

CT Solstra ApS

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

CVR no. 35 41 04 14

Annual report 2021

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 30 June 2022

Chair of the meeting:

.....
Mette Kapsch

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of CT Solstra ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 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.

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

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

Copenhagen, 30 June 2022
Executive Board:

.....
Mette Kapsch

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of CT Solstra ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CT Solstra 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 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' 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 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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, 30 June 2022
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Kaare K. Lendorf
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33819

Management's review

Company details

Name	CT Solstra ApS
Address, Postal code, City	c/o Solstra Capital Partners Amaliegade 24, st., 1256 København K
CVR no.	35 41 04 14
Established	6 August 2013
Registered office	København
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Telephone	+45 39 13 99 00
Executive Board	Mette Kapsch
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 and was also to hold interests in the subsidiary Copenhagen Skyline Holding ApS.

After the sale of shares in Copenhagen Skyline Holding ApS during 2019 the Company's purpose is to support associated companies.

Financial review

The income statement for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 477 thousand against a loss of DKK 9,781 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of DKK 6,014 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No significant events have occurred after the balance date that materially affect the financial statements at 31 December 2021.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2021	2020
	Other external expenses	-96	106
	Gross profit	-96	106
	Income from investments in group entities	1,325	-13,810
3	Financial income	0	2,430
4	Financial expenses	-56	-388
	Profit/ loss before tax	1,173	-11,662
5	Tax for the year	-696	1,881
	Profit/ loss for the year	477	-9,781
	Recommended appropriation of profit/ loss		
	Proposed dividend recognised under equity	0	5,000
	Retained earnings/ accumulated loss	477	-14,781
		477	-9,781

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2021	2020
	ASSETS		
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from associates	4,345	4,595
	Deferred tax assets	0	696
	Income taxes receivable	512	0
		<u>4,857</u>	<u>5,291</u>
	Cash	1,791	6,300
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>6,648</u>	<u>11,591</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>6,648</u>	<u>11,591</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
6	Share capital	4,080	4,080
	Share premium account	0	0
	Retained earnings	1,934	1,457
	Dividend proposed for the year	0	5,000
	Total equity	<u>6,014</u>	<u>10,537</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Payables to associates	584	582
	Income taxes payable	0	391
	Other payables	50	81
		<u>634</u>	<u>1,054</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>634</u>	<u>1,054</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>6,648</u>	<u>11,591</u>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Staff costs
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Collateral
- 9 Related parties

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Dividend proposed for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January :	4,080	12,000	4,238	0	20,318
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-14,781	5,000	-9,781
Transferred from share premium account	0	-12,000	12,000	0	0
Equity at 1 January	4,080	0	1,457	5,000	10,537
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	0	477	0	477
Dividend distributed	0	0	0	-5,000	-5,000
Equity at 31 Decem	4,080	0	1,934	0	6,014

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of CT Solstra ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

Effective from the financial year 2021, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

In accordance with the Danish Business Authority's clarification in May 2021, financial statement items regarding equity investments in associates have been renamed to equity investments in participating interests as the financial statement items must be designated as such when the entity only holds equity investments in associates.

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).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

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 income and expenses

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

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

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

2 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

DKK'000	2021	2020
3 Financial income		
Other financial income	0	2,430
	<u>0</u>	<u>2,430</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	56	388
	<u>56</u>	<u>388</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2021	2020
5 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	0	391
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	696	-2,272
	<u>696</u>	<u>-1,881</u>

6 Share capital

Analysis of the share capital:

800 shares of DKK 100.00 nominal value each	80	80
10,000 shares of DKK 400.00 nominal value each	4,000	4,000
	<u>4,080</u>	<u>4,080</u>

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 5 years:

DKK'000	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Opening balance	4,080	4,080	80	80	80
Capital increase	0	0	4,000	0	0
	<u>4,080</u>	<u>4,080</u>	<u>4,080</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>80</u>

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company has no contractual obligations or contingencies.

8 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2021.

9 Related parties

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties have been made on arm's length principles.

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Mette Kapsch

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