TT-Netværket P/S

Amager Strandvej 60
2300 København S
Denmark

CVR no. 34 23 06 25

Annual report 2019

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting on

23 April 2020

chairman

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of TT-Netværket P/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

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

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

Copenhagen, 23 April 2020
Executive Board:

Henrik Brogaard Pedersen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Jon Omund Revhaug Chairman	Claes Johan Ingemar Nykander Vice Chairman	Hans Bendik Jahren
Allan Kock	Jesper Kamp Andersen	Leif Brandt

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of TT-Netværket P/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TT-Netværket P/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made on the basis of these 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 company 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 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 23 April 2020
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Michael Sten Larsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne10488

Management's review

Company details

TT-Netværket P/S
Amager Strandvej 60
2300 København S
Denmark

Telephone:	+4588136070
Website:	www.tt-network.dk
CVR no.:	34 23 06 25
Established:	17 February 2012
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Jon Omund Revhaug, Chairman
Claes Johan Ingemar Nykander, Vice Chairman
Henrik Bendik Jahren
Allan Kock
Jesper Kamp Andersen
Leif Brandt

Executive Board

Henrik Brogaard Pedersen, CEO

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfaergevej 28
DK-2100 Copenhagen
Denmark

Bank

Nordea Danmark A/S

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Key figures					
Revenue	864,006	880,106	897,965	852,159	870,151
Gross profit	652,284	484,361	482,403	461,757	475,929
Ordinary operating profit	47,329	48,741	77,830	91,482	123,593
Loss from financial income and expenses	-26,112	-22,350	-27,113	-29,592	-40,445
Profit/loss for the year	21,229	26,391	50,717	61,890	83,148
Fixed assets	3,211,711	2,576,598	2,762,773	2,952,027	2,597,798
Current assets	165,680	227,468	323,958	234,968	313,972
Total assets	3,377,391	2,804,066	3,086,731	3,186,995	2,911,770
Contributed capital	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Equity	1,110,700	1,089,471	1,063,080	1,012,361	950,471
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	1,622,535	1,202,976	1,462,734	1,514,675	1,242,946
Current liabilities other than provisions	341,990	187,023	189,229	224,841	273,249
Investment in property, plant and equipment	289,520	251,217	266,620	306,721	321,780
Ratios					
Gross margin	75.5%	55.0%	53.7%	54.2%	54.7%
Operating margin	5.5%	5.5%	8.7%	10.7%	14.2%
Return on invested capital	1.7%	1.8%	2.7%	3.3%	4.7%
Current ratio	52.6%	121.6%	171.2%	104.5%	114.9%
Return on Equity	1.9%	2.5%	4.9%	6.3%	9.2%
Solvency ratio	32.9%	38.9%	34.4%	31.8%	32.6%
Average number of full-time employees	22	23	17	17	17

Management's review

Financial highlights

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the guidelines "Recomendations & Ratios" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin	Gross profit/loss x 100 / Revenue
Operating margin	Operating profit/loss x 100 / Revenue
Return on invested capital	Operating profit/loss x 100 / Average invested capital
Current ratio	Current assets x 100 / Current liabilities
Invested capital	Operating intangible assets and property, plant and equipment plus net working capital
Return on equity	Profit/loss from ordinary activities after tax x 100 / Average equity
Solvency ratio	Equity ex. non-controlling interests at year end x 100 / Total equity and liabilities at year end

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

TT-Netværket is a joint venture between Telenor and Telia, and its objective is to own, maintain and develop the common Radio Access Network related to all technologies (2G, 3G and 4G).

The Company was founded on 17 February 2012, and this is the seventh annual report presented by the Company.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The Company has made a provision of DKK 298,928 thousand to cover expected future costs related to the dismantling of antenna positions. The calculation of the provision is based on expected future prices for dismantling. The current average prices for dismantling are known, but the timing of the costs (useful lives of the antenna positions) and future prices are subject to uncertainty. The provision has been reduced during 2019 as the expected future price for dismantling is reduced. This is because the actual costs for dismantling in 2019 have been lower than in previous years.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties are discussed further in note 1.

Development in activities and financial position

Profit for the year

As from 2019, the company has chosen to change the accounting policy for leasing, we refer to note 1. This has changed the line items where the cost of leases are recognised in the income statement, but overall the profit is only insignificantly affected.

Similarly right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet however overall net equity is insignificantly affected.

The Company's income statement for 2019 shows a net profit of DKK 21,229 thousand, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 1,110,700 thousand.

Net income is considered satisfactory and in line with expectations.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occured after the balance sheet date that could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

Outlook

The spreading of the Corona-virus and the Danish government's steps to reduce the effect of the pandemic including the lock-down of the Danish society since mid March 2020, will not have a negative impact of TT-Netværket's revenue and profit in 2020 compared to 2019.

Intellectual capital

The Company's activities require significant expertise in the operation and development of mobile networks. It is therefore essential to the Company to recruit and retain employees with the appropriate training and level of experience.

It is the Company's view that the current internal and external conditions allow both recruitment and retention of employees with the appropriate skills.

Management's review

Operating review

The share of employees with high-level education is approx. 80%.

Particular risks

The Company has no significant risks apart from those common to the industry.

Statutory statement regarding social responsibility and gender diversity

Business model

The Company's activities include a number of suppliers and subcontractors, who produce goods and services for use within the business in other countries including Eastern Europe and the Far East.

The Company wants to conduct its business in a socially responsible way. This includes complying with rules and regulations in Denmark as well as in the countries where the goods and services are produced.

The most materially direct social responsibility impact for TT-Netværket P/S is electricity consumption, which relates to the Company's impact on the climate and environment.

Environmental and Climate

The Company has a significant electricity consumption, and the future expansion of the network to meet the demand for extended coverage and capacity will increase future consumption. The Company has a policy to reduce electricity consumption and subsequent CO2 emissions. The main risk related to our activities is that the future expansion of our network will increase power consumption.
The Company continuously identify and invest in power saving initiatives that have a reasonable return on investment. In 2019, the Company has continued to replace cooling systems and modernised other network equipment to reduce electricity consumption. These optimisations have resulted in electricity savings of more than 600,000 KWh compared to 2018. Furthermore, the Company has decommissioned not needed network capacity reducing consumption by more than 1,000,000 KWh per year.
These savings have, however, been offset by additional electricity consumption from the expansion of the network. The Company will continue to invest in initiatives to reduce electricity consumption and consequently its impact on climate and environment.
The Company has more than 4,000 antenna positions across Denmark. All antennas are built in accordance with current regulations and building permits, ensuring that the impact on the external environment is limited and within laws and guidelines.

Anti-corruption and human rights

The Company has policies on anti-corruption, human rights and labour rights. As the Company provides the vast majority of its services through third party suppliers, the main risk related to anti-corruption, human rights and labour rights is that our third-party subcontractors are in violation with our policies, with potential legal or commercial consequences. As our activities include working on antenna-positions in towers or on rooftops, avoiding work accidents involving our subcontractors or others have the highest priority. Therefore, we perform third party suppliers screening against our human rights and anti-corruption principles.
The Company stated its policies on anti-corruption, human rights, labour rights and non-discrimination etc. in our supplier Code of Conduct. The Company's policies and Code of Conduct will as a minimum be the same as for Telia and Telenor combined.
Furthermore, all employees are expected to read the Code of Conduct/anti-corruption policy when they join the Company or when the policy is updated.
We have not had any violations of the anti-corruption and human rights policies in 2019.

Management's review

Operating review

Labour rights / social and staff matters

The Company is engaged in the well-being of its own employees and have policies in support if this. Most of our employees are highly skilled and specialized, and the main risk is to lose significant knowledge and intellectual capital if the employees are not well treated. In order to live up to our employee's expectations and ambitions for professional development, we provide competitive benefits packages and opportunities for development through training and other activities. To monitor results, we conduct employee satisfaction surveys that provides us with guidelines to improve ourselves as employers and to continue to deliver value to our employees. In 2019, we have lost 4 employees and hired 2 new employees.

Target for the board

It is the target of the Company that the underrepresented gender on the Board of Directors should be represented by at least one of six persons by the end of 2023, i.e. one female is to be included on the Board of Directors by the end of 2023. This target has not yet been reached, and currently there are six Board Members, all of whom are males. The members of the Board of Directors are elected by the owners based on qualifications, and both genders are considered equal.

Other management levels

The total number of employees in the Company is 22. As this is below 50, which is the minimum number of employees for defining a policy for other management levels, no such policy has been formulated for the Company.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2019	2018
Revenue		864,006	880,106
Other operating income		696	654
Other external costs		-212,418	-396,399
Gross profit		652,284	484,361
Staff costs	2	-14,744	-15,222
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	3	-590,211	-420,398
Operating profit		47,329	48,741
Financial income		12	2
Financial expenses	4	-26,112	-22,352
Profit for the year	5	21,229	26,391

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2019	31/12 2018
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6		
Acquired licenses and comparable rights		485,213	447,437
Property, plant and equipment	7		
Land and buildings		748,085	474
Plant and machinery		1,909,767	2,069,295
Plant and machinery under construction		34,635	24,605
		2,692,487	2,094,374
Other assets	8		
Deposits		34,011	34,787
Total fixed assets		3,211,711	2,576,598
Current assets			
Receivables			
Receivables from group entities		91,372	141,964
Other receivables		6,048	7,630
Prepayments		7,275	13,377
		104,695	162,971
Cash at bank and in hand		60,985	64,497
Total current assets		165,680	227,468
TOTAL ASSETS		3,377,391	2,804,066

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	31/12 2019	31/12 2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	9	100,000	100,000
Share premium		700,000	700,000
Retained earnings		310,700	289,471
Total equity		1,110,700	1,089,471
Provisions	10		
Asset retirement obligation		298,928	317,226
Other provisions		3,238	7,370
Total provisions		302,166	324,596
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	11		
Liability to the Danish Energy Agency related to mobile licenses		162,577	212,976
Lease liabilities		639,958	0
Payables to group entities		820,000	990,000
		1,622,535	1,202,976
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions		246,871	53,670
Trade payables		36,920	61,066
Other payables		58,199	72,287
		341,990	187,023
Total liabilities other than provisions		1,964,525	1,389,999
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,377,391	2,804,066

Fees paid to auditor appointed at the annual general meeting	12
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	13
Related party disclosures	14
Changes in working capital	15

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Contributed capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	100,000	700,000	289,471	1,089,471
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	0	21,229	21,229
Equity at 31 December 2019	100,000	700,000	310,700	1,110,700

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

DKK'000	Note	2019	2018
Profit/loss for the year		21,229	26,391
Depreciation and amortisation		590,211	436,977
Net change in provision		-11,108	-53,920
Financial income		-12	-2
Financial expenses		26,112	22,352
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		626,432	431,798
Changes in working capital	15	30,606	76,807
Cash flows from operating activities		657,038	508,605
Interest paid		-19,755	-15,522
Cash flows from operating activities		637,283	493,083
Acquisition of intangible assets		-10,945	-9
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-244,068	-251,217
Sale of tangible assets		5,408	0
Deposits repaid		776	424
Cash flows from investing activities		-248,829	-250,802
External financing:			
Repayment of non-current liabilities		-391,966	-259,758
Cash flows from financing activities		-391,966	-259,758
Net cash flows for the year		-3,512	-17,477
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		64,497	81,974
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 Decemer		60,985	64,497

The cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the other components of the financial statements.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of TT-Netværket P/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C large entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Change in accounting policies

With effect from 1 January 2019, the Company has chosen to use IFRS 16 Leases as the basis of interpretation for recognising and measurement of leases to which the Company is the lessee.

Consequently, with effect from 1 January 2019, the Company recognises all finance and operating leases in the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

When changing its basis of interpretation, the Company has used the lessee accounting model under IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019 without restatement of comparative figures. The effect of the change as of 1 January 2019 has been recognised directly in equity. The Company has applied the following practical expedients for right-of-use assets and lease liabilities previously accounted for as operating lease:

— At 1 January 2019, the right-of-use asset is measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

— On 1 January 2019, not separated non-lease components from lease components, but considered them a single lease. The effect of change in accounting policy is as follows:

DKK'000	2019
The change in accounting policy has had no effect on the equity as of 1 January 2019	
Land and buildings at 1 January 2019 increased by	885,198
Licenses at 1 January 2019 increased by	63,511
Lease liabilities at 1 January 2019 increased by	948,709
External cost has in 2019 decreased by	169,918
Depreciation has in 2019 increased by	178,014
Interest cost has in 2019 increased by	6,630

Profit/loss for the year remains substantially unchanged. This is due to the depreciation of the right-of-use assets and interest costs from the lease liabilities being almost equal to the operating lease expense.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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, applying a constant yield to maturity. Amortised cost is the original cost less any principal repayments and plus/minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal value.

Recognition and measurement take into account gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the annual report that evidence affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost. Furthermore, costs incurred for this year's earnings are recognised, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and reversals due to changes in accounting estimates of amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue comprises the value of services provided less value added tax and is recognised in the income statement provided that all risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other external costs

Other external expenses include expenses relating to site rent, administration, office premises, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including holiday pay, pensions and other social security costs, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

On initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost.

Intangible assets comprise acquired rights, including mobile licences and software licences.

Licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Licences are amortised over the licence period; however, not exceeding 20 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of licences 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 amortisation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Land, plant and machinery are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Own land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost includes retirement obligation if it meets the conditions for recognition of provisions.

For property, plant and equipment under construction, cost includes direct labour, materials, purchased parts and labour work provided by a sub-supplier.

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 recognised in the income statement as depreciation and impairment losses.

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Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The depreciable amount, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land and buildings	5-12 years
Plant and machinery	5-30 years

If the depreciation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on depreciation going forward is considered a change in accounting estimates.

Gains and 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 and losses are recognised in the income statement as depreciation and impairment losses.

Leases

When entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease component. A lease is defined as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When an assessing whether a contract contains a lease component, it must be considered whether, during the period of use, the lessee has the right to substantially all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.
The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

The Company leases cars including a service component in the payments to the lessor. This service is separated from the lease payment when measuring the lease liability. If the Company is unable to reliably separate lease components and non-lease components, it is considered a single lease component.

Lease liabilities recognised are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments consist of fixed and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, guaranteed residual values, purchase options and extension options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and termination penalties if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted as follows if:

- The value of the index or rate on which the lease payments are based is changed.
- The exercise of options is changed in order to extend or terminate the lease due to significant events or a significant change in circumstances within the Company's control.
- The lease term is changed if the option is exercised in order to extend or terminate the lease.
- Estimated residual value guarantee is changed
- The contract is renegotiated or modified.

Any subsequent adjustment of the future lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is DKK 0, a negative adjustment to the right-of-use asset is, however, recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising amount of initial measurement of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs and any estimated costs of dismantling and removal of the asset at the end of the lease term which the Company is under an obligation to incur and any prepaid lease payments and less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by amortisation or 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.

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

Other assets

Other assets comprise deposits and are measured at cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred in relation to subsequent financial years.

Provisions

Provisions include asset retirement obligations. Provisions are recognised when, at the balance sheet date, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation, and it is probable that there may be outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation.

When the Company is obligated to dismantle an asset or restore the site on which the asset is used, a liability equal to the present value of the expected future costs is recognised. After initial recognition of the present value, the accretion expense is recognised as a financial expense in the income statement.

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Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the 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.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in size or composition of the Company's share capital and costs in this respect as well as raising of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt and distribution of dividend to owners.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Significant accounting estimates, assumptions and uncertainties

Some items cannot be reliably measured but only estimated. Such estimates are based on the latest information available at the time of the financial reporting. It may be necessary to change previous estimates due to changes in the factors underlying the estimates or due to new information, more experience or subsequent events.

In connection with the practical application of the accounting policies, Management makes judgements significantly affecting the financial statements within the following areas:

Asset retirement obligation

In most cases, the asset retirement will take place in the distant future, and therefore, it will lead to significant uncertainty as to whether the liability will actually be settled. The actual gross settlement costs that the Company incurs may differ materially from the estimated costs, for example because of price negotiations or agreements that reduce or relieve the Company from its obligations. The timing of the settlement process may also differ significantly from the estimated timing.

Estimated useful lives

The expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed annually to ensure consistency with the expected useful lives of the assets based on current facts and circumstances.

Lease term

Generally, the lease terms of the company's lease agreements are not fixed. Hence, after any non-cancellable period management is required to estimate the period over which it is reasonably certain not to terminate the leases. Further, the lease terms will be reassesed upon changes to the non-cancellable period, upon tech upgrades in the underlying asset and when the lease term and date is reached.

2 Staff costs

DKK'000	2019	2018
Wages and salaries	12,379	12,582
Pensions	1,319	1,458
Other social security costs	169	150
Other staff costs	877	1,032
	14,744	15,222
Average number of full-time employees	22	23

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98b (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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3 Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, amortisation of intangible assets and impairment losses

DKK'000	2019	2018
Intangible assets	36,680	32,533
Property, plant and equipment	519,011	342,804
Scrapped assets	34,520	45,061
	590,211	420,398

4 Financial expenses

	2019	2018
Interest expense to group entities	9,324	11,179
Other financial costs	16,788	11,173
	26,112	22,352

5 Proposed profit appropriation

	2019	2018
Retained earnings	21,229	26,391

6 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Acquired licenses and comparable rights
Cost at 1 January 2019	522,307
Net effect from change of accounting policy	63,511
Additions for the year	10,945
Cost at 31 December 2019	596,763
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019	-74,870
Amortisation for the year	-36,680
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019	-111,550
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	485,213
Right-of-use asset	59,308

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7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Plant and machinery under construction	Total
Cost at 1 January 2019	474	3,930,823	24,605	3,955,902
Net effect of change in accounting policy	885,198	0	0	885,198
ARO adjustment	0	-17,667	0	-17,667
Transferred	0	197,266	-197,266	0
Additions for the year	45,452	36,772	207,296	289,520
Disposals for the year	-6,154	-55,453	0	-61,607
Cost at 31 December 2019	924,970	4,091,741	34,635	5,051,346
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019	0	-1,861,528	0	-1,861,528
Depreciation for the year	-177,498	-341,513	0	-519,011
Depreciation and impairment losses for the year on disposals	613	21,067	0	21,680
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019	-176,885	-2,181,974	0	-2,358,859
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	748,085	1,909,767	34,635	2,692,487
Right-of-use asset	747,611	0	0	747,611

8 Other assets

DKK'000	Deposits
Cost at 1 January 2019	34,787
Disposals for the year	-776
Cost at 31 December 2019	34,011
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019	34,011

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9 Share capital

The share capital consists of:

DKK'000	31/12 2019	31/12 2018
100,000 shares of nom. DKK 1 each	100,000	100,000

All shares rank equally.

There have been no changes in the share capital since the formation of the Company on 17 February 2012.

10 Provisions

DKK'000	Asset retirement obligation	Other provisions	Total
Provisions at 1 January 2019	317,226	7,370	324,596
Additions and adjustment of obligation during the year	-11,323	2,527	-8,796
Utilisation and adjustment of utilisation during the year	-6,975	-6,659	-13,634
Provisions at 31 December 2019	298,928	3,238	302,166

11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total liabilities at 1 January 2019	Total liabilities at 31 December 2019	Repayment, first year	Non-current portion	Outstanding debt after five years
Liabilities to the danish Energy Agency related to mobile licenses	266,646	216,247	53,670	162,577	0
Loan from group entities	991,774	821,638	1,638	820,000	0
Lease liabilities	948,709	831,521	191,563	639,958	95,027
	2,207,129	1,869,406	246,871	1,622,535	95,027

12 Fees paid to auditor appointed at the annual general meeting

DKK'000	2019	2018
KPMG		
Statutory audit	110	108
Assurance engagements	41	40
Other assistance	14	14
	165	162

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13 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Rent payments	0	586
Payments under operating leases regarding cars	0	395
Site rent payments regarding non-cancellable contracts	0	311,957
	0	312,938

14 Related party disclosures

TT-Netværket P/S' related parties comprise the following:

- Telenor A/S, Frederikskaj 8, 2450 København SV, Denmark, CVR no. 19 43 36 92
- Telia Mobile Holding AB, Sweden
- Komplementarselskabet af 14. juni 2011 A/S, Amager Strandvej 60, 2300 København S, Denmark, CVR no. 34 20 41 87
- Executive Board and Board of Directors.

Related party transactions

DKK'000	2019	2018
Sales of services	826,380	843,965
Sale of network equipment etc to Partners	125	0
	826,505	843,965
Network related costs	74,066	79,885
Purchases of network equipment etc from Partners	0	20,011
	74,066	99,896

Remuneration to the Parent Company's Executive Board and Board of Directors has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98b (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Payables and receivables to group entities are disclosed in the balance sheet and expensed interest is disclosed in note 4.

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Ownership

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

— Telenor A/S, Frederikskaj 8, 2450 København SV, Denmark, CVR no. 19 43 36 92

— Telia Mobile Holding AB, Sweden.

15 Changes in working capital

DKK'000	2019	2018
Change in receivables	49,590	79,013
Change in trade and other payables	-18,984	-2,206
	30,606	76,807