial and economic position
The result of the year is a profit of DKK 55 million and is considered satisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year
No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK millions	2020 DKK millions
Other operating income		57	59
Other external expenses		-28	-29
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		**29**	**30**
Staff costs	1	-17	-18
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-8	-9
Other operating expenses		0	-1
OPERATING PROFIT		**4**	**2**
Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates		52	52
Other financial income	2	3	12
Other financial expenses	3	-2	-4
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**57**	**62**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-2	-2
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**55**	**60**

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

Proposed dividend for the year		0	225
Retained earnings		55	-165
TOTAL		**55**	**60**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK millions	2020 DKK millions
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment		12	18
Property, plant and equipment		**12**	**18**
Investments in group enterprises		675	675
Investments in associated enterprises		44	44
Receivables from Group companies		37	37
Financial non-current assets		**756**	**756**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**768**	**774**
Receivables from group enterprises		57	303
Deferred tax assets		1	0
Other receivables		7	8
Corporation tax receivable		21	0
Receivables	4	**86**	**311**
CURRENT ASSETS		**86**	**311**
ASSETS		**854**	**1.085**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021	2020
Share capital		12	12
Retained earnings		835	780
Proposed dividend		0	225
EQUITY		**847**	**1.017**
Payables to group enterprises		0	60
Non-current liabilities	5	**0**	**60**
Trade payables		1	0
Payables to group enterprises		1	0
Corporation tax payable		0	3
Other liabilities		5	5
Current liabilities		**7**	**8**
LIABILITIES		**7**	**68**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**854**	**1.085**
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EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	12	780	225	1.017
Proposed profit allocation		55		55
Transactions with owners				
Prepayment extraordinary dividend paid			-225	-225
Equity at 31 December 2021	**12**	**835**	**0**	**847**

NOTES

	2021 DKK millions	2020 DKK millions	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees	10	10	
Wages and salaries	16	17	
Pensions	1	1	
	17	**18**	
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises	3	12	
	3	**12**	
Other financial expenses			3
Group enterprises	2	3	
Other interest expenses	0	1	
	2	**4**	
Receivables falling due after more than one year			4
	1	0	
	1	**0**	

Long-term liabilities 5

	31/12 2021 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2020 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises	1	1	0	60
	1	**1**	**0**	**60**

Contingent liabilities 6

Joint liabilities
The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Nortre Administration ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration Company's financial statements.

Tax payable on the Group’s joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Nortre Administration ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

The Company participates the cash pool arrangement with Norican Group and have together with the other participating entities provided guarantee of payment for the Group's financing facility which amounts to DKK 440 million.

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Group relations 7
Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
Norican Global A/S, Højager 8, 2630 Taastrup, Danmark, CVR no. 36 45 87 55

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of DISA Holding A/S for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Consolidated Financial Statements
Referring to section 112(1) af the Danish Financial Statements Aet, 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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Other operating income
Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group’s and the Company’s activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other operating expenses
Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts and operating lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay, pensions, and other costs for social security etc., for the company’s employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates
lncome from investments in group enterprises comprises dividends etc received from the group enterprises in the financial year.

Dividends from investments in group enterprises are recognised when the right to the dividend finally vests, typically at the date of the company's approval in general meeting of the dividend of the company in question less any write-downs at the investments.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

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

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment
Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Other plant, fixtures and equipment...	4-8 years

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments
Equity investments in are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Exchange adjustment of intercompany accounts with foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be an addition to or deduction from the equity of independent subsidiaries are recognised directly in the equity.