Stora Enso Danmark A/S

Herlev Hovedgade 195C, 2730 Herlev

Company reg. no. 51 51 72 10

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 June 2021.

____

Karsten Heiselberg
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Stora Enso Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Herlev, 28 June 2021

Managing Director

Jesper Harck

Board of directors

Howard Mark Sidney-Wilmot Chairman	Tom Henrik Lind	Dorthe Binderup Hald
Christer Nylander		

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Stora Enso Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Stora Enso Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements”. We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA’s Code of Ethics), 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and contents of the financial statements, including disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the 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 express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 33 77 12 31

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 33 77 12 31

Martin Lunden
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32209

Maj-Britt Nørskov Nannestad
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32198

Company information

The company	Stora Enso Danmark A/S Herlev Hovedgade 195C 2730 Herlev	
	Company reg. no.	51 51 72 10
	Established:	8 April 1949
	Domicile:	Herlev
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Howard Mark Sidney-Wilmot, Chairman Tom Henrik Lind Dorthe Binderup Hald Christer Nylander	
Managing Director	Jesper Harck	
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers	

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The Company's main activity is the provision of Stora Enso's products: cartonboard, publication paper (magazine paper, newsprint), fine paper, packaging and wood products in Denmark.

The Danish campany is part of a Nordic sales team divided into paper, cartonboard, packaging and wood products.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 5.887.146 against DKK 4.755.375 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 710.294 against DKK 690.988 last year. Management considers the result for the year satisfactory.

Material errors in previous years

The Company has in the Annual Report for 2020 adjusted a VAT mistake in prior years the balance sheet. In previous years, the company has by mistake invoiced to foreign group companies without imposing VAT. This has been adjusted and reported to the Danish Tax Authorities.

The correction has increased other payable and increased receivables from group enterprises with TDKK 215 at 31 December 2019 and TDKK 857 at 31 December 2020. The correction of the mistake has no impact on the result nor the equity for 2019 and 2020.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2020	2019
	Gross profit	**5.887.146**	**4.755.375**
1	Staff costs	-4.961.771	-3.810.054
	Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-1.850	-35.150
	Operating profit	**923.525**	**910.171**
2	Other financial income from group enterprises	860	0
	Other financial income	4.202	0
3	Other financial costs	-13.964	-7.530
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**914.623**	**902.641**
4	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-204.329	-211.653
	Net profit or loss for the year	**710.294**	**690.988**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Transferred to retained earnings	710.294	690.988
	Total allocations and transfers	**710.294**	**690.988**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
5	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	1.850
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	1.850
	Total non-current assets	**0**	**1.850**
	Current assets		
	Receivables from group enterprises	11.827.713	8.733.878
	Deferred tax assets	0	36.645
	Other receivables	0	21.364
	Total receivables	11.827.713	8.791.887
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	22.099	8.654
	Total current assets	**11.849.812**	**8.800.541**
	Total assets	**11.849.812**	**8.802.391**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2020	2019
	Equity		
6	Contributed capital	4.050.000	4.050.000
	Retained earnings	3.881.179	3.170.885
	Total equity	**7.931.179**	**7.220.885**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
7	Other payables	311.279	186.030
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	311.279	186.030
	Bank loans	9	0
	Trade payables	26.120	251.504
	Payables to group enterprises	970.210	26.928
	Income tax payable	73.684	118.052
	Other payables	2.537.331	998.992
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	3.607.354	1.395.476
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**3.918.633**	**1.581.506**
	Total equity and liabilities	**11.849.812**	**8.802.391**

8 Contingencies

9 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	4.050.000	2.479.897	6.529.897
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	690.988	690.988
Equity 1 January 2020	4.050.000	3.170.885	7.220.885
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	710.294	710.294
	4.050.000	**3.881.179**	**7.931.179**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2020	2019
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	4.435.584	3.402.801
	Pension costs	477.260	337.584
	Other costs for social security	48.927	69.669
		4.961.771	**3.810.054**
	Average number of employees	4	5
2.	**Other financial income from group enterprises**		
	Interest from group enterprise	860	0
		860	**0**
3.	**Other financial costs**		
	Other financial costs	13.964	7.530
		13.964	**7.530**
4.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	167.684	206.052
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	36.645	4.617
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	984
		204.329	**211.653**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Cost 1 January 2020	598.870	598.870
Disposals during the year	-598.870	0
Cost 31 December 2020	**0**	**598.870**
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-597.020	-561.870
Depreciation for the year	-1.850	-35.150
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	598.870	0
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**0**	**-597.020**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**0**	**1.850**

6. Contributed capital

The share capital consists of 4.050 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000,00.
There have not been changes in share capital in the past 5 years.

7. Other payables

Total other payables	311.279	186.030
Share of amount due within 1 year	0	0
Total other payables	**311.279**	**186.030**
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0

8. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	893
Total contingent liabilities	**893**

All amounts in DKK.

8. Contingencies (continued)

Joint taxation

The Company is party to a national Danish joint taxation scheme with Danfiber A/S and Stora Enso Paper Denmark, filial af Stora Enso Paper Aktiebolag, Sverige. For this reason the Company is liable to pay any income taxes etc. for the jointly taxes companies pursuant to applicable Danish tax legislation, and from 1 July 2012, the Company has secondary liability for any liabilities as well as for tax at source regarding interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxes companies. The liability cannot account for more than an amount equal to the share capital in the Company which is directly or indirectly owned by the ultimate Parent.

9. Related parties

Controlling interest

According to the company's list of shareholders, the following shareholders own a minimum of 5 % of the voting rights or a minimum of 5 % of the share capital:
Stora Enso AB, Klarabergsviadukten 70, P. O. Box 70395, SE-107 24 Stockholm, Sweden.

Consolidated financial statements

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

Stora Enso Oyj, Finland.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Stora Enso Danmark A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Material errors in previous years

The Company has in the Annual Report for 2020 adjusted a VAT mistake in prior years the balance sheet. In previous years, the company has by mistake invoiced to foreign group companies without imposing VAT. This has been adjusted and reported to the Danish Tax Authorities.

The correction has increased other payable and increased receivables from group enterprises with TDKK 215 at 31 December 2019 and TDKK 857 at 31 December 2020. The correction of the mistake has no impact on the result nor the equity for 2019 and 2020.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Gross profit

With reference to the financial statement act section 32, the Company has made an aggretion of revenue, cost of sales and other external expenses into one line Gross profit or loss.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying mount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Stora Enso Danmark A/S is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.