Logstor Sverige Holding AB

Org.nr. 556704-4465

Fastställelseintyg

Undertecknad styrelseledamot i Logstor Sverige Holding AB intygar att resultaträkningen och balansräkningen i årsredovisningen har fastställts på årsstämman den 17 augusti 2022. Årsstämman beslutade att godkänna styrelsens förslag till hur vinsten ska disponeras.

Jag intygar också att innehållet i årsredovisningen och revisionsberättelsen stämmer överens med originalen.

Örebro den 17 augusti 2022

Terence Mc Givern
Verkställande direktör

20220826

20220826600834

ÅRSREDOVISNING

för

Logstor Sverige Holding AB

Org.nr. 556704-4465

Styrelsen och verkställande direktören får härmed avlämna årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2021-01-01 - 2021-12-31

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20220826008355

Logstor Sverige Holding AB

Org.nr. 556704-4465

FÖRVALTNINGSBERÄTTELSE

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i svenska kronor, KSEK.

Verksamheten

Bolagets verksamhet har under året bestått av förvaltnign av aktierna i dotterbolaget PowerPipe System AB (ägarandel 100%). Därtill är bolagets verksamhet efter fusion med det helägda dotterbolaget Logstor AB försäljning av rör till fjärrvärme, fjärrkyla och industri.

Företagets säte är Örebro

Flerårsjämförelse*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Nettoomsättning	200 733	0	0	0	0
Res. efter finansiella poster	69	-1 994	19 448	1 737	12 655
Balansomslutning	105 454	142 254	145 347	480 851	469 859
Soliditet (%)	8,58	37,8	38,4	7,6	7,4

*Definitioner av nyckeltal, se noter

Ägarförhållanden

Bolaget är helägt dotterbolag till LOGSTOR Holding A/S org.nr DK21311774.

Väsentliga händelser under räkenskapsåret

2021-11-10 Fusionerades Logstor Sverige Holding AB med sitt tidigare helägda dotterbolag Logstor AB.

Förändringar i eget kapital

	Aktiekapital	Övrigt bundet eget kapital	Övrigt fritt eget kapital	Årets resultat	Summa fritt eget kapital
Belopp vid årets ingång	100	0	55 732	-1 994	53 738
Resultatdisp. enl. beslut av årsstämma:			-1 994	1 994	0
Fusionsdifferens	0	0	-44 855	0	-44 855
Årets vinst				69	69
Belopp vid årets utgång	100	0	8 883	69	8 952

Resultatdisposition (kronor)

Förslag till disposition av bolagets vinst

Till årsstämmans förfogande står	
balanserad vinst	8 882 937
årets vinst	68 861
	8 951 798
Styrelsen föreslår att	
i ny räkning överföres	8 951 798
	8 951 798

20220826008836

Logstor Sverige Holding AB
Org.nr. 556704-4465

Beträffande bolagets resultat och ställning i övrigt hänvisas till efterföljande resultat- och balansräkningar med tillhörande noter.

20220826008837

Logstor Sverige Holding AB

Org.nr. 556704-4465

RESULTATRÄKNING

	Not	2021-01-01 2021-12-31	2020-01-01 2020-12-31
Rörelsens intäkter m.m.			
Nettoomsättning		200 733	0
		200 733	0
Rörelsens kostnader			
Råvaror och förnödenheter		-181 806	0
Övriga externa kostnader		-1 443	-47
Personalkostnader	2	-11 605	0
Av- och nedskrivningar av materiella och immateriella anläggningstillgångar		-1 003	0
		-195 857	-47
Rörelseresultat		4 876	-47
Resultat från finansiella poster			
Resultat från andelar i koncernföretag		0	-2 155
Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter		-2 027	2 948
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter		-298	0
Räntekostnader till koncernföretag		-2 482	-2 741
		-4 807	-1 948
Resultat efter finansiella poster		69	-1 995
Årets resultat		69	-1 995

20220826008838

Logstor Sverige Holding AB

Org.nr. 556704-4465

BALANSRÄKNING

	Not	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
TILLGÅNGAR			
Anläggningstillgångar			
Materiella anläggningstillgångar			
Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar	3	162	0
		162	0
Finansiella anläggningstillgångar			
Andelar i koncernföretag	4	79 331	142 203
Uppskjuten skattefordran	5	3 768	0
		83 099	142 203
Summa anläggningstillgångar		83 261	142 203
Omsättningstillgångar			
Kortfristiga fordringar			
Kundfordringar		15 251	0
Fordringar hos koncernföretag		3 802	0
Aktuell skattefordran		1 680	0
Övriga fordringar		1 460	0
		22 193	0
Kassa och bank			
Kassa och bank		0	51
Summa kassa och bank		0	51
Summa omsättningstillgångar		22 193	51
SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR		**105 454**	**142 254**

20220826600839

Logstor Sverige Holding AB

Org.nr. 556704-4465

BALANSRÄKNING

	Not	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER			
Eget kapital			
Bundet eget kapital			
Aktiekapital		100	100
		100	100
Fritt eget kapital			
Balanserat resultat		8 883	55 732
Årets resultat		69	-1 994
		8 952	53 738
Summa eget kapital		9 052	53 838
Avsättningar			
Övriga avsättningar för pensioner och liknande förpliktelser		5 051	0
Summa avsättningar		5 051	0
Långfristiga skulder	6		
Skulder till koncernföretag		60 557	88 346
Summa långfristiga skulder		60 557	88 346
Kortfristiga skulder			
Leverantörsskulder		2 626	0
Skulder till koncernföretag		18 510	0
Övriga skulder		2 727	0
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter		6 931	70
Summa kortfristiga skulder		30 794	70
SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER		**105 454**	**142 254**

NOTER

20220826008840

Not 1 Redovisnings- och värderingsprinciper

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och BFNAR 2012:1 Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning.

Principerna är oförändrade jämfört med föregående år.

Fordringar
Fordringar har upptagits till de belopp varmed de beräknas inflyta.

Övriga tillgångar, avsättningar och skulder
Övriga tillgångar, avsättningar och skulder har värderats till anskaffningsvärden om inget annat anges nedan.

Intäktsredovisning
Inkomsten redovisas till det verkliga värdet av vad som erhållits eller kommer att erhållas. Företaget redovisar därför inkomsten till nominellt värde (fakturabelopp) om ersättningen erhålls i likvida medel direkt vid leverans. Avdrag görs för lämnade rabatter.

Materiella anläggningstillgångar
Materiella anläggningstillgångar redovisas till anskaffningsvärde med avdrag för ackumulerade avskrivningar och eventuella nedskrivningar. Tillgångarna skrivs av linjärt över tillgångarnas bedömda nyttjandeperiod förutom mark som inte skrivs av. Nyttjandeperioden omprövas per varje balansdag. Följande nyttjandeperioder tillämpas:

	Antal år
Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar	3-10
Inventarier, verktyg och maskiner	3-10

Inkomstskatt
Aktuell skatt är inkomstskatt för innevarande räkenskapsår som avser årets skattepliktiga resultat och den del av tidigare räkenskapsårs inkomstskatt som ännu inte har redovisats.
Aktuell skatt värderas till det sannolika beloppet enligt de skattesatser och skatteregler som gäller på balansdagen.

Avsättningar
Avsättningar redovisas när det finns en legal eller informell förpliktelse till följd av en tidigare händelse, det är sannolikt att ett utflöde av resurser kommer att krävas för att reglera förpliktelsen och beloppen kan uppskattas på ett tillförlitligt sätt. Tidpunkten eller beloppet för utflödet kan fortfarande vara osäker.

Avsättningar för omstruktureringar redovisas bara om en fastställd och utförlig omstruktureringsplan har utarbetats och införts, eller om företaget minst har offentliggjort planens huvuddrag till dem som berörs av den. Avsättningar redovisas inte för utgifter som hör samman med den framtida verksamheten.

En avsättning redovisas till den bästa uppskattningen av det belopp som krävs för att reglera förpliktelsen på balansdagen. Avsättningar tas endast i anspråk för de utgifter som avsättningen ursprungligen var avsedd för. Avsättningar diskonteras till sina nuvärden där pengars tidsvärde är väsentligt.

UPPLYSNINGAR TILL ENSKILDA POSTER

Logstor Sverige Holding AB
Org.nr. 556704-4465

NOTER

Not 2 Medelantal anställda	2021	2020

Medelantal anställda
Medelantalet anställda bygger på av bolaget betalda närvarotimmar relaterade till en normal arbetstid.

Medelantal anställda har varit	10,00	0,00

Not 3 Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
Övertaget via fusion	1 047	0
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	1 047	0
Övertaget via fusion	-885	0
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	-885	0
Utgående redovisat värde	162	0

Not 4 Andelar i koncernföretag

Företag Organisationsnummer	Säte	Antal/Kap. andel %	2021-12-31 Redovisat värde	2020-12-31 Redovisat värde
Logstor AB 556046-5014	Örebro	55 000 100,00%	0	62 872
Powerpipe System AB 556572-7004	Hisings Kärra	131 000 100,00%	79 331	79 331
			79 331	142 203

Ingående anskaffningsvärde	2 992 133	839 288 000
Försäljningar/utrangeringar	0	-836 295 867
Överfört via fusion	-62 872	0
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	2 929 261	2 992 133
Ingående nedskrivningar	-2 849 930	-694 930
Återförd nedskrivning	0	-2 155 000
Utgående ackumulerade nedskrivningar	-2 849 930	-2 849 930
Utgående redovisat värde	79 331	142 203

Not 5 Uppskjuten skatt — 2021-12-31

	Temporär skillnad	Uppskjuten skattefordran	Uppskjuten skatteskuld
Underskottsavdrag	17 684	3 643	0
		3 643	0

Uppskjuten skattefordran pga underskott är övertagen via fusion.

Logstor Sverige Holding AB
Org.nr. 556704-4465

NOTER

Not 6 Långfristiga skulder	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
Amortering efter 5 år	60 557	88 346

Not 7 Ställda säkerheter	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
Pantsatta aktier i dotterbolag	79 331	142 203

Pantsättningen är till förmån för "Nordea Danmark, filial till Nordea Bank Abp Finland", avseende koncerngemensam finansiering och garantier.

Not 8 Eventualförpliktelser	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
Ansvarighet PRI	100	0
	100	0

Eventualförpliktelsen är övertagen via fusion.

Not 9 Väsentliga händelser efter räkenskapsårets slut

Efter balansdagen har det inte inträffat andra händelser som förändrat värderingarna i årsredovisningen för 2021.

Not 10 Transaktioner med närstående

Transaktioner mellan företaget och dess närstående har skett på marknadsmässiga grunder.

Not 11 Koncernförhållanden

Bolaget är moderbolag, men med stöd av ÅRL 7 kap 2 § upprättas inte någon koncernredovisning.
Övergripande koncernredovisning upprättas av: Kingspan Holding Netherlands BV.
Minsta koncernredovisning upprättas av: LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS, Denmarks.

Not 12 Definition av nyckeltal

Soliditet
Justerat eget kapital i procent av balansomslutning

20220826008 43

Logstor Sverige Holding AB
Org.nr. 556704-4465

NOTER

ÖREBRO 15/7 2022

Terence Mc Givern
Verkställande direktör

Alan Lawlor

Peter Björk

Lwana Quarrell

Ian Mcauliffe

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats den 17/8 2022

Ernst & Young Aktiebolag

Björn Bäckvall
Auktoriserad revisor

20220826000844

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Revisionsberättelse

Till bolagsstämman i Logstor Sverige Holding AB, org.nr 556704-4465

Rapport om årsredovisningen

Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för Logstor Sverige Holding AB för räkenskapsåret 2021.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av Logstor Sverige Holding ABs finansiella ställning per den 31 december 2021 och av dess finansiella resultat för året enligt årsredovisningslagen. Förvaltningsberättelsen är förenlig med årsredovisningens övriga delar.

Vi tillstyrker därför att bolagsstämman fastställer resultaträkningen och balansräkningen.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet *Revisorns ansvar*. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Logstor Sverige Holding AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen och verkställande direktören som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen och verkställande direktören ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som de bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsredovisning som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag.

Vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen ansvarar styrelsen och verkställande direktören för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. De upplyser, när så är tillämpligt, om förhållanden som kan påverka förmågan att fortsätta verksamheten och att använda antagandet om fortsatt drift. Antagandet om fortsatt drift tillämpas dock inte om beslut har fattats om att avveckla verksamheten.

Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om att årsredovisningen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller misstag och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsredovisningen.

Som del av en revision enligt ISA använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Dessutom:

- identifierar och bedömer vi riskerna för väsentliga felaktigheter i årsredovisningen, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller misstag, utformar och utför granskningsåtgärder bland annat utifrån dessa risker och inhämtar revisionsbevis som är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga för att utgöra en grund för våra uttalanden. Risken för att inte upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet till följd av oegentligheter är högre än för en väsentlig felaktighet som beror på misstag, eftersom oegentligheter kan innefatta agerande i maskopi, förfalskning, avsiktliga utelämnanden, felaktig information eller åsidosättande av intern kontroll.
- skaffar vi oss en förståelse av den del av bolagets interna kontroll som har betydelse för vår revision för att utforma granskningsåtgärder som är lämpliga med hänsyn till omständigheterna, men inte för att uttala oss om effektiviteten i den interna kontrollen.
- utvärderar vi lämpligheten i de redovisningsprinciper som används och rimligheten i styrelsens och verkställande direktörens uppskattningar i redovisningen och tillhörande upplysningar.
- drar vi en slutsats om lämpligheten i att styrelsen och verkställande direktören använder antagandet om fortsatt drift vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen. Vi drar också en slutsats, med grund i de inhämtade revisionsbevisen, om det finns någon väsentlig osäkerhetsfaktor som avser sådana händelser eller förhållanden som kan leda till betydande tvivel om bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. Om vi drar slutsatsen att det finns en väsentlig osäkerhetsfaktor, måste vi i revisionsberättelsen fästa uppmärksamheten på upplysningarna i årsredovisningen om den väsentliga osäkerhetsfaktorn eller, om sådana upplysningar är otillräckliga, modifiera uttalandet om årsredovisningen. Våra slutsatser baseras på de revisionsbevis som inhämtas fram till datumet för revisionsberättelsen. Dock kan framtida händelser eller förhållanden göra att ett bolag inte längre kan fortsätta verksamheten.
- utvärderar vi den övergripande presentationen, strukturen och innehållet i årsredovisningen, däribland upplysningarna, och om årsredovisningen återger de underliggande transaktionerna och händelserna på ett sätt som ger en rättvisande bild.

Vi måste informera styrelsen om bland annat revisionens planerade omfattning och inriktning samt tidpunkten för den. Vi måste också informera om betydelsefulla iakttagelser under revisionen, däribland de eventuella betydande brister i den interna kontrollen som vi identifierat.

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Rapport om andra krav enligt lagar och andra författningar

Uttalanden

Utöver vår revision av årsredovisningen har vi även utfört en revision av styrelsens och verkställande direktörens förvaltning för Logstor Sverige Holding AB för räkenskapsåret 2021 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamöter och verkställande direktören ansvarsfrihet för räkenskapsåret.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt denna beskrivs närmare i avsnittet *Revisorns ansvar*. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Logstor Sverige Holding AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust. Vid förslag till utdelning innefattar detta bland annat en bedömning av om utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som bolagets verksamhetsart, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av bolagets egna kapital, konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt.

Styrelsen ansvarar för bolagets organisation och förvaltningen av bolagets angelägenheter. Detta innefattar bland annat att fortlöpande bedöma bolagets ekonomiska situation och att tillse att bolagets organisation är utformad så att bokföringen, medelsförvaltningen och bolagets ekonomiska angelägenheter i övrigt kontrolleras på ett betryggande sätt. Verkställande direktören ska sköta den löpande förvaltningen enligt styrelsens riktlinjer och anvisningar och bland annat vidta de åtgärder som är nödvändiga för att bolagets bokföring ska fullgöras i överensstämmelse med lag och för att medelsförvaltningen ska skötas på ett betryggande sätt.

Revisorns ansvar

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förvaltningen, och därmed vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet, är att inhämta revisionsbevis för att med en rimlig grad av säkerhet kunna bedöma om någon styrelseledamot eller verkställande direktören i något väsentligt avseende:

- företagit någon åtgärd eller gjort sig skyldig till någon försummelse som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller
- på något annat sätt handlat i strid med aktiebolagslagen, årsredovisningslagen eller bolagsordningen.

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust, och därmed vårt uttalande om detta, är att med rimlig grad av säkerhet bedöma om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka åtgärder eller försummelser som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller att ett förslag till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust inte är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Som en del av en revision enligt god revisionssed i Sverige använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Granskningen av förvaltningen och förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust grundar sig främst på revisionen av räkenskaperna. Vilka tillkommande granskningsåtgärder som utförs baseras på vår professionella bedömning med utgångspunkt i risk och väsentlighet. Det innebär att vi fokuserar granskningen på sådana åtgärder, områden och förhållanden som är väsentliga för verksamheten och där avsteg och överträdelser skulle ha särskild betydelse för bolagets situation. Vi går igenom och prövar fattade beslut, beslutsunderlag, vidtagna åtgärder och andra förhållanden som är relevanta för vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet. Som underlag för vårt uttalande om styrelsens förslag till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust har vi granskat om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Anmärkning

Årsredovisningen har avlämnats till oss för revision efter den i lag angivna tidpunkten. Årsstämman har inte hållits inom lagstadgad tid i enlighet med aktiebolagslagen 7 kap. 10 §.

Örebro den 17 augusti 2022

Ernst & Young AB

Björn Bäckvall
Auktoriserad revisor

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS

Danmarksvej 11, 9670 Løgstør

Company reg. no. 35 37 56 27

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2021

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the



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

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with 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 operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters, the results for the year and the Company's financial position.

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

Løgstør, 15 July 2022

Executive Board

Terence Sarsfield Mc Givern

Board of directors

Patrick Alan Lawlor

Line Dissing Mønster

Ian McAuliffe

Terence Sarsfield Mc Givern

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 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" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements") section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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.

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.

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.

Aalborg, 15 July 2022

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Company reg. no. 30 70 02 28

Hans B. Vistisen
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne23254

Henrik K. Andersen
State Authorized Public Accountant
mne36193

Company information

The company	LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS Danmarksvej 11 9670 Løgstør
	Company reg. no. 35 37 56 27 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Patrick Alan Lawlor Line Dissing Mønster Ian McAuliffe Terence Sarsfield Mc Givern
Managing Director	Terence Sarsfield Mc Givern
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Vestre Havnepromenade 1A, 9000 Aalborg Denmark

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Income statement:					
Revenue	717.443	651.092	639.717	704.860	735.767
Gross profit	242.399	263.150	237.646	194.100	178.125
Profit from operating activities	36.694	99.139	58.045	16.767	-11.497
Net financials	96.814	-153.922	500.099	172.157	13.922
Net profit or loss for the year	119.183	-70.497	553.610	183.118	2.569
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	1.119.197	990.046	1.042.835	1.079.123	963.101
Investments in property, plant and equipment	14.581	11.218	-16.386	-12.278	-18.575
Equity	850.491	186.674	257.022	252.967	70.283
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	206	228	246	265	283
Key figures in %:					
Gross margin ratio	33,8	40,4	37,1	27,5	24,2
Profit margin (EBIT-margin)	5,1	15,2	9,1	2,4	-1,6
Acid test ratio	218,7	227,7	138,4	201,5	51,5
Solvency ratio	76,0	18,9	24,6	23,4	7,3
Return on equity	23,0	-31,8	217,1	113,3	2,0

Logstor Denmark Holding ApS has merged with the subsidiary LOGSTOR A/S with effect from 1 January 2021. The accounting treatment for the merger is the group method used in accordance with the section "Intra-group business combinations" under accounting policies. Accordingly, the comparative figures for 2017-2020 in the financial highlights have been adjusted.

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

Financial highlights

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross profit x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	$\frac{\text{Operating profit or loss (EBIT) x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets x 100}}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance x 100}}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Business review

The Group's primary activity is to develop, manufacture and sell high-quality pre-insulated pipe systems for transportation of liquids and gases. LOGSTOR is the world's leading supplier of pre-insulated pipe systems, not only for district heating, but also for district cooling, the Oil and Gas sector, and various industrial verticals.

LOGSTOR is an international enterprise with sales and production companies in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Poland as well as sales to more than 50 markets through resellers and own sales companies in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, France, Lithuania, Italy and United Kingdom.

Foreign branches

LOGSTOR has production on mobile plants in India and Canada to ensure delivery on major projects. Logstor is established as a branch in Indonesia and Canada.

Change of ownership and significant matters and issues in 2021

Effective as of 20 June 2021 LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS was acquired by Kingspan Group plc., a listed company, headquartered in the Republic of Ireland.

Partly due to the acquisition, the following significant issues have affected the financial statements for 2021:

- Change of the accounting policies relating to revenue, leases and receivables, as set out in the description under accounting policies, page 17
- Changes to accounting estimates relating to inventory write-downs, provisions for guarantees and write-down of inter-company receivable to the Chinese subsidiary, (impossible to transfer the cash from China to Denmark, due to the circumstances), please see special items, page 37 and accounting policies, page 21.
- Costs related to bonus etc. to the former management in connection with Kingspan Group plc's. acquisition of the Company, please see special items, page 37.

Intra-group merger
LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS has merged with the subsidiary LOGSTOR A/S with effect from 1 January 2021. The comparative figures for 2020 have been adjusted. The accounting treatment for the merger is the group method used in accordance with the section "Intra-group business combinations" under accounting policies. The merger is implemented as a tax-free merger.

	Comparative figures 2020 according to fs 2020	Adj. to comparative figures due to merger with Logstor A/S	Adj. to comparative figures due to merger with Logstor Holding A/S	Comparative figures 2020 according to fs 2021
Financial highlights, income statement				
Revenue	0	651.092	0	651.092
Gross profit	20.824	242.952	-626	263.150
Profit before net financials	250	99.515	-626	99.139
Profit before tax	-9.545	93.486	-138.724	-54.783
Net profit/loss for the year	-7.454	72.634	-135.677	-70.497
Financial highlights, balance sheet				
Total assets	1.027.673	13.443	51.070	990.046
Equity	170.764	56.770	-40.860	186.674
Liabilities	856.909	189.304	-261.828	784.385

Change of accounting policies
The company has changed its accounting policies for revenue (from IAS 11/18 to IFRS 15), leases (from IAS 17 to IFRS 16) and write-down on receivables (from IAS 39 to IFRS 9) in 2021. The cumulative effect of the change of accounting policies as at 1 January 2021, is recognised directly in equity. The financial statements for 2021 have been prepared on the basis of the new accounting policy. Due to use of retrospective transition methods the comparative figures for 2020 have not been adjusted. The following statement of the Company's financial development also takes as a starting point in the new accounting policy. Please refer to page 16 for further informations of the change in the accounting policies.

Material uncertainty related to recognition and measurement (contingent asset)
LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS has inter-company receivables of TDKK 12.897 from LOGSTOR Green Technology (now a non-active subsidiary) in China. LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS has tried for a couple of years to have the cash transferred from China to Denmark by using external advisors, banks etc.

LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS has been in contact with multiple external advisors, banks etc. as well as internal personnel from Kingspan Group, without anyone being able provide a solution to have the cash transferred from China to Denmark. Therefore, the management has decided to write-off the intercompany receivable of TDKK 12.897 as of December 31 2021.

It is uncertain if it will be possible to transfer the cash from China to Denmark in the future (contingent asset).

Development in activities and financial matters

Revenue for the year amounted to DKK 717.4 million against DKK 651.1 million prior year. Profit before net financials is DKK 50.8 million compared to profit of 99.1 million the year before. The profit for the year after tax amounted to DKK 14.6 million compared to a loss of DKK 70.5 million last year. The results of operation for 2021 is acceptable.

Expectations for the year

For 2022 LOGSTOR expects, that the revenue will increase compared to 2021. This is as a result of two factors. Firstly, further recovery of raw material prices passed back to the end customer, and secondly strong demand for District Heating solutions in both local and exports markets due to the ongoing energy cost crisis. The expected result for 2022 are in the level DKK 50 - 100 million. The company is not expecting any impact form the conflict in Ukraine and sanctions against Russia and Belarus.

Research and development activities

Ensuring a continuous flow of new product developments has always been a core theme of the Company, and a key element of the Company's continued differentiation strategy. The Company will continue to invest in research and development through 2022.

Report on the company's policy on data ethics according to section 99 d of the Danish Financial Statements Act

Throughout 2021, we have worked with data ethics and expect to approve our data ethics policy in 2022. The policy sets out how we take responsibility for and work with data ethics and data use. Data ethics will, like other business considerations are part of considering major strategic business decisions and supporting our business model, values and vision.

Our work with data ethics has been based on our "values and precepts" and The Data Ethics Compass from Data Ethics Council. It has a special focus on data ethical principles, including accountability and decency. The policy deals with the customer data we collect and process, but also any other data that we may process, like the policy also includes data ethical considerations of our suppliers and business partners.

Management´s review

Our goal for data ethical behavior is to have a responsible and proper use of data at all times, and to create transparency in our data collection and data management. Our data ethical behaviour must contribute positively to our customers' security on the basis that the data the customer provides to us is the customer's own, and is processed within the applicable regulatory framework.

We protect the security of the processing of personal data and other data, and ensure that this data is not stored for a longer period of time than is necessary for the purposes for which the data in question are processed.

The Board of Directors is responsible for approving our Data Ethics Policy. The day-to-day management of the data ethics policy is anchored with the Executive Board. Decisions on the use of data and new technology are also anchored by the Executive Board, which continuously evaluate our efforts and ensure that data ethical dilemmas are discussed at other management levels and with the involvement of relevant employees.

As a rule, the policy on data ethics is valid for a 3-year period, after which it is reviewed by the Board of Directors. If it may be deemed necessary, the data ethics policy may be updated more frequently at the request of the Executive Board; or Board. An updated version shall be submitted and approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors in order to be valid.

Financial Risk Management

In the normal course of business, the Company has exposure to a variety of financial risks, including liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to understand these risks and to put in place policies that minimise the economic impact of an adverse event on the Company's performance. Meetings are held on a regular basis to review the result of the risk assessment, approve recommended risk management strategies, and monitor the effectiveness of such policies.

Liquidity

In order to mitigate liquidity risk and to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the Company operates a prudent approach to liquidity management to enable it to meet its liabilities when due.

Credit risk

Credit risk encompasses the risk of financial loss to the Company of counterparty default in relation to any of its financial assets. The Company's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The Company's trade receivables arise from a wide and varied customer base spread, and as such there is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company's credit risk management policy in relation to trade receivables involves periodically assessing the financial reliability of customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience, and other factors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored, and a significant element of credit risk is covered by credit insurance or other forms of collateral such as letters of credit or bank guarantees.

Corporate social responsibility report pursuant to section 99 a of the Danish Financial Statements Act

LOGSTOR recognises the United Nations (UN) and the International Labour Organization's (ILO) declarations regarding human rights, labour rights, environment, and anti-corruption. LOGSTOR has therefore chosen to structure the CSR work, including the policies, in accordance with the UN Global Compact guidelines. LOGSTOR works systematically with CSR and operate plants, which are certified in accordance with ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), and compliant with ISO 45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Standard). The management systems use a risk-based approach to ensure that the efforts are concentrated in the areas with the highest risk.

The CSR policy is supported by LOGSTOR's Code of Conduct, which contains the company's demands to suppliers within the CSR area, including human rights and anti-corruption. Through the Code of Conduct, LOGSTOR requires that suppliers comply with the CSR demands in their own Supply Chain. During 2021, no breach of Code of Conduct has been recorded. External audits of the suppliers, as well as their sub-suppliers, were carried out in accordance with an audit plan. Nine suppliers were audited during 2021. In 2021, Supply Management continued readdressing the Logstor guidelines *Code of Conduct for Suppliers*, *Responsible Business Partner Policy*, *Anti-Trust Policy*, and *Anti-Corruption Policy* to make sure they have been acknowledged by the supplier base. The internal anti-corruption guidelines have been extended to include the sales organization, which is especially relevant for new markets where LOGSTOR is currently expanding the business. To support the guidelines, LOGSTOR sat up a whistle-blower function in 2016, which is an externally administered hotline where the employees can report unethical behaviour anonymously. In 2021, no reports were received.

We have developed corporate social responsibility policies in most areas relevant to LOGSTOR's business. The policies aim to ensure proper business conduct and optimum working, health and safety conditions for our employees. Management continuously follow up on compliance with these policies in practice.

During 2021, LOGSTOR held a number of e-learning courses, with mandatory attendance for all relevant employees. The courses included e-learning in anti-corruption and anti-bribery, anti-trust, GDPR and Cyber risk. Most courses include, in addition to a full-scope course, also annual updates/brush-ups, to ensure a continued high level of awareness.

Our corporate social responsibility policies currently comprise environmental and climate issues, social and working conditions, human rights and anti-bribery. Detailed information about each of the matters is continuously available from our website: https://www.logstor.com/about-us/hseq/csr.

Environmental issues – including climate change

We have assessed, that the largest environmental risk for LOGSTOR is the emission of green house gasses during production and product development.

LOGSTOR produces pre-insulated pipes, which are energy-efficient solutions and therefore reduce the world's emission of greenhouse gases. As a company we work on being as energy-efficient as possible in what we do every day. Outside our organisation, we want to contribute to efficiency improvements of the world's energy supply and reduce the global energy loss by using pre-insulated pipes and thereby help reducing the world's emission of greenhouse gases. LOGSTOR technologies are based on blowing agents all meeting the latest international requirements concerning ODP (ozone depletion potential) and GWP (global warming potential).

Inside our organisation, we wish to document and reduce emissions by optimising our own production and logistics. We also demand that our suppliers do their best to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in cooperation with LOGSTOR, and develop products, which are recyclable or produced from recycled materials.

It is important for LOGSTOR to:

- Contribute to the limitation and reduction of our environmental impact, encourage cooperation with authorities, and communicate openly about our environmental conditions
- Observe the requirements of the international Business Charter for Sustainable Development (ICC)
- Minimize the consumption of resources and waste during production
- Priorities both optimization of production and the use of cleaner technology during product development

In 2021 LOGSTOR continues contribute to the limitation and reduction of our environmental impact. LOGSTOR limited its enviromental impact in 2021. In the coming years, LOGSTOR will focus on production optimisation and the use of cleaner technology during product development.

Social issues and employee issues

With expanding government regulations and increasing societal expectations, the management team continued their increased focus on health, safety and environmental issues in 2021. This work was carried out with reference to the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy, which reaffirmed the organization's commitment to an Incident and Injury Free (IIF) workplace. In 2021, we reported on LTIF at 5,0 vs 4,1 in 2020.

The HSEQ function has transformed into a true business partner in support of operations versus a separate silo function. The changes more closely integrate the site-based HSEQ resources through reporting and accountability relationships with the respective Plant Management, from which they receive their day-to-day direction. Functional direction is provided by Group HSEQ with a dotted line reporting relationship.

The Group Safety Leadership Team (GSLT) meets on a quarterly basis, and membership includes the CEO and other key members of the management team. The GSLT is chartered to provide the leadership and commitment necessary for the organization's IIF journey.

Key initiative in 2021 was continued high focus on HSE by leading strong commitment on different levels of organisation. LOGSTOR has continued a Safety Campaign project, as well as many technical improvements on our operational areas, including various investment projects.

The Safety Campaign project continued with "Days without incidents" records celebration in each location. To increase employees' engagement, we continued with the monthly award for the best improvement suggestion reported by employees. We also continue with the Safety Topic of the Month initiative distributed to all facilities and services. We have implemented project "Knifes and sharp tools elimination" with knowledge-sharing between plants, and replacement of hazardous knifes with safe tools. Additionally, we have introduced an interactive onboarding training methodology in Poland, where we have majority of activities. This way of training is based on practical testing and visualization of hazards.

In 2021, on the top of all HSE and HR initiatives, we were extremely focused on COVID-19 preventive measures, to assure safe work conditions also in this aspect, and also ensure the continued operations. In this regard, several actions have been implemented during the year, hereunder introduction of guidelines for working from home, usage of PPE, restrictions on travel and meeting activities, increased IT security awareness etc. Throughout the year, as a consequence of the various measures put in place, operations have throughout the year been running with no material delays, just as there has been no material outbreaks on any of the sites (solely fewer isolated cases). During the year, to ensure a continued follow-up and optimization of all efforts in this regard, there has during the year been made two surveys among all employees with access to a computer. Responses to the surveys have been positive, and the general opinion was that the precautions implemented, and the communication was satisfying. The surveys also show that most of our employees working from home assess that information, tools and physical space are sufficient to be able to work efficient when working from home.

Human rights

Risk of human rights violations are located in the supply chain. In our Code of Conduct, which has been circulated to our suppliers, we have published our zero-tolerance regarding forced labour, child labour, discrimination, freedom of association, workplace health and safety and conditions of employment.

Since 2015, we have obtained direct compliance confirmations from our suppliers and/or performed independent compliance reviews, if there is a specific suspicion of breach of our Code of Conduct.

Going forward we expect to continue to perform independent compliance audits on our suppliers.

Fighting corruption and bribery

Risk of corruption has been identified in the interaction with suppliers and other business partners. A zero-tolerance policy regarding any kind of bribery has been adopted and implemented. All relevant employees with market-orientated activities have received training in our policies.

During 2021, a training programme, which included basic knowledge and understanding of the Group's "Anti-Corruption Policy" has been completed. Similar sessions will be conducted in 2022.

To further increase the awareness and acknowledgement of the Group's ethical standards, including but not limited to the "Anti-Corruption Policy", a Responsible Business Partner Policy has been implemented. This policy covers not only the supply chain, but also all advisers, distributors, agents, customers and clients. During 2021, the LOGSTOR Group has continued its initiatives in this regard.

Report on gender composition in management according to section 99 b of the Danish Financial Statements Act

On a current basis, the LOGSTOR Group supervisory board assess the composition of its members as well as how their internal processes work, including an appraisal of the cooperation between board and CEO. Further, a part of this assessment is a consideration of multitude, and the need for specific competencies. The boards are generally composed of business people, possessing a combination of professional competencies and practical experience, deemed to match the needs of the LOGSTOR Group.

In order to promote and facilitate an equal gender representation in management level positions at LOGSTOR, LOGSTOR will pursue the following objectives:

1 Target an equal gender representation at management level as vacancies arise, subject to identification of candidates with appropriate skills, and in this connection ensure that engaged search and selection firms are requested to identify at least one candidate of each gender for such positions. All internal and external searches for vacant positions are to include at least one candidate of each gender on a short list, subject to identification of candidates with appropriate skills.

2 Ensure appropriate level of participants from both genders at LOGSTOR programmes intended to develop talent.

3 Ensure that targets are set for a potential under-represented gender, to ensure a more equal gender representation in the management of the company. The target is that by the end of year 2022, each gender shall represent at least 20% of all managers and board members.

The realized ratio in LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS by the end of 2021 was 22% female managers in management positions whereas no shareholder selected board members are female. This means that targets has been achieved in 2021.

By the end of 2021 three men and one woman constituted the general assembly Board of Directors in LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS. The realized ration was 25% female members of Board of Directors. This means that targets has been achived in 2021.

The LOGSTOR Group supervisory board will consider new targets going forward, including specific plans for the achievement hereof.

Accounting policies

The annual report for LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS for 2021 has been submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for Class C companies (large).

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Kingspan Group plc., Ireland, Dublin.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Kingspan Group plc.

Changes in the accounting policies

Effective as of 20 June 2021 LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS was acquired by Kingspan Group plc., a listed company, headquartered in the Republic of Ireland. In order to align the accounting policy with that of Kingspan Group plc, accounting policies have changed compared to 2020 in the following areas:

IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers

With effect from the financial year 2021 the Company has chosen to implement IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers as the basis for interpretation of the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act on revenue accounting. IFRS 15 replaces the revenue standards (IAS 11 and IAS 18). The company has implemented IFRS 15 with modified retroactive effect (the cumulative effect method). The cumulative impact of IFRS 15 implementation is recognised directly on equity as of January 1, 2021. The comparison figures for 2020 are not adjusted.

The most significant changes in IFRS 15 are in relation to previous accounting policies:

- A sales transaction must be recognised as revenue in the income statement as control (which can happen either at a certain time or over time) over the goods or service is transferred to the customer. The previous "risk and rewards" concept has therefore been replaced by a control concept.

- More detailed guidance on how to identify multiple sales transactions in a customer contract and how to recognise and measure each component.

Impact of implementing IFRS 15

In implementing IFRS 15, the Company has recognised an accumulated equity effect as of January 1, 2021 of TDKK 0.

IFRS 16 - Leases

With effect from 1 January 2021, the Company has implemented IFRS 16 for the interpretation of the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for lease agreements. In its implementation is used the modified retrospective transition method. Lease assets and liabilities have been recognised in the balance sheet as of 1 January 2021, and no adjustment has been made to comparative information that continues to be presented in accordance with the accounting policy based on IAS 17.

In the future, the Company, with a few exceptions, recognises all leases in the balance sheet. This means that a lease liability measured at the present value of the future lease payments, as described below, and a corresponding lease asset adjusted for payments made to the lessor prior to the start of the lease agreement, and incentive payments received from the lessor, must be recognised.

In accordance with the transitional relief measures in IFRS 16, when implementing IFRS 16, the entity has chosen:

- Not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease agreement.
- Not to recognise leases with a maturity of less than 12 months or with a low value.
- Not to recognise leases with a residual maturity as of 1 January 2021 of less than 12 months.
- Not to recognise direct costs related to recognised lease assets.
- To set a discount rate on a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

In assessing future lease payments, the Company has reviewed its operating leases and identified those lease payments that relate to a lease component and that are fixed or variable, but that change with fluctuations in an index or interest rate. The company has chosen not to include payments related to service components as part of the leasing payments.

In assessing the expected lease period, the Company has identified an irrevocable lease period in the agreement attributed to periods subject to an extension option that management is reasonably likely to expect to exercise, and to periods subject to a termination option that management reasonably likely does not expect to exercise.

For leases of operating equipment, management has assessed that the expected rental period constitutes the irrevocable lease period in the agreements, as the Company has not exercised extension options in similar agreements.

In assessing the expected lease period for leases of properties, the Company has divided its portfolio into leases used for production and properties used for sale and administration. For production properties, the company assesses for strategic reasons that the expected rental period is between 3-15 years, whereas the rental period for sales and administration own judgments is estimated to be between 3-5 years.

In discounting the lease payments at present value, the entity has used its alternative loan rate, which represents the cost of taking out external financing for an equivalent asset with a financing period equal to the term of the lease in the currency in which the lease payments are settled. The Company has documented the alternative loan rate for each portfolio of leases, which have similar characteristics.

In the assessment of the alternative loan rate, the Company has calculated its alternative loan rate for its leases of properties on basis of an interest rate from a mortgage bond with a lease time that corresponds to the term of the lease agreement and in the same currency in which the lease payments are settled. The interest rate on the financing of the part for which a mortgage loan cannot be used is estimated on basis of a reference interest rate plus a credit margin, derived from the company's outstanding credit facilities. The Company has corrected the credit margin for the lessor's right to take back the asset in case of default on lease payments (secured debt).

Impact of implementing IFRS 16

Upon implementation of IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2021, the Company has recognised a lease asset of TDKK 14.530 and a TDKK 14.854 lease liability. The equity effect is thus TDKK 130 as of 1 January 2021. The 2021 result for the year has deteriorated by TDKK 704. Other external costs have been reduced by 5.686 TDKK, while depreciation and financial costs have increased by TDKK 5.867, respectively, TDKK 523.

IFRS 9 - Write-down of financial assets

With effect from the financial year 2021, the Company has chosen to implement IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, based on the company's business model and types of financial assets and liabilities, the implementation of IFRS 9 has had an impact on the company's write-downs of financial assets, which are measured at amortized cost.

For receivables from the sale of products and services, IFRS 9's simplified expected credit loss model is used, according to which the total expected loss is recognised immediately.

For receivables of affiliates, the general expected credit loss model is used, in which the company continuously monitors changes in the credit quality of receivables over time.

The change from the previous impairment policy, where impairment was recognised only when there was an objective indication of incurred loss model to IFRS 9's expected credit loss model, has meant more timely recognition of expected credit losses both on initial recognition and after.

Impact of implementing IFRS 9

The consequence of implementing IFRS 9's expected credit loss model is an increased write-down to expected loss of TDKK 0 before tax with a deferred tax effect of TDKK 0, which is recognised in retained earnings in equity on 1 January 2021.

The company has implemented the amended impairment model with partial retrospective effect so that the cumulative effect of the change as of 1 January 2021 is recognised in retained earnings without the addition of comparative information for previous years, in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 9.

Consequences in total

The effect of the change in accounting policies is a decrease in profit before tax for the year by TDKK 192. This year's tax of the change of practice amounts to TDKK 42. Profit after tax decreases by TDKK 150. The balance sheet is increased by TDKK 13.150, while equity as of 31 December 2021 has increased by TDKK 1.508.

Apart from the above, the financial statements are made according to the same accounting policies as last year.

Change of accounting estimates

The Company has changed accounting estimates compared with 2020 relating to inventory write-downs, provisions for guarantees, and write-down of inter-company receivable to the Chinese subsidiary, partly due to Kingspan Group plc's acquisition of LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS. The changes can be summarised as follows:

Effect on net profit or loss for the year:

	TDKK
Write-down of inventories	-9.116
Provisions for Guarantees	-4.806
Write-down of inter-company receivables to not active Chinese subsidiary (impossible to transfer the cash from China to Denmark, due to the circumstances)	-12.897
	-26.819
Tax effect, 22%	5.900
Total	20.919

Effect on total assets at 31 December 2021:

	TDKK
Write-down of inventories	-9.116
Write-down of inter-company receivables to not active Chinese subsidiary (impossible to transfer the cash from China to Denmark, due to the circumstances)	-12.827
Total	-21.943

Effect on total liabilities at 31 December 2021:

	TDKK
Provisions for Guarantees	4.806
Tax effect, 22%	-5.900
Total	-1.094

	TDKK
Effect on equity at 31 December 2021	-20.919

Please also refer to note 2 regarding special items.

Intra-group business combinations

In the case of business combinations such as the purchase and sale of shareholdings, mergers, divisions, transfers of assets and share exchanges, etc. by the participation of companies under the parent company's controlling influence the book value method is used, where the aggregation is considered carried out at the time of acquisition without adjustment of comparative figures. Differences between it agreed remuneration and the carrying amount of the acquired entity are recognised directly on equity.

Intra-group vertical mergers

Mergers carried out between the parent company and its subsidiary (vertical merger) is not considered a business combination, since no control is established in the transaction. Instead the previous control continues in a changed legal form. The merger is therefore carried out after the group method where consolidated financial statements are used as the continuing values of the continuing entity, regardless of whether the continuing business is the parent or subsidiary. If the parent included in the merger does not prepare consolidated financial statements, the following is instead prepared; statements, corresponding to the fact that the parent has constantly prepared a consolidated financial statement, which includes a purchase price allocation at the time of group establishment less depreciation of identified added value from the date of acquisition up to the accounting of the merger time of impact. The application of the group method therefore entails that the added value that would be recognised in consolidated financial statements or when measuring the share of capital of the subsidiary after the intrinsic value method, including goodwill, continues in the continuing business. The annual accounts of the continuing business is reflected as if the merger had been completed on the original date of acquisition, which means adjusting comparative figures and main and key figures summary back to this point. The exception on the adjustment of comparative figures in the book-value method is therefore not used.

Income statement

Revenue

The company has chosen to use IFRS 15 to interpret the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue from sales of products

The Company's sales agreements are broken down into individually identifiable performance liabilities that are recognised and measured separately at fair value. Where a sales agreement includes several performance obligations, the total sales value of the sales agreement shall be allocated proportionately to the agreement's delivery obligations. Revenue is recognised at one point of time when control over each identifiable performance obligation passes to the customer.

The revenue recognised is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes collected on behalf of third parties. All kinds of discounts given are recognised in revenue.

The part of the total remuneration that is variable, for example in the form of discounts, bonus payments, etc., is first included in turnover, where it is reasonably certain that there will be no reversal thereof in subsequent periods, for example as consequence of lack of goal achievement, etc.

Sales of finished and commercial goods are recognised in turnover when control over each identifiable performance obligation in the sales agreement passes to the customer, which, according to the terms of sale, occurs at the time of delivery. Although a sales agreement concerning the sale of finished goods and commercial goods often contain several delivery obligations, they are treated as a single delivery obligation, as delivery typically takes place together at the same time.

The terms of payment in the Company's sales agreements with customers depend on the underlying delivery obligation and on the the underlying customer relationship. For the sale of goods where control is transferred at one specific time, the terms of payment will typically be running month + 1-3 months. The Company does not enter into sales agreements where the credit period exceeds 12 months, which is why the Company does not adjust the agreed contract price with a financing element.

Revenue from construction contracts

Construction contracts in which projects with a high degree of individual adaptation are supplied are recognised in the turnover as the production is carried out over time, whereby the turnover corresponds to the sales value of the works carried out for the year (percentage of completion method).

Where the result of a construction contract cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised at the rate of costs involved only to the extent that it is likely that it will be recovered.

The percentage of completion is calculated on the basis of consumed costs compared to the latest cost estimate.

Raw materials and consumables, etc.

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise the consumption of raw materials and consumables for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary write-downs of the relevant inventories.

Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress comprise decreases or increases for the financial year in inventories of finished goods and work in progress. This item includes ordinary write-downs of such inventories. Changes in inventories of raw materials are included in costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income

Other operating income contains accounting items of a secondary nature to the activities of the company, including profits from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets and management fees from other group companies.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Company's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

Other external expenses also include research costs and costs of development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entire staff.

Amortisation/depreciation

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

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Completed development projects	7 years
Acquired intangible assets	15 years
Goodwill	10-20 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Land and buildings	25 years
Operating equipment	5-10 years
Transport vehicles	5 years
IT equipment	3 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on financial statement items in foreign currencies as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses, net capital loss on financial statement items in foreign currencies as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Results from investments in subsidiaries

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries 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.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. In certain cases, the amortisation period is up to 10-20 years for strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile if the longer amortisation period is considered to give a better reflection of the benefit from the relevant sources.

Accounting policies

Goodwill is amortised over 10-20 years. Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Intellectual property rights etc comprise acquired licenses and patent and development projects relating to products intended to be produced and sold.

Acquired licenses and patents are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Acquired licenses and patent rights are amortised over 15 years as the investments made are expected to contribute to earnings during this period.

Development projects relating to products intended to be produced and sold are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. Development costs comprise costs that are directly or indirectly attributable to the development projects. Straight-line amortisation is provided on the basis of the useful life of the product, up to 7 years as the development costs are expected to contribute to earnings during this period. Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation charges directly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, and where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential future market or development potential are evidenced, and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably, and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 7 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of development projects, patents and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less costs to sell and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Property, plant, and equipment

Land and buildings are measured at cost and less accumulated depreciation.

Plant and machinery as well as operating equipment are measured at cost and less accumulated depreciation.

Cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs related to the preparation of the asset. For companymanufactured assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs.

Leases (effective 1 January 2021)

The company has chosen to use IFRS 16 to interpret the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for the recognition of leases.

A lease asset and a lease liability are recognised in the balance sheet when, under a lease agreement entered into, the Company is in respect of a specifically identifiable asset is made available to the lease asset during the lease term and when the Company acquires entitlement to virtually all the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to decide over the use of the identified asset.

Lease liabilities are measured at initial recognition at the present value of future lease payments discounted by the Company's alternative loan rate. The following lease payments are recognised as part of the lease payment:

- Fixed payments
- Variable payments that change with changes in an index or interest rate, based on that index or interest rate
- Payments subject to an extension option that the Company is reasonably likely to expect to exercise
- The exercise price of purchase options that the Company is reasonably likely to expect to exercise
- Penalties related to a termination option, unless the Company is reasonably unlikely to expect to exercise the option

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost under the effective interest method. The lease liability is recalculated when there are changes in the underlying contractual cash flows from:

- Changes in an index or interest rate
- If there are changes in the Company's estimate or residual value guarantee
- If the Company changes its assessment of whether a purchase, extension or termi-nation option is reasonably likely to be expected utilised.

The lease asset is measured at initial recognition at cost, which corresponds to the value of the lease liability adjusted for prepaid lease payments plus direct related costs and estimated demolition, refurbishment costs or similar and deducted from discounts received or other types of incentive payments from the lessor.

Subsequently, the asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. The lease asset is depreciated over the shortest of the lease term and the useful life of the lease asset. The depreciation is recognised linearly in the income statement.

The lease asset is adjusted for changes in the lease liability as a result of changes in the terms of the lease agreement or changes in the cash flows of the contract in line with changes in an index or interest rate.

Lease assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected rental period that constitutes:

- Cars: 3-5 years
- Properties: 5-15 years
- Production plant and machinery: 3-10 years

The Company presents the lease asset and lease liability separately in the balance sheet.

The Company has chosen not to recognise low-value lease assets and short-term leases in the balance sheet. Instead lease payments relating to those leases are recognised in a straight-line profit and loss account.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries 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.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment ,and investments in subsidiaries is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured in the lower of the acquisition costs or cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials, consumables and goods for resale comprises the invoiced price plus landing costs.

Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of acquisition costs of materials and direct labour costs plus indirect production costs.

Obsolete and slow-moving items are written down to expected net realisable value.

Receivables

The Company has chosen to use IFRS 9 for interpretation for write-downs of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Write-downs to counter losses are made after the simplified expected credit loss model, according to which the total loss is immediately recognised in the income statement at the same time as the receivable is recorded in the balance sheet on the basis of the expected loss in the total life of the receivable. The revenue transfer of interest on written-down receivables are calculated on the written down value with the effective interest rate for each receivable.

The financial asset is monitored on an ongoing basis in accordance with the Company's risk management until realisation. The write-down is calculated out from the expected loss rate, which is calculated for financial assets by geographical location. The loss rate is calculated on the basis of historical data corrected for estimates of the impact of expected changes in relevant parameters, such as the economic development of the market concerned.

For other loans and receivables, including receivables from affiliates, the general expected credit loss model is used. Under this model, write-downs are made according to an expectation-based model, which involves a financial asset being written down by an amount equal to the expected credit loss for 12 months at the time of initial withdrawal. If there is subsequently a significant increase in credit risk compared to the time of initial recognition, the asset is written down by an amount equal to the expected credit loss in the asset's remaining maturity. If the asset is found to be depreciated, the asset is written down by an amount equal to the expected credit loss in the remaining maturity of the asset, and interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account according to the method of the effective interest rate in relation to the amount written down.

Construction contracts

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling prices is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the state of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Income taxes and deferred taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior-year taxable income and tax paid on account in the Danish company and the foreign branches.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Payables to credit institutions

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments and restructing provisions.

Provisions for guarantee commitments are provided on the basis of the Company's sales conditions and delivery terms and the Company's experience.

Restructuring provisions comprise expected costs relating to decided and published restructuring.

Restructuring provisions are measured as the best estimate of the costs necessary to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Restructuring provisions with an expected time of maturity of more than one year from the balance sheet date are measured at the discounted value.

Other payables

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK thousand.

Note		2021	2020
3	Revenue	717.443	651.092
	Change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	60.052	743
7	Other operating income	30.355	30.051
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-507.011	-394.534
	Other external expenses	-58.440	-24.202
	Gross profit	**242.399**	**263.150**
5	Staff costs	-167.454	-132.197
6	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-37.926	-31.814
8	Other operating expenses	-325	0
	Operating profit	**36.694**	**99.139**
	Results from investments in subsidiaries	115.330	-124.876
9	Other financial income	3.869	4.998
10	Other financial expenses	-22.385	-34.044
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**133.508**	**-54.783**
11	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-14.325	-15.714
12	**Net profit or loss for the year**	**119.183**	**-70.497**

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Assets

Note		2021	2020
	Non-current assets		
13	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	6.526	9.701
15	Goodwill	8.108	10.603
16	Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets	1.969	2.523
	Total intangible assets	16.603	22.827
17	Land and Buildings	50.158	56.197
18	Plant and machinery	30.515	42.103
19	Property, plant and equipment under construction	8.263	3.353
20	Right-of-use assets	13.342	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	102.278	101.653
21	Investments in subsidiaries	511.648	397.806
	Total investments	511.648	397.806
	Total non-current assets	**630.529**	**522.286**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	49.109	29.434
	Work in progress	5.736	3.544
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	98.609	40.749
	Total inventories	153.454	73.727
	Trade receivables	44.191	15.471
22	Contract work in progress	0	164
	Receivables from group companies	102.027	117.298
	Other receivables	4.558	7.067
23	Prepayments	2.711	3.367
	Total receivables	153.487	143.367
	Cash and cash equivalents	181.727	250.666
	Total current assets	**488.668**	**467.760**
	Total assets	**1.119.197**	**990.046**

Balance sheet at 31 December

DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2021	2020
	Equity		
24	Contributed capital	150	81
25	Reserve for development costs	5.951	7.281
	Retained earnings	844.390	179.312
	Total equity	**850.491**	**186.674**
	Provisions		
26	Provisions for deferred tax	4.064	7.707
27	Other provisions	33.229	11.280
	Total provisions	**37.293**	**18.987**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank loans	0	382.633
	Lease liabilities	7.945	0
	Payables to group companies	0	196.317
28	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	7.945	578.950
28	Current portion of long term liabilities	5.525	0
	Bank loans	0	8.549
22	Contract work in progress	1.331	184
	Trade payables	69.240	62.048
	Payables to group companies	119.461	75.063
	Income tax payable	2.441	5.853
	Other payables	25.470	53.738
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	223.468	205.435
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**231.413**	**784.385**
	Total equity and liabilities	**1.119.197**	**990.046**

1 **Material uncertainty related to recognition and measurement (contingent asset)**

2 **Special items**

4 **Fees, auditor**

29 **Contingencies**

30 **Related parties**

Statement of changes in equity

DKK thousand.

	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2020	81	0	0	178.137	178.218
Correction due to intra-group vertical mergers	0	0	8.065	70.740	78.805
Adjusted equity 1 January 2020	81	0	8.065	248.877	257.023
Transferred from retained earnings	0	0	-784	-69.713	-70.497
Adjustment of hedging instruments at fair value	0	0	0	200	200
Tax on items recognised directly in equity	0	0	0	-52	-52
Equity 1 January 2021	81	0	7.281	179.312	186.674
Correction due to implementation of IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16	0	0	0	130	130
Correction due to recognition of other items	0	0	0	-716	-716
Adjusted equity 1 January 2021	81	0	7.281	178.726	186.088
Cash capital increase	69	544.585	0	0	544.654
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	0	120.513	120.513
Transferred to retained earnings	0	-544.585	0	544.585	0
Transferred from retained earnings	0	0	-1.330	0	-1.330
Adjustment of hedging instruments at fair value	0	0	0	-32	-32
Tax on items recognised directly in equity	0	0	0	6	6
Share options	0	0	0	592	592
	150	**0**	**5.951**	**844.390**	**850.491**

DKK thousand.

1. Material uncertainty related to recognition and measurement (contingent asset)

LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS has inter-company receivables of TDKK 12.897 as of December 31, 2021 from LOGSTOR Green Technology (now an non-active subsidiary) in China. LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS has tried for a couple of years to have the cash transferred from China to Denmark by using external advisors, banks etc.,

As LOGSTOR Denmark Holding ApS have been in contact with multiple external advisors, banks etc. as well as internal personnel from Kingspan Group, without anyone providing a solution to to have the cash transferred from China to Denmark, management has decided to write-off the intercompany receivable of TDKK 12.897 as of December 31, 2021. Accordingly, the carrying amount is TDKK 0 as of December 31, 2021.

It is uncertain if it will possible to transfer the cash from China to Denmark in the future (contingent asset).

2. Special items

Special items comprise significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the Company's revenue-generating operating activities, e.g. expenses incurred for extensive structuring of processes and basic structural adjustments as well as any related disposal gains and losses, that have a material impact over time. Special items also comprise significant one-off items that, in Management's opinion, do not form part of the Company's operating activities.

As disclosed in the Management's review, the profit/loss for the year is affected by a number of matters that Management does not consider part of the operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, including the line items in which they are recognised in the income statement.

DKK thousand.

2. Special items (continued)

	2021	2020
Costs		
Write-down of inventories due to new estimates, partly as a consequence of Kingspan Group plc acquisition of the Company	9.116	0
Provisions for guarantees due to new estimates, partly as a consequence of Kingspan Group plc acquisition of the Company	4.806	0
Write-down of inter-company receivables to not active Chinese subsidiary	12.897	0
Costs related to bonus etc. to the former management as a consequence of Kingspan Group plc acquisition of the Company	35.475	0
	62.294	0
Special items are recognised in the below line items		
Costs of raw materials and consumables	-9.116	0
Staff costs	-36.155	0
Other external expenses	-17.023	0
Net profit/loss from special items	**-62.294**	**0**

3. Revenue

Segmental statement

	Cooling	Heating	Total
2021			
Activities – primary segment:	73	717.370	717.443
2020			
Activities – primary segment:	844	650.248	651.092

	Nordic	Rest of the World	Total
2021			
Geographical – secondary segment:	489.785	227.658	717.443
2020			
Geographical – secondary segment:	465.115	185.977	651.092

DKK thousand.

		2021	2020
4.	**Fees, auditor**		
	Total remuneration for EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab	920	2.300
	Remuneration related to statutory audit	534	736
	Tax-related consulting	205	449
	Other services	181	1.115
		920	**2.300**
5.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	155.418	121.676
	Pension costs	9.840	8.536
	Other costs for social security	1.744	1.473
	Other staff costs	452	512
		167.454	**132.197**
	Executive board	27.510	12.336
	Board of directors	0	20
	Executive board and board of directors	**27.510**	**12.356**
	Average number of employees	206	228

The salaries to Executive Board includes bonus etc. to the former management as a consequence of Kingspan Group plc.´s acquisition of the Company in June 2021.

6.	**Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment**		
	Amortisation of completed development projects	3.887	4.757
	Amortisation of concessions, patents, and licences	0	1.046
	Amortisation of goodwill	2.495	2.495
	Depreciation of land and buildings	6.962	6.847
	Depreciation of plant and machinery	18.248	16.669
	Depreciation of right of use assets	6.334	0
		37.926	**31.814**

DKK thousand.

		2021	2020
7.	**Other operating income**		
	Management fee	30.355	29.991
	Profit on the sale of property, plant, and equipment	0	60
		30.355	**30.051**
8.	**Other operating expenses**		
	Loss on the sale of property, plant, and equipment	325	0
		325	**0**
9.	**Other financial income**		
	Interest income, group entities	3.869	4.895
	Other financial income	0	103
		3.869	**4.998**
10.	**Other financial expenses**		
	Financial costs, group entities	14.896	14.578
	Other financial costs	7.489	19.466
		22.385	**34.044**
11.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	17.144	17.583
	Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-3.649	-1.886
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	830	17
		14.325	**15.714**

DKK thousand.

	2021	2020
12. Proposed appropriation of net profit		
Transferred to retained earnings	120.513	0
Transferred to other reserves	-1.330	-784
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-69.713
Total allocations and transfers	**119.183**	**-70.497**
13. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects		
Cost 1 January 2021	57.485	56.548
Transfers	1.416	937
Cost 31 December 2021	**58.901**	**57.485**
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-47.784	-43.027
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-3.887	-4.757
Transfers	-1.416	0
Adjustment amortisation of writedown 1 January 2021	712	0
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-52.375**	**-47.784**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**6.526**	**9.701**

Completed development projects

Completed development projects include development and test of new products and improvement on current projects. In Management's opinion, the development projects was rolled out as planned. Projects will be amortised over 7 years.

Management has assessed that there are no indications of impairment in relation to the carrying amount.

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2021	31/12 2020
14.	**Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights**		
	Cost 1 January 2021	21.821	21.821
	Cost 31 December 2021	**21.821**	**21.821**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-21.821	-21.483
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	0	-338
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-21.821**	**-21.821**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**0**	**0**
15.	**Goodwill**		
	Cost 1 January 2021	66.858	66.858
	Cost 31 December 2021	**66.858**	**66.858**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-56.255	-53.761
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-2.495	-2.494
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-58.750**	**-56.255**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**8.108**	**10.603**

The amortisation period is 20 years due to a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile, and the longer amortisation period is considered to give a better reflection of the benefit from the relevant acquisition.

DKK thousand.

	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
16. Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets		
Cost 1 January 2021	3.231	2.545
Additions during the year	154	1.623
Transfers	-1.416	-937
Cost 31 December 2021	**1.969**	**3.231**
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2021	-708	0
Impairment loss for the year	-708	-708
Transfers	1.416	0
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2021	**0**	**-708**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**1.969**	**2.523**

Development projects in progress

Development projects in progress include development and test of new improved couplings and other related items. The relating expenses primarily consist of internal expenses in the form of payroll costs and production overheads, which are recorded through the Company's internal project module.

The carrying amount totalled DKK 1.969 thousand at 31 December 2021. The development of the system is expected to be finalised in 2022 after which marketing and selling activities will be carried out. Management expects to spend DKK 150 thousand to complete the system.

The new systems are expected to result in competitive advantages and, thus, a increase in the Company's level of activity and results of operations from 2022.

Impairment testing

In 2021, Management carried out an impairment test of the carrying amount of development projects in progress. The recoverable amount in the form of the value in use is deemed to exceed the carrying amount. The value in use is calculated based on the expected net cash flows, which are based on budgets for the coming years as approved by Management.

DKK thousand.

	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
17. Land and Buildings		
Cost 1 January 2021	146.428	145.111
Additions during the year	608	1.335
Disposals during the year	-52	-19
Transfers	315	1
Cost 31 December 2021	**147.299**	**146.428**
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2021	-90.231	-83.401
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-6.962	-6.847
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss for the year, assets disposed of	52	17
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-97.141**	**-90.231**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**50.158**	**56.197**
18. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2021	255.040	255.641
Additions during the year	4.764	6.557
Disposals during the year	-4.289	-8.862
Transfers	2.221	1.704
Cost 31 December 2021	**257.736**	**255.040**
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2021	-212.937	-205.072
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-18.248	-16.669
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss for the year, assets disposed of	0	8.804
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	3.964	0
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-227.221**	**-212.937**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**30.515**	**42.103**

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2021	31/12 2020
19.	**Property, plant and equipment under construction**		
	Cost 1 January 2021	3.353	1.732
	Additions during the year	7.448	3.326
	Transfers	-2.538	-1.705
	Cost 31 December 2021	**8.263**	**3.353**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**8.263**	**3.353**
20.	**Right-of-use assets**		
	Correction due to changes in accounting policies	16.839	0
	Translation at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date 31 December 2021	1.076	0
	Additions during the year	1.761	0
	Cost 31 December 2021	**19.676**	**0**
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-6.334	0
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2021	**-6.334**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**13.342**	**0**

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2021	31/12 2020
21.	**Investments in subsidiaries**		
	Cost 1 January 2021	1.186.499	1.186.499
	Cost 31 December 2021	**1.186.499**	**1.186.499**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2021	-788.693	-657.860
	Impairment losses	0	-133.150
	Reversal of prior revaluations	113.842	2.317
	Writedown 31 December 2021	**-674.851**	**-788.693**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2021	**511.648**	**397.806**

DKK thousand.

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

DKK in thousands	Equity interest	Equity	Results for the year
Logstor Deutchland GmbH, Grosse Elbstrasse 145C, 22767 Hamburg, Germany	100 %	4.956	26.752
Logstor Sverige Holding AB, Fridhemsgaten 2, 802 32 Örebo	100 %	50	6.546
Logstor UK Ltd., The Nostell Estate, Office 10, Rear Walled Garden, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF4 1 AB, Great Britain	100 %	971	2.061
Logstor Schweiz AG, Adlikerstrasse 290, 8105 Regensdoft, Schweiz	100 %	1.682	9.350
Logstor Italia Srl, Piazza Luigi de Savoia n 22, 20124 Milano, Italy	100 %	499	5.616
Logstor Finland OY, PO Bos 37, Rajalantie 5, 43101 Saarijärvi, Finland	100 %	23.073	44.510
Logstor Netherland BV, Debbemeerstraat 21; 2131 HE Hoofddorp, The Netherlands	100 %	12.004	17.949
Logstor France SAS, Immeuble Le Forum, 27, Rute M. Flandin, 69444 Luon Cedex 03, France	100 %	755	24.025
Logstor Austria GmbH, Gastgebgasse 27, 1230 Wien, Austria	100 %	1.725	6.186
UAB Logstor Lithuania, Gedimino g. 5-2, 44332 Kaunas, Lithuania	100 %	600	3.648
Logstor Green Technology Co Ltd, 38. Jinguang Road, Building 7, Langfand, Hebei Province, China	100 %	0	0
Logstor S.R.L, Central Business Park, Building A.2, 133 Calea Serban Voda, Bucuresti, Romania	100 %	4.689	18.440

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2021	31/12 2020
22.	**Contract work in progress**		
	Selling price of the production for the period	612	337
	Payments received on account	-1.943	-357
	Contract work in progress, net	**-1.331**	**-20**
	The following is recognised:		
	Contract work in progress (current assets)	0	164
	Contract work in progress (short-term liabilities other than provision)	-1.331	-184
		-1.331	**-20**

23. Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at costs.

24.	**Contributed capital**		
	Contributed capital 1 January 2021	81	81
	Cash capital increase	69	0
		150	**81**

The share capital consists of shares of DKK 1. The shares are not divided into classes.

25.	**Reserve for development costs**		
	Reserve for development costs 1 January 2021	7.281	0
	Transferred from retained earnings	-1.330	-784
	Correction due to merging activities	0	8.065
		5.951	**7.281**

DKK thousand.

		31/12 2021	31/12 2020
26.	**Provisions for deferred tax**		
	Provisions for deferred tax 1 January 2021	7.707	9.676
	Deferred tax adjustsments, prior years	-188	-840
	Deferred tax relating to the net profit or loss for the year	-3.461	-1.087
	Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	6	-42
		4.064	**7.707**
	The following items are subject to deferred tax:		
	Intangible assets	3.652	5.022
	Property, plant, and equipment	-225	2.029
	Inventories	679	754
	Liabilities	-42	-12
	Losses carried forward from previous years	0	-86
		4.064	**7.707**
27.	**Other provisions**		
	Warranty provision 1 January 2021	11.280	9.708
	Utilised during the year	-1.138	0
	Unutilised warranty provision, reversed	-2.676	1.572
	Warranty provisions for the year	25.763	0
		33.229	**11.280**
	Short-term part hereof	748	169

DKK thousand.

28. Long term labilities other than provisions

	Total payables 31 Dec 2021	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2021	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Lease liabilities	13.470	5.525	7.945	0
	13.470	**5.525**	**7.945**	**0**

Lease assets

	TDKK
Opening balance 31 December 2020 (IAS 17) (previous recognized under tangible assets)	14.530
Change in right-of-use liabilities 1 January 2021	2.309
New balance 1 January 2021	16.839
Exchange rate regulations	1.076
Additions during the year	1.761
Depreciations and write-downs of the year	-6.334
Ending balance 31 December 2021	13.342

Lease liabilities

The group has in measurement of lease liabilities used an average interest rate for discounting future cash payments of 1%.

	TDKK
Operational leasing obligation on 31 December 2020 (IAS 17)	16.039
Discounting with alternative interest rate on 1 January	226
Implementation regulation:	
Short-term leases or low value leases	0
Variable lease payments based on index or interest rates	0
Lease liabilities on 1 January 2021 (IFRS 16)	16.265

In the financial year of 2021 the group has paid TDKK 6.242 related to leasing obligations, of which the interest payments related to lease obligations constitute TDKK 340, and repayments of lease obligations constitute TDKK 5.902.

DKK thousand.

29. Contingencies

Guarantee for fulfilment of any obligation incurred by the Group towards banks, a maximum of DKK 40.000 thousand at 31 December 2021 (2020: DKK 358.500 thousand). Guarantees in the other companies, which have signed this guarantee, amounts to DKK 10.304 thousand at 31 December 2021 (2020: DKK 47.055).

Guarantee provided to third party for subsidiaries' guarantees is DKK 71.256 thousand at 31 December 2021 (2020: DKK 134.290 thousand).

30. Related parties

Controlling interest

LOGSTOR International Sp.z.o.o, Poland	Majority shareholder

The following shareholders are registrered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the share capital:
Kingspan Holding Netherlands B.V.
Holland

Transactions

The company has the following related party transactions:

	2021	2020
Sales of goods to group enterprises	302.825	241.442
Purchases from group enterprises	204.278	151.156
Interest income from group enterprises	3.869	4.895
Interest expenses from group enterprises	14.986	14.578
Intercompany fee from group enterprises	19.679	15.872
Intercompany fee to group enterprises	82.692	68.247
Receivables from group enterprises	102.027	117.298
Payables from group enterprises	119.461	75.063
Capital increase from the parent company	544.654	0
Loan forgiveness to subsidiary	101	0
Write-down of inter-company receivables to subsidiary	12.897	0
Repayment of debt to Langley Co-Invest S.a r.l.	196.317	0

Remuneration to the Company's Executive Board and Board of Directors is set out in note 4.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Kingspan, Ireland, Dublin.