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DATACENTER GLOSTRUP APS
Smedeland 32
2600 Glostrup

Annual report for 2021

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
20 July 2022

Alex Sander Bakker
chairman

CVR-nr. 42 12 62 76

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STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Datacenter Glostrup ApS for the financial year 15 February - 31 December 2021.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 15 February - 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Glostrup, 20 July 2022

Executive board

Alex Sander Bakker   Mark Robert Gregory

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Datacenter Glostrup ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Datacenter Glostrup ApS for the financial year 15 February - 31 December 2021, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 15 February - 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 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 and IESBA Code. 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 the 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 audit. We also:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

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 Financial Statements Act.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Copenhagen, 20 July 2022

MAZARS
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 31 06 17 41

Dennis Herholdt Rasmussen
State-authorised public accountant
MNE no. mne43413

COMPANY DETAILS

The company	Datacenter Glostrup ApS Smedeland 32 2600 Glostrup	
	CVR no.:	42 12 62 76
	Reporting period: Incorporated:	15 February - 31 December 2021 15 February 2021
	Domicile:	Glostrup
Executive board	Alex Sander Bakker Mark Robert Gregory	
Shareholders	Penta Datacenter Holding B.V.	
Auditors	Mazars Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Midtermolen 1, 2.tv. 2100 København Ø	
Consolidated financial statements	The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company Penta Datacenter Holding B.V. The group report of Penta Datacenter Holding B.V. can be obtained at the following address: Grasweg 73, 1031 HX Amsterdam, NL	

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Business review
The purpose of the company is to run a data center business as well as such activities that, in the opinion of the Executive Board, are related to it.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties
The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters
The company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review
The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021 shows a loss of DKK 11.156.954, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows equity of DKK 41.270.

The company have recceived a cash contribution of 1,5 million euro during 2021.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year
No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Datacenter Glostrup ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as provisions from reporting class C.

The annual report for 2021 is presented in DKK

As 2021 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

Basis of recognition and measurement
Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

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 measured reliably.

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

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Recognition and measurement of business combinations
Recently acquired business are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition.

The date of acquisition is the time when the company actually gains control over the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new business where the company gains control over the acquiree. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or emanate from a contractual right. Deferred tax on the revaluations made is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one side, the purchase consideration, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of any previously acquired investments and, on the other side, the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised as goodwill under ‘Intangible assets’. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of its useful life.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the date of acquisition.

On acquisition, goodwill is ascribed to / classed with the cash-generating unit, which subsequently forms a basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with another functional currency than the group's presentation currency are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are translated on initial recognition into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The purchase consideration for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the purchase consideration is conditional upon future events or the fulfilment of agreed conditions, this part of the purchase consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of conditional purchase consideration are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses defrayed in connection with acquisitions are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are defrayed.

If, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities and/or contingent liabilities or the size of the purchase consideration are associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will be based on preliminarily calculated amounts. If it subsequently turns out that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities and/or contingent liabilities was not correct on initial recognition, the calculation will be adjusted with retrospective effect, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Subsequently, any adjustments made will be recognised as error.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, other operating income less costs of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of control, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Cost of sales

Costs of sales include the materials and consumables used in generating the year’s revenue.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other operating expenses
Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs
Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses,, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets
Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed to be 7 years. The amortisation period is based on an assessment of the acquiree's market position and earnings capacity.

Acquired customer rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Acquired customer rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the over the licence term, however maximally 3 years.

Tangible assets
Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

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 of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	20 years	0 %
Plant and machinery	10 years	0 %

The useful life and residual value are re-assessed annually. A change is accounted for as an accounting estimate, and the impact on amortisation/depreciation is recognised going forward.

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Property
The property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation charges and impairment losses. The basis of depreciation is cost less the expected residual value after the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated. (If relevant: The cost of a property is broken down into separate components which are depreciated separately if the useful life of the individual components is different and the individual component accounts for a significant portion of the total cost.)

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of intangible assets, items of property, plant and equipment is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Contract work in progress
Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the expected aggregate income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is determined as the share of the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses for the individual work in progress.

Where the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or payables. Net assets comprise the sum of work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities comprise the sum of work in progress where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments
Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the net proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt is thus measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the outstanding debt. For bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the time of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the value adjustment of the loan at the time of borrowing.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under ‘Equity’.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in 'Other receivables' or 'Other payables', respectively.

As for derivative financial instruments, fair value adjustments are recognised in the income statement on a current basis.

INCOME STATEMENT 15 FEBRUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021
		DKK
Gross profit		**56.345**
Staff costs	1	-863.511
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-6.349.103
Profit/loss before net financials		**-7.156.269**
Financial costs	2	-4.000.685
Profit/loss for the year		**-11.156.954**
Retained earnings		-11.156.954
		-11.156.954

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021
		DKK
ASSETS		
Acquired costumer rights		11.154.130
Goodwill		60.112.702
Prepayment		539.937
Intangible assets		**71.806.769**
Land and buildings		32.879.081
Plant and machinery		7.028.511
Property, plant and equipment in progress		4.478.303
Tangible assets		**44.385.895**
Total non-current assets		**116.192.664**
Trade receivables		6.380.861
Contract work in progress		609.457
Other receivables		2.828.945
Prepayments		8.333
Receivables		**9.827.596**
Cash at bank and in hand		**1.167.314**
Total current assets		**10.994.910**
Total assets		**127.187.574**

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021
		DKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital		40.000
Retained earnings		1.270
Equity	3	**41.270**
Banks		51.684.253
Payables to subsidiaries		27.672.047
Total non-current liabilities	4	**79.356.300**
Short-term part of long-term debet	4	23.601.600
Trade payables		20.556.715
Payables to subsidiaries		1.614.778
Other payables		203.004
Deferred income		1.813.907
Total current liabilities		**47.790.004**
Total liabilities		**127.146.304**
Total equity and liabilities		**127.187.574**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 15 February 2021	40.000	0	40.000
Cash contribution	0	11.158.224	11.158.224
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-11.156.954	-11.156.954
Equity at 31 December 2021	40.000	1.270	41.270

During 2021, the company have received a cash contribution from the group.

NOTES

		2021
		DKK
1	**STAFF COSTS**	
	Wages and salaries	816.299
	Pensions	45.400
	Other social security costs	1.515
	Other staff costs	297
		863.511
	Average number of employees	1

		2021
		DKK
2	**FINANCIAL COSTS**	
	Financial expenses, group entities	3.808.999
	Other financial costs	191.686
		4.000.685

3 EQUITY

The share capital consists of 40.000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

4 LONG TERM DEBT

	Debt at 15 February 2021	Debt at 31 December 2021	Instalment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years
Banks	0	75.285.853	23.601.600	0
Payables to subsidiaries	0	27.672.047	0	25.338.576
	0	102.957.900	23.601.600	25.338.576

5 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

6 MORTGAGES AND COLLATERAL

Land and buildings at a carrying amount of DKK 32.879 thousand at 31 December 2021 have been provided as security for mortgage debt.

NOTES

7 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Controlling interest

Penta Datacenter Holding B.V.

Transactions not conducted on arm's length terms

The company have during 2021 recevied a debt to equity convertion from Penta Datacenter Holding B.V. of 11.175.000 DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company Penta Datacenter Holding B.V.

The group report of Penta Datacenter Holding B.V. can be obtained at the following address:

Grasweg 73, 1031 HX Amsterdam, NL