
Investeringselskabet BTPL ApS

c/o Solstra Capital Partners A/S, Amaliegade 24, st.,
DK-1256 Copenhagen K

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 35 03 61 48

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
31/08 2020

Mette Kapsch
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Investeringselskabet BTPL ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen K, 31 August 2020

Executive Board

Henrik Gram
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Investeringselskabet BTPL ApS

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Investeringselskabet BTPL ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 31 August 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Torben Jensen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne18651

Claus Carlsson
statsautoriseret revisor
mne29461

Company Information

The Company

Investeringselskabet BTPL ApS
c/o Solstra Capital Partners A/S
Amaliegade 24, st.
DK-1256 Copenhagen K

CVR No: 35 03 61 48

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive Board

Henrik Gram

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		-15.000	-16.250
Financial expenses	4	<u>0</u>	<u>-296.411</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-15.000	-312.661
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>50.587</u>	<u>49.397</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>35.587</u>	<u>-263.264</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>35.587</u>	<u>-263.264</u>
		<u>35.587</u>	<u>-263.264</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Assets			
Investments in associates	6	0	0
Fixed asset investments		0	0
Receivables from group enterprises		35.587	51.970
Receivables		35.587	51.970
Currents assets		35.587	51.970
Assets		35.587	51.970
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		80.000	80.000
Retained earnings		-56.413	-3.922.708
Equity		23.587	-3.842.708
Payables to group enterprises		0	3.882.678
Other payables		12.000	12.000
Short-term debt		12.000	3.894.678
Debt		12.000	3.894.678
Liabilities and equity		35.587	51.970
Going concern	1		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	80.000	-3.922.707	-3.842.707
Contribution from group	0	3.830.707	3.830.707
Net profit/loss for the year	0	35.587	35.587
Equity at 31 December	80.000	-56.413	23.587

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The Company has received a letter of support from the parent company Solstra Investments A/S. The letter is effective until 1 January 2021.

2 Subsequent events

Company management does not estimate an effect of COVID-19 in 2020, as the Company currently has no activities.

3 Key activities

The Company's primary activity is to own and make investments.

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
4 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	0	296.411
	<u>0</u>	<u>296.411</u>
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-50.587	-37.482
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-11.915
	<u>-50.587</u>	<u>-49.397</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
6 Investments in associates		
Cost at 1 January	0	250.000
Disposals for the year (liquidation)	0	-250.000
Cost at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	0	-250.000
Disposals for the year (liquidation)	0	250.000
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Solstra Investments A/S Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's income subject to joint taxation. The total amount is disclosed in the Annual Report of Solstra Investments A/S, which is the administration company for joint taxation purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Related parties

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
Alshair Fiyaz, Monaco	Ultimate owner
ALFI Mark Trust, Liechtenstein	Ultimate parent company
Markerina Investments Ltd., Cyprus	Intermediate parent company
Solstra Holdings Cyprus Ltd., Cyprus	Intermediate parent company
Solstra Investments A/S	Immediate parent company

Solstra Investments A/S is holding 100 % of the votes in the Company.

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

All transactions with related parties have been made in an arm's length basis.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of Solstra Investments A/S:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Solstra Investments A/S	Copenhagen

The Group Annual Report of Solstra Investments A/S may be obtained at the following address:

Solstra Investments A/S
c/o Solstra Capital Partners
Amaliegade 24, st.
DK-1256 Copenhagen K

The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the ultimate parent company Solstra Holdings Cyprus Ltd. As a result of the legislation in Cyprus the Consolidated Financial Statements are not published.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Investeringselskabet BTPL ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for administration.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of andre eksterne omkostninger.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.