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 2020

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 May 2021

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 %.

Contents

Management's report

Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of NWL Denmark Services ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 of NWL Denmark Services ApS.

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.

Gentofte, 25 May 2021

Executive board

Brian James Decker

Sharen Melinda Brooks

Carl Fredrik Lundborg

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Independent auditor's report

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 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.

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 and 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, 25 May 2021

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne10678

Company information

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 Kjærulff 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	
Associated enterprise	NWL Netherlands Holding III B.V., Netherlands	

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 headquarted 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:

- **Appliances and Cookware**, including Calphalon®, Crock-Pot®, Mr. Coffee®, Oster® and Sunbeam®,
- **Food and Commercial**, including Ball®, Foodsaver®, Rubbermaid®, Sistema®, Rubbermaid Commercial Products®, Mapa®, Quickie® and Spontex®,
- **Home and Outdoor Living**, including Chesapeake Bay Candle®, Coleman®, Contigo®, ExOfficio®, First Alert®, Marmot®, 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®,

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.

The company has been merged with its subsidiary, NWL Denmark ApS, during 2020.

Expected developments

Prior to the Corona /COVID-19, expectations were a result in line with 2020.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2020	2019
	Gross profit	**6.928.028**	**984.476**
1	Staff costs	-3.054.038	-1.049.009
	Operating profit	**3.873.990**	**-64.533**
	Other financial income	19.008	1.553
2	Other financial costs	-266.487	-205.559
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**3.626.511**	**-268.539**
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-806.586	52.747
	Net profit or loss for the year	**2.819.925**	**-215.792**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Transferred to retained earnings	2.819.925	0
	Allocated from retained earnings	0	-215.792
	Total allocations and transfers	**2.819.925**	**-215.792**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
3	Equity investments in group enterprises	30.142.424	36.371.240
4	Equity investments in associate	229.859.845	229.859.845
	Total investments	260.002.269	266.231.085
	Total non-current assets	**260.002.269**	**266.231.085**
	Current assets		
	Trade debtors	12.892.732	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	260.044	224.067
	Deferred tax assets	93.193	124.257
	Income tax receivables	226.478	612.004
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	398.200
	Other receivables	14.195	18.053
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	7.000	0
	Total receivables	13.493.642	1.376.581
	Total current assets	**13.493.642**	**1.376.581**
	Total assets	**273.495.911**	**267.607.666**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2020	2019
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	51.002.000	51.002.000
	Retained earnings	167.021.854	134.785.039
	Total equity	**218.023.854**	**185.787.039**
	Provisions		
	Other provisions	622.244	0
	Total provisions	**622.244**	**0**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
5	Other payables	0	32.753
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	0	32.753
	Trade payables	1.311.584	50.881
	Payables to group enterprises	43.024.064	81.326.142
	Other payables	10.514.165	410.851
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	54.849.813	81.787.874
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**54.849.813**	**81.820.627**
	Total equity and liabilities	**273.495.911**	**267.607.666**

6 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	51.002.000	135.000.831	186.002.831
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-215.792	-215.792
Equity 1 January 2020	51.002.000	134.785.039	185.787.039
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	2.819.925	2.819.925
Group contribution during the year	0	29.416.890	29.416.890
	51.002.000	**167.021.854**	**218.023.854**

All amounts in DKK.

		2020	2019
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	2.750.096	970.862
	Pension costs	295.232	74.259
	Other costs for social security	8.710	3.888
		3.054.038	**1.049.009**
	Average number of employees	4	1
2.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	146.062	164.176
	Other financial costs	120.425	41.383
		266.487	**205.559**

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
3.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	36.371.240	36.371.240
	Disposals during the year	-6.228.816	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**30.142.424**	**36.371.240**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**30.142.424**	**36.371.240**

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 Spólka Z.o.o, Poland	73,70 %	85.823.210	52.492.210	30.142.424
		85.823.210	**52.492.210**	**30.142.424**

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
4.	**Equity investments in associate**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	546.505.804	546.505.804
	Cost 31 December 2020	**546.505.804**	**546.505.804**
	Revaluation, opening balance 1 January 2020	-316.645.959	-316.645.959
	Writedown 31 December 2020	**-316.645.959**	**-316.645.959**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**229.859.845**	**229.859.845**

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 %	482.808.991	8.215.450	229.859.845
		482.808.991	**8.215.450**	**229.859.845**

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
5.	**Other payables**		
	Total other payables	**0**	**32.753**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0

6. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

	DKK in thousands
Lease liabilities	417
Total contingent liabilities	**417**

Accounting policies

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.

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 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.

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 equity investments in group enterprises and associate

Dividend from equity investments 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.

Investments

Equity investments in group enterprises and associate

Equity investments in group enterprises and associate are measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, writedown for impairment is done to match 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 and accrued income

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

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.

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.