



**CHRISTENSEN  
KJÆRULFF**  
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET  
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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# **NWL Denmark Services ApS**

c/o Lundgrens Advokatpartnerselskab, Tuborg Boulevard 12, 4., 2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 58 22 26 15

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2021**

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 June 2022.

**Brian James Decker**  
Chairman of the meeting

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 %.



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## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of NWL Denmark Services ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Gentofte, 23 June 2022

### **Executive board**

Brian James Decker

Sharen Melinda Brooks



Carl Fredrik Lundborg



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Brian James Decker

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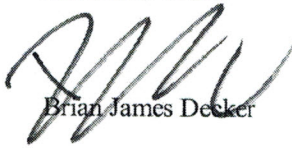
We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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Gentofte, 23 June 2022

### **Executive board**



Brian James Decker

Sharen Melinda Brooks

Carl Fredrik Lundborg



## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholder of NWL Denmark Services ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of NWL Denmark Services ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Management's 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements 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 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.



## **Independent auditor's report**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 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 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 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 the disclosures, 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's Review**

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.





## **Independent auditor's report**

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 23 June 2022

### **Christensen Kjarulff**

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10678





## Company information

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### **The company**

NWL Denmark Services ApS  
c/o Lundgrens Advokatpartnerselskab  
Tuborg Boulevard 12, 4.  
2900 Hellerup

Company reg. no. 58 22 26 15  
Established: 30 March 1967  
Domicile: Gentofte  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Executive board**

Brian James Decker  
Sharen Melinda Brooks  
Carl Fredrik Lundborg

### **Auditors**

Christensen Kjørulff  
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Store Kongensgade 68  
1264 København K

### **Subsidiaries**

NWL Denmark ApS, merged with NWL Denmark Services ApS in  
2020, Hvidovre  
Newell Poland Services Spólka Z.o.o, Poland

### **Participating interest**

NWL Netherlands Holding III B.V., Netherlands



## Management's review

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### The principal activities of the company

NWL Denmark ApS' principal activities are to sell and market our brand portfolio in Denmark, international administrative services for sales companies in the Nordic countries and invests in group companies in Poland and Netherlands.

The overall parent company for both these entities is Newell Brands Inc. Newell Brands Inc. is traded at NASDAQ in the US with a turnover of USD 10 billion and headquartered in Atlanta. Newell Brands is a global marketer of consumer and commercial products that touch millions of people every day where they work, live, learn and play. Our products and brands are organized into fifteen business segments:

- **Commercial Solutions**, including BRK®, First Alert®, Mapa®, Quickie® Rubbermaid®, Commercial Products® and Spontex®,
- **Home Appliances**, including Calphalon®, Crock-Pot®, Mr. Coffee®, Oster® and Sunbeam®,
- **Home Solutions**, including Ball®, Calphalon®, Chesapeake Bay Candle®, Foodsaver®, Rubbermaid®, Sistema®, WoodWick® and Yankee Candle®,
- **Learning and Development**, including Aprica®, Baby Jogger®, Dymo®, Elmer's®, EXPO®, Graco®, Mr. Sketch®, NUK®, Paper Mate®, Parker®, Prismacolor®, Sharpie®, Tigex®, Waterman® and X-Acto®,
- **Outdoor and Recreation**, including Campingaz®, Coleman®, Contigo®, ExOfficio® and Marmot®,

Our evolution as a global company is driven by our growing understanding of the constantly changing needs of the consumers and our ability to create innovative, highly differentiated solutions that offer great performance and value.

### Unusual circumstances

The Corona / COVID-19 presents challenges and risks for the company.

Corona / COVID-19 has or may have a significant impact on the number of customers, nationally or internationally, as a result of the recommendations and orders given by the political team. Given the major uncertainty Corona / COVID-19 has created and the uncertainty about the duration of the situation, it is currently not possible to make a reasonable assessment of the financial consequences of the Corona crisis. On the same basis, it is not possible to express a sufficiently secure expectation of revenue and profit before tax. So far, however, management believes that the company has the necessary liquidity and credit facilities to continue its operations.

### Development in activities and financial matters

The management considers the financial results as expected.



## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>5.750.851</b>	<b>6.928.028</b>
1 Staff costs	-3.370.444	-3.054.038
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.380.407</b>	<b>3.873.990</b>
Other financial income	58.273	19.008
2 Other financial expenses	-115.627	-266.487
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>2.323.053</b>	<b>3.626.511</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-512.468	-806.586
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>1.810.585</b>	<b>2.819.925</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.810.585	2.819.925
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>1.810.585</b>	<b>2.819.925</b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

### Assets

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
3 Investments in subsidiaries	30.142.424	30.142.424
4 Investment in participating interest	229.859.845	229.859.845
Total investments	<u>260.002.269</u>	<u>260.002.269</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>260.002.269</u></b>	<b><u>260.002.269</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	11.030.972	12.892.732
Receivables from subsidiaries	2	260.044
Deferred tax assets	69.895	93.193
Income tax receivables	331.794	226.478
Other receivables	45.526	14.195
Prepayments	0	7.000
Total receivables	<u>11.478.189</u>	<u>13.493.642</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>17.050.980</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>28.529.169</u></b>	<b><u>13.493.642</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>288.531.438</u></b>	<b><u>273.495.911</u></b>



## Balance sheet at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

### Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	51.002.000	51.002.000
Retained earnings	<u>168.832.439</u>	<u>167.021.854</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>219.834.439</u></b>	<b><u>218.023.854</u></b>
<b>Provisions</b>		
Other provisions	<u>642.161</u>	<u>622.244</u>
<b>Total provisions</b>	<b><u>642.161</u></b>	<b><u>622.244</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Bank loans	48.767.333	0
Trade payables	686.807	1.311.584
Payables to subsidiaries	9.186.031	43.024.064
Other payables	<u>9.414.667</u>	<u>10.514.165</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>68.054.838</u>	<u>54.849.813</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>68.054.838</u></b>	<b><u>54.849.813</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>288.531.438</u></b>	<b><u>273.495.911</u></b>

## 5 Contingencies



## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	51.002.000	134.785.039	185.787.039
Retained earnings for the year	0	2.819.925	2.819.925
Adjustment due to merger	0	29.416.890	29.416.890
Equity 1 January 2021	51.002.000	167.021.854	218.023.854
Retained earnings for the year	0	1.810.585	1.810.585
	<b><u>51.002.000</u></b>	<b><u>168.832.439</u></b>	<b><u>219.834.439</u></b>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	3.098.708	2.750.096
Pension costs	238.529	295.232
Other costs for social security	33.207	8.710
	<u><b>3.370.444</b></u>	<u><b>3.054.038</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>2. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	17.373	146.062
Other financial costs	98.254	120.425
	<u><b>115.627</b></u>	<u><b>266.487</b></u>
<b>3. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost 1 January 2021	30.142.424	36.371.240
Disposals during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-6.228.816</u>
<b>Cost 31 December 2021</b>	<u><b>30.142.424</b></u>	<u><b>30.142.424</b></u>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2021</b>	<u><b>30.142.424</b></u>	<u><b>30.142.424</b></u>

### Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year	Carrying amount, NWL Denmark Services ApS
Newell Poland Services Spółka Z.o.o, Poland	73,70 %	<u>73.463.240</u>	<u>2.437.053</u>	<u>30.142.424</u>
		<u><b>73.463.240</b></u>	<u><b>2.437.053</b></u>	<u><b>30.142.424</b></u>





## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
<b>4. Investment in participating interest</b>		
Cost 1 January 2021	546.505.804	546.505.804
<b>Cost 31 December 2021</b>	<b>546.505.804</b>	<b>546.505.804</b>
Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2021	-316.645.959	-316.645.959
<b>Writedown 31 December 2021</b>	<b>-316.645.959</b>	<b>-316.645.959</b>
<b>Carrying amount, 31 December 2021</b>	<b>229.859.845</b>	<b>229.859.845</b>

### Financial highlights for the enterprise according to the latest approved annual report

	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year	Carrying amount, NWL Denmark Services ApS
NWL Netherlands Holding III B.V., Netherlands	50 %	490.389.716	8.251.933	229.859.845
		<b>490.389.716</b>	<b>8.251.933</b>	<b>229.859.845</b>

## 5. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	215
<b>Total contingent liabilities</b>	<b>215</b>



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for NWL Denmark Services ApS 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.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of NWL Denmark Services ApS and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Newell Brands Inc., Delaware, USA, reg. no. 2118347.

### **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.

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.



## Accounting policies

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Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

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**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, other operating income, and external costs.

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 products.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise.

Other external expenses comprise expenses 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.



## Accounting policies

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### **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.

### **Results from investments in subsidiaries and participating interest**

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries and participating interest is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

### **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.

## Statement of financial position

### **Leases**

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 as well as equity investments in subsidiaries and participating interest 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.



## **Accounting policies**

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### **Investments**

#### **Investments in subsidiaries and participating interest**

Investments in subsidiaries and participating interest are recognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

### **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.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

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.

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.

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.



## **Accounting policies**

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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.

### **Provisions**

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the company.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair 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.