

Copenhagen Towers II P/S

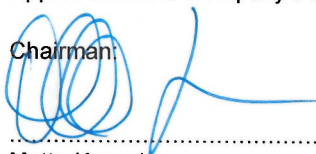
c/o Solstra Capital Partners
Amaliegade 24, st., 1256 København K

CVR no. 31 57 88 33

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 15 September 2020

Chairman:



.....
Mette Kapsch





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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Copenhagen Towers II P/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The annual report is 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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

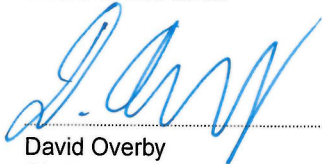

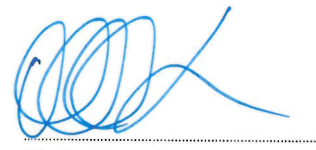
In our opinion, the supplementary report includes a fair review of such reports.

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

Copenhagen, 15 September 2020
Executive Board:


.....
Henrik Gram

Board of Directors:


.....
David Overby
Chairman
.....
Henrik Gram
.....
Mette Kapsch

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Copenhagen Towers II P/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Copenhagen Towers II P/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 15 September 2020
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Kaare K. Lendorf
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33819



Management's review

Company details

Name	Copenhagen Towers II P/S
Address, Postal code, City	c/o Solstra Capital Partners Amaliegade 24, st., 1256 København K
CVR no.	31 57 88 33
Established	26 June 2008
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Telephone	+45 39 13 91 00
Board of Directors	David Overby, Chairman Henrik Gram Mette Kapsch
Executive Board	Henrik Gram
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management's review

Business review

The Company's purpose was to develop the Copenhagen Towers multi-user office complex and attract new tenants to secure a steady long-term lease income.

During the year the Company secured a significant gain in connection with the sale of the office-buildings to an external party.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned transaction, the Company's equity was re-established.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 540,170 thousand against a loss of DKK 24,229 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 4,299 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

The COVID-19 outbreak has had a significant impact on the world economy in the beginning of 2020. The COVID-19 outbreak has no effect on the Company.

Furthermore, no other significant events have occurred after the balance date that materially affect the financial statements at 31 December 2019.



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	Revenue	16,198	35,182
	Other operating income	560,781	0
	Other external expenses	-11,040	-18,855
	Gross profit	565,939	16,327
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	-10,174
	Value adjustment of intercompany receivables	0	254
	Profit before net financials	565,939	6,407
	Value adjustment of intercompany receivables	757	0
	Financial expenses	-26,526	-30,636
	Profit/loss for the year	540,170	-24,229
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	114,414	0
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	425,756	-24,229
		540,170	-24,229



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
3	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	0	1,136,734
		0	1,136,734
	Investments		
	Receivables from group entities	959	0
		959	0
	Total fixed assets	959	1,136,734
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	1,600	29,343
	Receivables from group entities	772	3,153
	Other receivables	312	609
		2,684	33,105
	Cash	5,404	7,927
	Total non-fixed assets	8,088	41,032
	TOTAL ASSETS	9,047	1,177,766

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	1,000	1,000
	Retained earnings	3,299	-500,884
	Total equity	4,299	-499,884
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Payables to group entities	0	78,687
		0	78,687
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Current portion of long-term liabilities	0	1,563,984
	Trade payables	3,452	7,913
	Deposits	0	24,221
	Other payables	296	2,581
	Deferred income	1,000	264
		4,748	1,598,963
	Total liabilities other than provisions	4,748	1,677,650
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	9,047	1,177,766

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 4 Collateral
- 5 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	1,000	-500,884	-499,884
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	540,170	540,170
Extraordinary dividend distributed	0	-114,414	-114,414
Contribution from group	0	78,427	78,427
Equity at 31 December 2019	1,000	3,299	4,299

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Copenhagen Towers II P/S has been presented in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B enterprises under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and when the liability can be reliably measured.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost implying the recognition of a constant effective interest rate to maturity. Amortised cost is calculated as initial cost minus any principal repayments and plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and nominal amount.

In recognising and measuring assets and liabilities, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the annual report that evidence conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost. Equally, costs incurred to generate the year's earnings are recognised including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates of amounts which were previously recognised in the income statement.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue comprises income from the lease of properties, ect.

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

The Company is not an independent taxable entity. The Company's owners are responsible for both current tax and deferred tax, and therefore, these are included in the owners' computation of taxable income.

The entity and its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit-making and loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full allocation method).

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Construction in progress, land and buildings are measured at cost at less accumulated depreciation. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost less expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price, financing costs and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. 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.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20-50 years
Tools and equipment	10 years

Gains or losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as depreciation.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation. Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount. Write-downs from previous years will be reversed when there is an indication of a higher value than the carrying amount.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. 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 is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

2 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

3 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings
Cost at 1 January 2019	1,409,853
Additions in the year	41,724
Disposals in the year	-1,451,577
Cost at 31 December 2019	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2019	273,119
Reversal of prior-year impairment losses	-273,119
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2019	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	0

4 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2019.

5 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Copenhagen Skyline Holding ApS	Copenhagen	Amaliegade 24, st. 1256 København K

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
WTCC P/S	Amaliegade 24, st. 1256 København K