# *DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS*

Banestrøget 19, DK-2630 Taastrup

# Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 39 95 20 09

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30/4 2020

Søren Fæster
Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS 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 and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations for 2019.

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

Taastrup, 30 April 2020

**Executive Board**

| | |
|---|---|
| Martin Bo Hjort Løbel<br>CEO | Søren Fæster<br>CFO |

**Board of Directors**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rasmus Forup Helmich<br>Chairman | Martin Bo Hjort Løbel | Kevin Kristoffer Ehnhuus Iermiin |

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS

**Opinion**
In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of DK Infrastructure Bidco 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, for both the Group and the Parent Company ("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 Group 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.

**Statement on Management's Review**
Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

**Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements**
Management is responsible for the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Parent Compa-

ny 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 Group's and 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 Group or 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 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 and the Group'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 Group's and 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 Group and 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.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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, 30 April 2020
**PricewaterhouseCoopers**
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bo Schou-Jacobsen | Michael Krath |
| State Authorised Public Accountant | State Authorised Public Accountant |
| mne28703 | mne34155 |

# Company Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **The Company** | DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS<br>Banestrøget 19<br>DK-2630 Taastrup<br><br>CVR No: 39 95 20 09<br>Financial period: 1 January - 31 December<br>Incorporated: 17 October 2018<br>Financial year: 2nd financial year<br>Municipality of reg. office: Høje Taastrup |
| **Board of Directors** | Rasmus Forup Helmich, Chairman<br>Martin Bo Hjort Løbel<br>Kevin Kristoffer Ehnhuus Iermiin |
| **Executive Board** | Martin Bo Hjort Løbel<br>Søren Fæster |
| **Auditors** | PricewaterhouseCoopers<br>Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab<br>Strandvejen 44<br>DK-2900 Hellerup |

# Financial Highlights

Seen over a two-year period, the development of the Group is described by the following financial highlights:

| | Group | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK |
| **Key figures** | | |
| **Profit/loss** | | |
| Gross profit/loss | 231.328 | -13.555 |
| Operating profit/loss | 67.469 | -24.821 |
| Profit/loss before financial income and expenses | 73.055 | -24.821 |
| Net financials | -34.934 | -11.582 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 35.368 | -34.485 |
| **Balance sheet** | | |
| Balance sheet total | 903.829 | 836.641 |
| Equity | 100.883 | 65.515 |
| Investment in property, plant and equipment | 52.322 | 2.445 |
| Number of employees | 131 | 67 |
| **Ratios** | | |
| Return on assets | 8,1% | -3,0% |
| Solvency ratio | 11,2% | 7,8% |
| Return on equity | 42,5% | -105,3% |

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

# Management’s Review

**Key activities**

Parent Company's purpose is to own shares in other companies.

The principal activities of the group are:
- Operation of radio and TV broadcasting networks and mission critical communication systems
- Design, installation and maintenance services related to the radio and TV broadcasting networks as well as other critical communication systems
- Rental of positions for antenna systems and transmitter equipment at towers and associated buildings.

**Radio and TV broadcasting network operation**

The group operates and performs preventative and corrective maintenance for national radio and TV broadcasting networks in Denmark. The activities changes and/or expands as new networks are established or existing are modified.

The group has its own network operations center manned 24 hours that monitors all networks and services 24/7/365 and provide services related to handling incidents and dispatching fields service personal.

Monitoring covers all geographic locations where the equipment is placed, which is more than 375 locations all over Denmark, including a number of islands without bridge connections.

**Development in the year**

The income statement of the Group for 2019 shows a profit of TDKK 36,165, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Group shows equity of TDKK 101,680.

The profit is considered satisfactory.

***Antenna space rental***

Antenna space rental showed a stable trend during the year. The Company provides services in this connection to broadcasters, telecom operators and tele infrastructure providers.

***Material activities during the year***

The Group's subsidiaries changed its brand name in the beginning of 2019. The new company name (Cibicom A/S) was introduced in April 2019 as an outcome of the acquisition as of 1 February 2019 of Relacom A/S (today Cibicom Services A/S) and the need for a new brand as continued use of the Teracom brand in Denmark was time limited.

The acquisition of Relacom A/S have increased the focus for Cibicom to also pursue business opportunities within the telecom sector in Denmark.

During 2019, Cibicom A/S continued expansion of its Internet-of-things (IOT) activities with

# Management's Review

installations of LoRaWan IOT antenna systems in a number of its 300m high towers leading to nationallight outdoor coverage (>95%).

The national DTT network has been upgraded extensively with DVB-T2 technology and modified in order to free-up the 700-800 MHz spectrum currently in use. The 700-800 MHz spectrum is allocated for mobile networks starting April 2020). The switch-over to DVB-T2 and free-up of the 700-800 MHzspectrum is planned for 31 March 2020. Because of the COVID19 situation the planned switch-over is now 2 June 2020.

In early 2019, Cibicom A/S became ISO27001 certified (information and security).

***Operating risks***

Operating risks are in general evaluated as being low.

**Research and development**

Cibicom A/S continues to priorities resources to ensure a broad knowledge base and competencies in-house to support business development within several business segments such as IOT technology, datacenter services and mission-critical services.

**External environment**

The external environment with respect to broadcast of TV continues to be changing. The key drivers for TV broadcast are still the decline in flow-tv penetration ('cable cutting and shaping') and the shift from DTT distribution to stream technology and on-demand.

Even with Boxer TV continuing its TV distributing using DTT, the DTT distribution as a platform is still dependent on public service TV broadcast activity (free-to-air). The planned upgrade to DVB-T2 technology on the contrary, means that the DTT capacity will be maintained even that the 700-800 MHz Spectrum is free-up to mobile networks in April 2020.

Regarding broadcast of radio, there is an increased interest for distribution using DAB. Cibicom (via Digital Radio Cibicom) signed distributions agreements with 3 new radio stations (NRJ, MTV and dk4) who went live on air in 2019 using Cibicom's national DAB network.

**Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement**

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

**Subsequent events**

Reference is made to note 1 in the Financial Statements.

# Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

| | Note | Group 2019 TDKK | Group 2018 TDKK | Parent Company 2019 TDKK | Parent Company 2018 TDKK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross profit/loss** | | **231.328** | **-13.555** | **8.627** | **-27.943** |
| Staff expenses | 2 | -86.259 | -5.089 | -8.585 | -386 |
| **Profit/loss before depreciation** | | **145.069** | **-18.644** | **42** | **-28.329** |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | 3 | -72.014 | -6.177 | 0 | 0 |
| **Profit/loss before financial income and expenses** | 4 | **73.055** | **-24.821** | **42** | **-28.329** |
| Income from investments in subsidiaries | 5 | 0 | 0 | 52.678 | 1.752 |
| Financial income | | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial expenses | 6 | -34.987 | -11.582 | -21.212 | -10.327 |
| **Profit/loss before tax** | | **38.121** | **-36.403** | **31.508** | **-36.904** |
| Tax on profit/loss for the year | 7 | -2.753 | 1.918 | 3.860 | 2.419 |
| **Net profit/loss for the year** | | **35.368** | **-34.485** | **35.368** | **-34.485** |

Special items 4

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

| | Note | Group 2019 | Group 2018 | Parent Company 2019 | Parent Company 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| Acquired patents | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquired licenses | | 411 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Acquired other similar rights | | 5.436 | 8.402 | 0 | 0 |
| **Intangible assets** | 8 | **5.847** | **8.402** | **0** | **0** |
| Land and buildings | | 303.285 | 318.561 | 0 | 0 |
| Plant and machinery | | 69.157 | 79.785 | 0 | 0 |
| Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | | 19.186 | 18.035 | 0 | 0 |
| Leasehold improvements | | 236 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property, plant and equipment in progress | | 35.401 | 6.424 | 0 | 0 |
| Masts and equipment | | 273.374 | 294.310 | 0 | 0 |
| **Property, plant and equipment** | 9 | **700.639** | **717.115** | **0** | **0** |
| Investments in subsidiaries | 10 | 0 | 0 | 321.165 | 268.487 |
| Other receivables | 11 | 2.766 | 2.540 | 0 | 0 |
| **Fixed asset investments** | | **2.766** | **2.540** | **321.165** | **268.487** |
| **Fixed assets** | | **709.252** | **728.057** | **321.165** | **268.487** |
| **Inventories** | | **1.991** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| Trade receivables | | 54.030 | 6.446 | 0 | 0 |
| Contract work in progress | 12 | 12.137 | 324 | 0 | 0 |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 0 | 0 | 1.781 | 121 |
| Other receivables | | 1.755 | 1.833 | 2 | 1.811 |
| Deferred tax asset | 15 | 46.945 | 40.550 | 0 | 2.419 |
| Corporation tax | | 0 | 0 | 5.463 | 0 |
| Prepayments | 13 | 8.536 | 5.516 | 0 | 0 |
| **Receivables** | | **123.403** | **54.669** | **7.246** | **4.351** |

# Balance Sheet 31 December *(continued)*

## Assets

| | | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Note | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **Cash at bank and in hand** | | **69.183** | **53.915** | **7.057** | **9.080** |
| **Currents assets** | | **194.577** | **108.584** | **14.303** | **13.431** |
| **Assets** | | **903.829** | **836.641** | **335.468** | **281.918** |

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

| | Note | Group 2019 TDKK | Group 2018 TDKK | Parent Company 2019 TDKK | Parent Company 2018 TDKK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share capital | | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Retained earnings | | 99.883 | 64.515 | 99.883 | 64.515 |
| **Equity** | | **100.883** | **65.515** | **100.883** | **65.515** |
| Provisions for pensions and similar obligations | 16 | 3.696 | 3.696 | 0 | 0 |
| Other provisions | 17 | 1.725 | 1.611 | 0 | 0 |
| **Provisions** | | **5.421** | **5.307** | **0** | **0** |
| Mortgage loans | | 370.554 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Credit institutions | | 0 | 422.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Lease obligations | | 30.522 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prepayments received from customers | | 8.541 | 8.885 | 0 | 0 |
| Payables to group enterprises | | 232.995 | 211.237 | 232.995 | 211.814 |
| Deposits | | 21.271 | 21.052 | 0 | 0 |
| Other payables | | 2.379 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Long-term debt** | 18 | **666.262** | **663.174** | **232.995** | **211.814** |
| Mortgage loans | 18 | 45.181 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Credit institutions | 18 | 0 | 39.082 | 0 | 0 |
| Lease obligations | 18 | 7.901 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prepayments received from customers | 18 | 6.747 | 5.558 | 0 | 0 |
| Trade payables | | 45.006 | 29.764 | 266 | 4.589 |
| Contract work in progress, liabilities | 12 | 0 | 842 | 0 | 0 |
| Payables to group enterprises | 18 | 8 | 577 | 9 | 0 |
| Corporation tax | | 6.306 | 20.667 | 0 | 0 |
| Other payables | 18 | 19.762 | 6.155 | 1.315 | 0 |
| Deferred income | 19 | 352 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Short-term debt** | | **131.263** | **102.645** | **1.590** | **4.589** |
| **Debt** | | **797.525** | **765.819** | **234.585** | **216.403** |
| **Liabilities and equity** | | **903.829** | **836.641** | **335.468** | **281.918** |

# Balance Sheet 31 December *(continued)*

## Liabilities and equity

| | Note |
|---|---|
| Subsequent events | 1 |
| Distribution of profit | 14 |
| Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations | 20 |
| Related parties | 21 |
| Accounting Policies | 22 |

# Statement of Changes in Equity

**Group**

| | Share capital | Retained earnings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| Equity at 1 January | 1.000 | 64.515 | 65.515 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 35.368 | 35.368 |
| **Equity at 31 December** | **1.000** | **99.883** | **100.883** |

**Parent Company**

| | Share capital | Retained earnings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equity at 1 January | 1.000 | 64.515 | 65.515 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 35.368 | 35.368 |
| **Equity at 31 December** | **1.000** | **99.883** | **100.883** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Subsequent events

The Group is a healthy business. Many of the Company's customers have indicated that they will continue projects in progress, but there is still a risk that COVID-19 will have negative impacts on the Company's revenue and earnings in 2020. Management is monitoring developments closely. It is, however, too early yet to give an opinion as to whether and, if so, to what extent COVID-19 will impact revenue and earnings in 2020.

The implications of COVID-19 will have a great impact on the Danish and global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company. Management has not subsequently identified any material remeasurements of assets and liabilities.

No other events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## 2 Staff expenses

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| Wages and salaries | 74.623 | 4.303 | 8.585 | 386 |
| Pensions | 7.416 | 397 | 0 | 0 |
| Other social security expenses | 1.554 | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| Other staff expenses | 2.666 | 277 | 0 | 0 |
| | **86.259** | **5.089** | **8.585** | **386** |
| Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors of: | | | | |
| Executive Board | 4.437 | 386 | 4.437 | 386 |
| Supervisory Board | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **4.487** | **386** | **4.437** | **386** |
| **Average number of employees** | **131** | **67** | **2** | **2** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment** | | | | |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 3.012 | 247 | 0 | 0 |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 69.002 | 5.930 | 0 | 0 |
| | **72.014** | **6.177** | **0** | **0** |

## 4 Special items

The profit for the year has been positively affected by recognized badwill at TDKK 5.425. The income is included in Other operating income.

The profit for 2018 has been negatively affected by one-off costs at TDKK 27.936 in connection with the acquisitions of subsidiaries. The costs are included in Other external expenses.

| | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK |
| **5 Income from investments in subsidiaries** | | |
| Share of profits of subsidiaries | 52.678 | 1.752 |
| | **52.678** | **1.752** |

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **6 Financial expenses** | | | | |
| Interest paid to group enterprises | 21.181 | 1.814 | 21.181 | 1.814 |
| Other financial expenses | 13.656 | 9.763 | 31 | 8.513 |
| Exchange adjustments, expenses | 150 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | **34.987** | **11.582** | **21.212** | **10.327** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **7 Tax on profit/loss for the year** | | | | |
| Current tax for the year | 7.813 | 824 | -5.463 | 0 |
| Deferred tax for the year | -5.060 | -2.742 | 1.603 | -2.419 |
| | **2.753** | **-1.918** | **-3.860** | **-2.419** |

## 8 Intangible assets

**Group**

| | Acquired patents | Acquired licenses | Acquired other similar rights |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| Cost at 1 January | 0 | 0 | 8.649 |
| Additions for the year | 38 | 420 | 0 |
| Cost at 31 December | 38 | 420 | 8.649 |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January | 0 | 0 | 248 |
| Amortisation for the year | 38 | 9 | 2.965 |
| Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December | 38 | 9 | 3.213 |
| **Carrying amount at 31 December** | **0** | **411** | **5.436** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9 Property, plant and equipment

### Group

| | Land and buildings | Plant and machinery | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | Leasehold improvements | Property, plant and equipment in progress | Masts and equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| Cost at 1 January | 320.530 | 81.579 | 18.363 | 0 | 6.424 | 296.149 | 723.045 |
| Additions for the year | 7.383 | 9.058 | 8.341 | 538 | 35.401 | 107 | 60.828 |
| Disposals for the year | 0 | 0 | -1.701 | 0 | -6.599 | 0 | -8.300 |
| Transfers for the year | 66 | 0 | -996 | -66 | 175 | 0 | -821 |
| Cost at 31 December | 327.979 | 90.637 | 24.007 | 472 | 35.401 | 296.256 | 774.752 |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January | 1.969 | 1.794 | 328 | 0 | 0 | 1.839 | 5.930 |
| Depreciation for the year | 22.725 | 19.686 | 5.313 | 236 | 0 | 21.043 | 69.003 |
| Transfers for the year | 0 | 0 | -820 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -820 |
| Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December | 24.694 | 21.480 | 4.821 | 236 | 0 | 22.882 | 74.113 |
| **Carrying amount at 31 December** | **303.285** | **69.157** | **19.186** | **236** | **35.401** | **273.374** | **700.639** |
| Including assets under finance leases amounting to | 2.888 | 5.804 | 4.043 | 0 | 24.562 | 0 | 37.297 |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

| | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2019 | 2018 |
| | | TDKK | TDKK |
| **10** | **Investments in subsidiaries** | | |
| | Cost at 1 January | 726.735 | 726.735 |
| | Cost at 31 December | 726.735 | 726.735 |
| | Value adjustments at 1 January | -458.248 | 0 |
| | Net profit/loss for the year | 52.678 | 1.752 |
| | Dividend to the Parent Company | 0 | -460.000 |
| | Other equity movements, net | 0 | 0 |
| | Amortisation of goodwill | 0 | 0 |
| | Value adjustments at 31 December | -405.570 | -458.248 |
| | **Carrying amount at 31 December** | **321.165** | **268.487** |

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

| Name | Place of registered office | Share capital | Votes and ownership | Equity | Net profit/loss for the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cibicom A/S | Taastrup | 38.000 | 100% | 357.834 | 50.447 |
| Digital Radio Cibicom A/S | Taastrup | 500 | 100% | 563 | 81 |
| Cibicom Services A/S | Glostrup | 2.001 | 100% | 36.404 | 9.173 |

## 11 Other fixed asset investments

| | Group |
|---|---|
| | Other receiv-ables |
| | TDKK |
| Cost at 1 January | 3.000 |
| Additions for the year | 25 |
| Disposals for the year | -259 |
| Cost at 31 December | 2.766 |
| **Carrying amount at 31 December** | **2.766** |

## Notes to the Financial Statements

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **12 Contract work in progress** | | | | |
| Selling price of work in progress | 52.620 | 470 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments received on account | -40.483 | -146 | 0 | 0 |
| | **12.137** | **324** | **0** | **0** |
| Recognised in the balance sheet as follows: | | | | |
| Contract work in progress recognised in assets | 12.137 | 324 | 0 | 0 |
| Prepayments received recognised in debt | 0 | -842 | 0 | 0 |
| | **12.137** | **-518** | **0** | **0** |

### 13 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest as well.

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **14 Distribution of profit** | | | | |
| Retained earnings | 35.368 | -34.485 | 35.368 | -34.485 |
| | **35.368** | **-34.485** | **35.368** | **-34.485** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 15 Deferred tax asset

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| Deferred tax asset at 1 January | 40.550 | 37.808 | 2.419 | 0 |
| Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year | 5.060 | 2.742 | -1.603 | 2.419 |
| Additions by acquisition, amount used in joint taxation etc. | 1.335 | 0 | -816 | 0 |
| **Deferred tax asset at 31 December** | **46.945** | **40.550** | **0** | **2.419** |

Deferred tax asset amounts to DKK 46.945k. The majority of the deferred tax asset amount is due to temporary differences in tax depreciations concerning fixed assets. The deferred tax assets has been computed based on a tax rate of 22 %.

The Group is of the opinion that utilization within 3-5 years is possible. Further there are unrecognized deferred tax assets related to a subsidiary amounting to DKK 22.339k.

## 16 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

The company must pay civil servant pensions to current and former employees. Other provisions of TDKK 3.696 have been recognized for expected pension payments.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provisions | 3.696 | 3.696 | 0 | 0 |
| | **3.696** | **3.696** | **0** | **0** |

## 17 Other provisions

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other provisions | 1.725 | 1.611 | 0 | 0 |
| | **1.725** | **1.611** | **0** | **0** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **Mortgage loans** | | | | |
| After 5 years | 187.482 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 183.072 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 370.554 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Within 1 year | 45.181 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **415.735** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Credit institutions** | | | | |
| After 5 years | 0 | 238.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 0 | 184.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 0 | 422.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Within 1 year | 0 | 38.000 | 0 | 0 |
| Other short-term debt to credit institutions | 0 | 1.082 | 0 | 0 |
| Short-term part | 0 | 39.082 | 0 | 0 |
| | **0** | **461.082** | **0** | **0** |
| **Lease obligations** | | | | |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 30.522 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 30.522 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Within 1 year | 7.901 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **38.423** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| **Prepayments received from customers** | | | | |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 8.541 | 8.885 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 8.541 | 8.885 | 0 | 0 |
| Other prepayments from customers | 6.747 | 5.558 | 0 | 0 |
| | **15.288** | **14.443** | **0** | **0** |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 18 Long-term debt (continued)

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |
| **Payables to group enterprises** | | | | |
| After 5 years | 232.995 | 211.814 | 232.995 | 211.814 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 0 | -577 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 232.995 | 211.237 | 232.995 | 211.814 |
| Other short-term debt to group enterprises | 8 | 577 | 9 | 0 |
| | **233.003** | **211.814** | **233.004** | **211.814** |
| **Deposits** | | | | |
| After 5 years | 1.280 | 1.270 | 0 | 0 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 19.991 | 19.782 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 21.271 | 21.052 | 0 | 0 |
| Within 1 year | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | **21.271** | **21.052** | **0** | **0** |
| **Other payables** | | | | |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 2.379 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term part | 2.379 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other short-term payables | 19.765 | 6.155 | 1.315 | 0 |
| | **22.144** | **6.155** | **1.315** | **0** |

## 19 Deferred income

Deferred income consists of payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

| | Group | | Parent Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2019 | 2018 | 2019 | 2018 |
| | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK | TDKK |

## 20 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

**Charges and security**

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land and buildings with an accounting value | 300.398 | 318.561 | 0 | 0 |

**Rental and lease obligations**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments: | | | | |
| Within 1 year | 3.066 | 1.932 | 0 | 0 |
| Between 1 and 5 years | 3.971 | 1.957 | 0 | 0 |
| | **7.037** | **3.889** | **0** | **0** |
| Lease commitments in the non-cancellable periode | 2.042 | 4.845 | 0 | 0 |
| Other contractual obligation | 9 | 1.069 | 0 | 0 |

**Other contingent liabilities**

The group companies have provided recourse guarantee commitments to credit institution.

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of DK Infrastructure Topco ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company’s liability.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 21 Related parties

| | Basis |
|---|---|
| **Controlling interest** | |
| DK Infrastructure Midco 2 ApS, Banestrøget 19, 2630 Taastrup | Owns 100 % of the share capital of the company. |
| DK Infrastructure Midco ApS, Banestrøget 19, DK-2630 Taastrup | Parent Company for DK Infrastructure Midco 2 ApS |
| DK Infrastructure Topco ApS, Banestrøget 19, DK-2630 Taastrup | Parent Company for DK Infrastructure Midco ApS |

**Transactions**

All transactions with related partis have been carried out on an arm’s length basis.

**Consolidated Financial Statements**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the following companies:

| Name | Place of registered office |
|---|---|
| DK Infrastructure Topco ApS | DK-2630 Taastrup |

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 22 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The comparative figures include a periode of 2 month, and therefore no comparability with last year's figures.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in TDKK.

### Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of DK Infrastructure Topco ApS, the Company and the Group have not prepared a cash flow statement.

### 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.

### Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Parent Company, DK Infrastructure Bidco ApS, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

### Business combinations

#### *Acquisitions*

On acquisition of subsidiaries, the difference between cost and net asset value of the enterprise acquired is determined at the date of acquisition after the individual assets and liabilities having been adjusted to fair value (the purchase method). Cost comprises the fair value of the consideration paid. The expenses for consultants ect. directly related to the acquisition are recognised in the income statement. Any remaining positive differences are recognised in intangible assets in the balance sheet as goodwill, which is amortised in the income statement on a straightline basis over its estimated useful life. Any remaining negative differences are recognised as income in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

Positive differences between the cost of the entity acquired and identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets in the balance sheet and are amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Amortisation of goodwill is allocated in the Consolidated Financial Statements to the operations to which goodwill is related. Where the differences are negative, they are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired subsidiaries due to changes to the recognition and measurement of identifiable net assets may be adjusted for up to 12 months after the time of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made.

### Leases

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Group.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

**Translation policies**

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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

# Income Statement

**Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the services have been rendered to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

**Expenses for raw materials and consumables**

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

### Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Group, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

### 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 entreprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

## Balance Sheet

**Intangible assets**

Intangible fixed assets acquired is measured at cost less accumulated.

Intangible fixed assets comprise the rigth of use for joint equipment on the masts. The right of use is amortized on a straigth-line over the 12 year contractual term of the rights.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Production buildings | 10-40 | years |
| Plant and machinery | 5-20 | years |
| Masts and equipment | 11-30 | years |
| Other fixtures and fittings | 2-15 | years |

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

**Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

The item“Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

**Other fixed asset investments**

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

**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.

**Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

**Equity**

***Dividend***

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

**Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Group has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

**Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

**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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

**22 Accounting Policies** (continued)

### Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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

### Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

# Financial Highlights

### Explanation of financial ratios

| | |
|---|---|
| Return on assets | $\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$ |
| Solvency ratio | $\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$ |
| Return on equity | $\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$ |