Brønnøysundregistrene

ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2022 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten	
Organisasjonsnummer:	998 622 719
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	BRENT HOLDING AS
Forretningsadresse:	Hinna Park - Stadion blokk C
	Jåttåvågveien 7
	4020 STAVANGER
Regnskapsår	
Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022
Konsern	
Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Ja
Regnskapsregler	
Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	Regnskapslovens alminnelige regler
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til konsernet:	-
Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ	
Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Arve Grude
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	04.05.2023

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2022: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2021: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2022

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 11.07.2024

Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Kostnader			
Other expenses	1	230 310	279 587
Sum kostnader		**230 310**	**279 587**
Driftsresultat		**-230 310**	**-279 587**
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Group contribution	3	99 455 980	95 598 895
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	2	4 140 692	3 360 089
Annen renteinntekt		82 281	6 665
Sum finansinntekter		**103 678 952**	**98 965 649**
Rentekostnad til foretak i samme konsern	2	155 540 057	155 704 169
Other financial income/expenses		-5 165 699	3 749 959
Sum finanskostnader		**150 374 359**	**159 454 128**
Netto finans		**-46 695 407**	**-60 488 479**
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		**-46 925 717**	**-60 768 066**
Income tax	4	-10 323 658	-13 368 975
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**
Årsresultat	5	**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**
Årsresultat etter minoritetsinteresser		**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**
Totalresultat		**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Transferred from other equity		-36 602 059	-47 399 091
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Utsatt skattefordel	4	28 217 511	17 893 853
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		**28 217 511**	**17 893 853**
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	3	1 958 810 472	1 958 810 472
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	2	45 547 609	37 047 061
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		**2 004 358 081**	**1 995 857 533**
Sum anleggsmidler		**2 032 575 592**	**2 013 751 386**
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Other short-term receivables	2, 6	23 626	43 198
Konsernfordringer	2	170 124 015	95 668 035
Sum fordringer	2	**170 147 641**	**95 711 233**
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Cash and cash equivalents		6 194 277	6 322 531
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		**6 194 277**	**6 322 531**
Sum omløpsmidler		**176 341 919**	**102 033 764**
SUM EIENDELER		**2 208 917 511**	**2 115 785 150**
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Share capital	5, 7	50 409 400	50 409 400
Beholdning av egne aksjer	7		

Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2022	2021
Sum innskutt egenkapital		**50 409 400**	**50 409 400**
Opptjent egenkapital			
Other equity		-22 892 778	13 709 281
Sum opptjent egenkapital		**-22 892 778**	**13 709 281**
Sum egenkapital	5	**27 516 622**	**64 118 681**
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Langsiktig konserngjeld	2, 6	2 181 400 804	2 051 666 385
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		**2 181 400 804**	**2 051 666 385**
Sum langsiktig gjeld		**2 181 400 804**	**2 051 666 385**
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Public duties payable		85	85
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		**85**	**85**
Sum gjeld		**2 181 400 889**	**2 051 666 470**
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		**2 208 917 511**	**2 115 785 150**

Annual Report 2022
Brent Holding AS

Org.no.: 998 622 719

2022 Directors report and financial statements

BRENT HOLDING AS, org.nr 998 622 719

Annual report from the Board of Directors for 2022

Company business and location
Brent Holding AS holds 100 % of the shares in the subsidiary Tampnet AS. Tampnet AS is the Norwegian operating company and owns the shares in the foreign subsidiaries Tampnet Sweden AB, Tampnet Netherlands B.V., Tampnet Telecom do Brasil Ltda (99.5% ownership) and Tampnet Oceania Pty.

Brent Holding AS and its subsidiaries serves more than 200 Oil & Gas ("O&G") platforms, Floating Production Storage and Offloading units (FPSOs) and exploration rigs on the Danish, Dutch, and Norwegian continental shelves of the North Sea. The infrastructure consists of submarine fibre-optic cables, a network of radio lines and an LTE network in the central part of the North Sea. The company has through its subsidiaries Tampnet AS, Tampnet Netherlands B.V., and Tampnet Sweden AB agreements for delivery of communication services to oil and gas operators in the North Sea. These contracts are mostly long-term contracts based on a duration of 3-10 years with extension options. The Company is continuously working to enter into new agreements to connect new customers in the North Sea.

The financial development and results discussed below for Brent Holding AS are based on NGAAP.

The company is managed from offices in Jåttåvågen 7, Hinna Park in the municipal of Stavanger, Norway.

Financial development and results
The income statement for 2022 shows a loss of NOK 36.6 million compared to a loss of NOK 47.4 million in 2021. Total assets at 31.12.2022 were NOK 2 208.9 million and at 31.12.2021 it was NOK 2 115.8 million. The equity share at 31.12.2022 was 1.25% compared to 3% at 31.12.2021. Total cash flows used in operating activities was NOK 108.6 million in 2022 compared to NOK 101.5 million in 2021.

The company is a holding company and is financed through its foreign parent company Colombo Bidco Ltd. The financial position of the company is satisfactory. The Board and management are satisfied with the company's result and development.

Financial risk
The company's financial risk coincides for most part with the financial risks of its subsidiaries. These companies' purpose is to operate high speed communication networks offshore, and to offer future-oriented communication solutions to oil and gas operators. Historically, these companies have had a low rate of bad debt, with customers consisting mainly of oil companies with solid economic capacity. The anticipated future return of Brent Holding AS's subsidiaries is considered sufficient for the company to be able to honor its future commitments.

2022 Directors report and financial statements

Future outlook

The company and group are supported through being self-sufficient on future cashflows in order to secure continued operations. The company and the group meet its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty, due to the continued war in Ukraine, but we also saw a continued good level of oil and gas demand and oil and gas prices leading to increased demand for the group's products. The group's forecasts and projections, considering reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the group should be able to operate within the level of its current and recently extended bank facilities.
Having assessed the principal risks and the other relevant matters, the directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing its consolidated financial statements. Most of the income is contracted and fixed and scenarios have been run assuming very little income from variable revenue, but which still demonstrate liquidity and compliance within debt covenants.

The group's telecom infrastructure plays a key role in enabling new and cost-effective ways of operating offshore assets. The modern oil industry is developing remote and intelligent operations where more manpower and expertise can be placed onshore and decision making is both improved and accelerated. Consequently, the offshore market demand for low latency, high capacity and reliable telecommunication services is fundamentally strong. In 2021 although there was still some impact on our work practices from Sars Covid-19, the market recovered well, and we saw an improvement in oil demand and oil prices assisting that recovery. In 2022 the market started well and has been strong throughout the year. As a result, investments have returned fully, and the activity level has been high in general in the offshore industry. This does not only relate to the Oil and Gas Industry but also especially in the energy transition areas such as windfarms as well as early signs of demand coming in the Carbon Capture area. Decommissioning of fixed production units are back to normal and exploration activity has been on a high level. These factors have impacted our revenue growth positively.

The group has high expectations for the increasing coverage of the group's 4G network which continued in 2022, in addition to the increased coverage from further extending our Fibre Optic Cable (FOC) network. We have also started to make inroads using new satellite technology, LEO.

Entering the offshore renewable energy sector was a key strategic priority and although early in our development, successful inroads were made into these new markets during the year.

Reporting on the Norwegian Gender Equality Act

Brent Holding AS has no employees.

The Board of Directors is comprised of five males and no female. The Board of Directors is not aware of circumstances where the group nor Brent Invest AS is in non-compliance with the Norwegian Gender Equality Act.

Working Environment

The company has no employees.

Going concern

The Board confirms that the going concern criteria are met under the Accounting Act § 3-3 for the group and for the company, and the financial statements have been prepared accordingly. The Board considers that the financial statement fairly presents the financial position of the company as of 31 December 2022.

Environmental reporting

The activities of the company are not considered to negatively impact the external environment. When installing new fiber cables offshore or performing maintenance on such cables, the external environment may however be impacted. There were no reported incidents that impacted the external environment negatively during the year.

2022 Directors report and financial statements

Stavanger, May 4, 2023

Elie Hanna
Elie Hanna
Chairman of the Board
CEO

Ulf Bonnevier
Ulf Bonnevier
Board Member

Christian Grinde
Christian Grinde
Board Member

Scott Moseley
Scott Moseley
Board Member

Revenue statement

Brent Holding AS

Operating income and operating expenses	Note	2022	2021
Other expenses	1	230 310	279 587
Total expenses		**230 310**	**279 587**
Operating result		**-230 310**	**-279 587**
Financial income and expenses			
Interest income from group companies	2	4 140 692	3 360 089
Interest income		82 281	6 665
Group contribution	3	99 455 980	95 598 895
Interest expense to group companies	2	-155 540 057	-155 704 169
Other financial income/expenses		5 165 699	-3 749 959
Net financial items		**-46 695 406**	**-60 488 479**
Result before tax		**-46 925 717**	**-60 768 066**
Income tax	4	-10 323 658	-13 368 975
Result after tax		**36 602 059**	**47 399 091**
Net result	**5**	**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**
Attributable to			
Transferred from other equity		36 602 059	47 399 091
Total		**-36 602 059**	**-47 399 091**

Balance sheet

Brent Holding AS

Assets	**Note**	**2022**	**2021**
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets			
Deferred tax assets	4	28 217 511	17 893 853
Total intangible assets		**28 217 511**	**17 893 853**
Property, plant and equipment			
Non-current financial assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	1 958 810 472	1 958 810 472
Loan to group companies	2	45 547 609	37 047 061
Total non-current financial assets		**2 004 358 081**	**1 995 857 533**
Total non-current assets		**2 032 575 592**	**2 013 751 386**
Current assets			
Debtors			
Accounts receivables group companies	2	170 124 015	95 668 035
Other short-term receivables	2, 6	23 626	43 198
Total receivables	**2**	**170 147 641**	**95 711 233**
Investments			
Cash and cash equivalents		6 194 277	6 322 531
Total current assets		**176 341 919**	**102 033 764**
Total assets		**2 208 917 511**	**2 115 785 150**

Balance sheet

Brent Holding AS

Equity and liabilities	**Note**	**2022**	**2021**
Equity			
Paid-in capital			
Share capital	5, 7	50 409 400	50 409 400
Total paid-up equity		**50 409 400**	**50 409 400**
Retained earnings			
Other equity		-22 892 778	13 709 281
Total retained earnings		**-22 892 778**	**13 709 281**
Total equity	**5**	**27 516 622**	**64 118 681**
Liabilities			
Liabilities to group companies	2, 6	2 181 400 804	2 051 666 385
Total long term liabilities		**2 181 400 804**	**2 051 666 385**
Current liabilities			
Public duties payable		85	85
Total current liabilities		**85**	**85**
Total liabilities		**2 181 400 889**	**2 051 666 470**
Total equity and liabilities		**2 208 917 511**	**2 115 785 150**

Stavanger, 4 May 2023
The board of Brent Holding AS

Elie Hanna
Elie Hanna
Chairman of the board

Scott Moseley
Scott Bruce-Michael Moseley
Member of the board

Christian Grinde
Christian Grinde
Member of the board

Ulf Bonnevier
Ulf Sören Bonnevier
Member of the board

Indirect cash flow

Brent Holding AS

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/loss before tax	-46 925 717	-60 768 066
Income tax	0	-6 600 000
Group contribution	-99 455 980	-95 598 895
Change in accounts payable	0	-230 900
Accumulated interest	155 540 057	155 704 169
Change in other working capital items	19 572	148 507
Net cash flows from operating activities	**9 177 932**	**5 854 815**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term liabilities	25 000 000	30 000 000
Change in loan to or from group companies	15 693 814	28 860 183
Net cash flows from financing activities	**-9 306 186**	**-1 139 817**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-128 254	4 714 998
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	**6 322 531**	**1 607 533**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**6 194 277**	**6 322 531**

Accounting principles

The annual accounts have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Accounting Act and good accounting practice in Norway..

Use of estimates
In the preparation of the annual accounts estimates and assumptions have been made that have affected the profit and loss account and the valuation of assets and liabilities, and uncertain assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice. Areas which to a large extent contain such subjective evaluations, a high degree of complexity, or areas where the assumptions and estimates are material for the annual accounts, are described in the notes.

Tax
The tax charge in the profit and loss account consists of tax payable for the period and the change in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rate at 22 % on the basis of tax-reducing and tax-increasing temporary differences that exist between accounting and tax values, and the tax loss carried forward at the end of the accounting year. Tax-increasing and tax-reducing temporary differences that reverse or may reverse in the same period are set off and entered net. The net deferred tax asset is entered on the balance sheet to the extent that it is likely that it can be utilised.

Classification and valuation of current assets
Current assets and short-term liabilities consist normally of items that fall due for payment within one year of the balance sheet date, as well as items related to the stock cycle. Current assets are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value. Short-term liabilities are entered on the balance sheet at the nominal amount at the time of the transaction.

Subsidiaries and associated companies
Subsidiaries and associated companies are valued using the cost method in the company accounts. The investment is valued at acquisition cost for the shares unless a write-down has been necessary. A write-down to fair value is made when a fall in value is due to reasons that cannot be expected to be temporary and such write-down must be considered as necessary in accordance with good accounting practice. Write-downs are reversed when the basis for the write-down is no longer present.
Dividends, group contributions and other distributions from subsidiaries are posted to income in the same year as provided for in the distributor's accounts. To the extent that dividends/ group contributions exceed the share of profits earned after the date of acquisition, the excess amounts represents a repayment of invested capital, and distributions are deducted from the investment's value in the balance sheet of the parent company.

Receivables
Receivables from customers and other receivables are entered at par value after deducting a provision for expected losses. The provision for losses is made on the basis of an individual assessment of the respective receivables. In addition an unspecified provision is made to cover expected losses on claims in respect of customer receivables.

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank deposits and other short-term, liquid investments.

Note 1 Salary costs and number of man-years

In 2022 the company employed 0 man-years.

Pension liabilities
The company is not liable to maintain an occupational pension scheme under the Mandatory Occupational Pensions Act.

Operating expenses:	**2022**	**2021**
Consultant fees	0	18 000
Other operating expenses*	230 310	261 587
Total Other operating expenses	**230 310**	**279 587**

* Fees to the elected auditor is included in other operating expenses, please make reference to the table below.

Audit fees	2022	2021
Statutory audit	39 590	37 000
Total	**39 590**	**37 000**

Note 2 Intercompany receivables/payables

	2022		**2021**	
Long term receivables/interest	**Receivables**	**Interest**	**Receivables**	**Interest**
Tampnet Inc	45 547 609	4 140 692	37 047 061	3 360 089
Total	**45 547 609**	**4 140 692**	**37 047 061**	**3 360 089**

	2022		**2021**	
Short term receivables/interest	**Receivables**	**Interest**	**Receivables**	**Interest**
Tampnet AS	169 942 911		95 486 931	
Tampnet Inc	181 104		181 104	
Total	**170 124 015**	**0**	**95 668 035**	**0**

	2022		**2021**	
Long term debt/interest	**Debt**	**Interest**	**Debt**	**Interest**
Colombo Bidco Ltd	1 866 876 162	127 169 482	1 764 929 254	129 649 596
Tampnet UK	314 524 642	28 370 575	286 737 131	26 054 573
Tampnet AS		0		837 850
Total	**2 181 400 804**	**155 540 057**	**2 051 666 385**	**156 542 019**

Note 3 Subsidiaries

Name	Location	Carrying Value	Result 2022	Equity 2022
Tampnet AS	Norway	1 958 810 472	67 646 210	357 067 826

Brent Holding AS owns 100% of the shares in the subsidiary. Owner share is equal to voting share.
Brent Holding AS has business office in Stavanger.
Brent Holding AS has received group contribution from the group company Tampnet AS of NOK 99 455 980.
Brent Holding AS investment in Tampnet AS is supported by expected cash flows based on financial budgets approved by the Board for the following year, and prognoses approved by management for the subsequent five years.

Note 4 Tax

This year's tax expense	**2022**	**2021**
Entered tax on ordinary profit/loss:		
Payable tax	0	0
Changes in deferred tax assets	-10 323 658	-13 368 975
Tax expense on ordinary profit/loss	**-10 323 658**	**-13 368 975**
Taxable income:		
Result before tax	-46 925 717	-60 768 066
Permanent differences	-99 455 980	-95 598 895
Received intra-group contribution	99 455 980	95 598 895
Taxable income	**-46 925 717**	**-60 768 066**

The tax effect of temporary differences and loss for to be carried forward that has formed the basis for deferred tax and deferred tax advantages, specified on type of temporary differences

	2022	**2021**	**Change**
Accumulated loss to be brought forward	-128 261 411	-81 335 694	46 925 717
Cut interest deduction	-198 892 367	-198 892 367	0
Not included in the deferred tax calculation	198 892 367	198 892 367	0
Basis for deferred tax assets	**-128 261 411**	**-81 335 694**	**46 925 717**
Deferred tax assets (22 %)	**28 217 511**	**-17 893 853**	**-46 111 364**

Note 5 Equity

	Share capital	**Other equity capital**	**Total equity capital**
Pr. 01.01.2022	50 409 400	13 709 281	64 118 681
Result of the year		-36 602 059	-36 602 059
Pr 31.12.2022	**50 409 400**	**-22 892 778**	**27 516 622**

Note 6 Loans and securities

Colombo Bidco Limited's long-term loan is secured by pledges:

	Carrying value 31.12.22
Share charge over the shares in Tampnet AS held by Brent Holding AS	1 958 810 472
Security agreement in respect of Material Receivables, Bank accounts, floating charge over operating assets, inventory/stock in trade and account receivables.	221 889 528

Note 7 Number of shares, owners etc.

The share capital in Brent Holding AS as at 31.12 consists of the following share classes:

	Total	**Face value**	**Entered**
A-shares	2 289 574	10	22 895 740
B-shares	2 751 366	10	27 513 660
Total	**5 040 940**		**50 409 400**

The shares have equal voting rights. A- and B-shares have different dividend rights which are regulated in the company by-laws.

100% of the shares are owned by Colombo Bidco Limited
Brent Holding AS uses the exemption provided by Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-7.
The consolidated accounts which includes Brent Holding ASis prepared by the parent Colombo Investment Holdings Limited and can be collected at the company's registered business adress: Jåttåvågveien 7, 4020 Stavanger, Norway

Skatteetaten

Vår dato 26.11.2021	Din/Deres dato 16.11.2021	Saksbehandler Lars Waaltorp
800 80 000 Skatteetaten.no	Din/Deres referanse AR455351528	Telefon 90833418
Org.nr 974761076	Vår referanse 2021/6573594	Postadresse Postboks 9200 Grønland 0134 OSLO

BRENT HOLDING AS
Hinna Park - Stadion blokk C
4020 STAVANGER

Att. Arve Grude

Fritak for konsernregnskapsplikt for Brent Holding AS, org.nr. 998 622 719

Vi viser til deres brev av 16. november 2021 hvor dere søker om fritak fra plikten til å utarbeide konsernregnskap for Brent Holding AS.

Skattekontoret finner med hjemmel i regnskapsloven § 3-7 fjerde ledd å kunne gi tillatelse til at det gjøres unntak for konsernregnskapsplikten for Brent Holding AS. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brev må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet mv. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn
Brent Holding AS er morselskap i et underkonsern, hvor Colombo Bidco Ltd. er det ultimate morselskapet og er hjemmehørende i Storbritannia. Konsernregnskap utarbeides av Colombo Bidco Ltd. på engelsk språk etter IFRS, hvor Brent Holding AS med datterselskaper er omfattet.

Skattekontorets vurdering
Det forutsettes at Colombo Bidco Ltd. utarbeider konsernregnskap som omfatter den regnskapspliktige og dennes datterselskaper. Det legges til grunn at dette konsernregnskapet er utarbeidet i samsvar med IFRS og at kravene i regnskapsloven § 3-7 med forskrifter for øvrig følges. Bestemmelsene i regnskapsloven kapittel 8 gjelder tilsvarende for dette konsernregnskapet.

Når det gjelder hvilket språk morselskapet skal utarbeide konsernregnskapet på, vises det til forskrift av 7. september 2006 nr. 1062 til utfylling og gjennomføring mv. av regnskapsloven. Det følger av § 3-7-1 at konsernregnskapet foruten å være på norsk, kan være på svensk, dansk eller engelsk.

Skattekontoret gir etter en konkret helhetsvurdering tillatelse til at det gjøres unntak for konsernregnskapsplikten.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Lars Waaltorp
seniorrådgiver
Brukerdialog, brukerkontakt
Skatteetaten

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.

Skattedirektoratet

Saksbehandler	Deres dato	Vår dato
Torstein Kinden Helleland	30.10.2014	07.11.2014
Telefon	Deres referanse	Vår referanse
22078139	Per Morten Torvildsen	2014/810909

BRENT HOLDING AS
Hinna Park - Stadion blokk C Jåttåvågveien 7
4020 STAVANGER

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk

Vi viser til deres søknad av 30. oktober 2014 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk for følgende selskaper;

Brent Holding AS	**org. nr. 998 622 719**
Brent Invest AS	**org. nr. 998 622 735**
Tampnet AS	**org. nr. 983 991 742**

Skattedirektoratet gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering de overnevnte selskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at opplysningene som vedtaket baserer seg på ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn
Brent Holding AS er morselskap til Brent Invest AS og Tampnet AS. Morselskapet til Brent Holding AS er Brent Infrastructure I BV som kontrollers av equityfondet EQT. Konsernet driver innenfor telekommunikasjon ut til sokkel og har en strategi om å utvide til å bli en internasjonal tilbyder av disse tjenestene. Kundene er hovedsakelig oljeselskaper. Foruten aktiviteten i de norske selskapene nevnt ovenfor, har konsernet datterselskaper i Australia, Skottland og i USA. Selskapet opererer i en bransje hvor engelsk er det klart dominerende språket. Virksomheten er internasjonal og alle sentrale aktører og samarbeidspartnere innen denne bransjen behersker og benytter engelsk. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk. En norsk oversettelse vil kun ha til formål å oppfylle regnskapslovens språkkrav.

Skattedirektoratets vurdering
Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *"årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."*

Postadresse	Besøksadresse:	Sentralbord
Postboks 9200 Grønland	Se www.skatteetaten.no	800 80 000
0134 Oslo	Org.nr: 996250318	Telefaks
	E-post: skatteetaten.no/sendepost	22 17 08 60

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap m.v., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

> *"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon."*

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter Skattedirektoratets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har Skattedirektoratet lagt særlig vekt på at selskapene inngår i et utenlandsk konsern. Eierkretsen er begrenset. Arbeidsspråket er engelsk. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en internasjonal bransje der alle aktører behersker og benytter engelsk språk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelser i saken.

Med hilsen

Rune Tystad
seniorrådgiver
Rettsavdelingen, foretaksskatt
Skattedirektoratet

Torstein Kinden Helleland

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Brent Holding AS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brent Holding AS (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the income statement and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements comply with applicable legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code), 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.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management (the board of directors) is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, 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 other information, and, in doing so, consider whether the board of directors' report contains the information required by legal requirements and whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information or that the information required by legal requirements is not included, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard, and in our opinion, the board of directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and contains the information required by applicable legal requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and accounting standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, 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

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going concern basis of accounting 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 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 in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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.
- 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.

Stavanger, 8 May 2023
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Jan Kvalvik
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

The signatures in this document are legally binding. The document is signed using Penneo™ secure digital signature. The identity of the signers has been recorded, and are listed below.

"By my signature I confirm all dates and content in this document."

Jan Kvalvik
Statsautorisert revisor
Serial number: 9578-5994-4-497669
IP: 83.241.xxx.xxx
2023-05-08 08:58:43 UTC

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED
11471545

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Lars Oscar Tylegard	(Appointed 14 March 2019)
	Scott Bruce Michael Moseley	(Appointed 14 March 2019)
	Søren Karas	(Appointed 19 July 2022)
	Matt Barker	(Resigned 19 July 2022)
	Magnus Mandersson	(Appointed 15August 2019)

Company number 11471545

Registered office
1 Park Row
Leeds
Yorkshire
England
LS1 5AB

Independent Auditors
EY LLP
2 St Peter's Square
Manchester
M2 3EY

Company Secretary Chief Legal Officer Christian Grinde, Tampnet AS, Jåttåvågveien 7, 4020 Stavanger, Norway

Bankers SEB United Kingdom, One Carter Lane, London, EC4V 5AN

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

CONTENTS

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the Period ended 31 December 2022.

Fair review of the business

The company was incorporated on 18 July 2018 to be a holding company providing financing, for the acquisition of Brent Holding AS and its subsidiaries. On 14 March 2019, the company acquired all the shares in Brent Holding AS, which was the owner of the Tampnet group. Colombo Bidco Limited and all subsidiaries are shown with consolidated numbers and presented as “Group”. Colombo Holdco Limited is the only owner of the shares in the company.

The loss for the Company for the financial period was NOK 54 mill NOK for the year ended 31 December 2022, compared to a loss of 23 mill NOK in prior period. The group had profit for the financial period January 1 – December 31, 2022, of NOK 34 mill while the group had a loss of NOK 135 mill for the prior period. The revenue of the group is driven by telecommunication services provided to the offshore industry.

The cash position as at 31 December 2022 is NOK 760 mill. The company has a loan owed to its parent company of NOK 924 mill.

Going concern assessment for the period to 30 June 2024

The company and group are supported through being self-sufficient on future cashflows in order to secure continued operations. The company and the group meet its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty, due to the continued war in Ukraine, but we also saw a continued good level of oil and gas demand and oil and gas prices leading to increased demand for the group’s products. The group’s forecasts and projections, considering reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the group should be able to operate within the level of its current and recently extended bank facilities.

Having assessed the principal risks and the other relevant matters, the directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing its consolidated financial statements. Most of the income is contracted and fixed and scenarios have been run assuming very little income from variable revenue, but which still demonstrate liquidity and compliance within debt covenants.

The group's telecom infrastructure plays a key role in enabling new and cost-effective ways of operating offshore assets. The modern oil industry is developing remote and intelligent operations where more manpower and expertise can be placed onshore and decision making is both improved and accelerated. Consequently, the offshore market demand for low latency, high capacity and reliable telecommunication services is fundamentally strong. In 2021 although there was still some impact on our work practices from Sars Covid-19, the market recovered well, and we saw an improvement in oil demand and oil prices assisting that recovery. In 2022 the market started well and has been strong throughout the year. As a result, investments have returned fully, and the activity level has been high in general in the offshore industry. This does not only relate to the Oil and Gas Industry but also especially in the energy transition areas such as windfarms as well as early signs of demand coming in the Carbon Capture area. Decommissioning of fixed production units are back to normal and exploration activity has been on a high level. These factors have impacted our revenue growth positively.

The group has high expectations for the increasing coverage of the group's 4G network which continued in 2022, in addition to the increased coverage from further extending our Fibre Optic Cable (FOC) network. We have also started to make inroads using new satellite technology, LEO.

Entering the offshore renewable energy sector was a key strategic priority and although early in our development, successful inroads were made into these new markets during the year.

Our network operations centre performed well delivering continued high-quality services and uptimes to our clients and proving the robustness of our well invested network infrastructure, despite various challenges.

The Board of Directors are satisfied with the development of group and the company and results for the period.

Non-financial information statement

• Environmental matters
The company's subsidiaries provide telecommunications through fibre optic cables and antennas. The Company has HESQ policies and procedures in place and manages HESQ issues accordingly. Our activities shall always be in accordance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, regardless of where the Company operates. No incidents causing environmental damage have been registered in the last 5 years.

The Company has an established ESG strategy, approved by the board. The strategy outlines the Company's contribution to sustainable operations by ensuring customers' access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern telecommunications solutions. The Company's most important contribution is to offer services that enable digitization and remote offshore operations, with the possibility of reducing the carbon footprint. In addition to increased and systematic awareness internally, we require that our suppliers and partners commit to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

The company has a limited environmental impact. The largest contributors of CO2 emissions in the company are from travel, office activities such as waste management and energy usage and energy consumption related to equipment operation. Despite a limited carbon footprint, we have identified areas for improvement both in our own operations and in our supplier base. For this, data is collected, analysed and reported systematically.

The company applies the exemption from SECR reporting since the group are exempt from reporting since no companies in the group are obliged to SECR reporting on its own.

• The company's employees;
The company has zero employees. The group has 143 employees where 7 are part-time employees and 136 are full-time employees. Gender equality and equal opportunities are ensured through our policies and procedures. The company has 4 Directors where all are male, and none are female. The company has a top-level management consisting of 1 president, 6 vice presidents and 7 directors where 13 are male and 1 female. The group has 27 female employees and 116 male employees. The company focus on the employees' health and well-being and have achieved a sick leave percentage below average for 2022. The retention rate in the company is 87.3% which is very high, resulting in a stable, skilled and driven workforce.

• Community issues;
The company and the subsidiaries contribute to the communities in which it operates by its activities, including employment of staff, rental of property, purchase of goods and services, and payment of taxes.

• Social matters and Respect for human rights;
The company have adopted policies to support the UN sustainability targets including social matters for the communities in which we operate.

• Anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.
The company has established and implemented anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies, including whistle-blower policy.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company aims to deliver sustainable value by identifying and responding successfully to risks. Risk management is integrated into the process of planning and performance management at a group level. Monitoring and accountability for the management of these risks occur through quarterly performance reviews at a group level.

Prices and markets

Being a holding company for a group of companies providing telecommunication services to the offshore industry where the oil industry is a large part, the group is susceptible to changes in the oil price. Oil, gas, product prices and margins can be volatile and are subject to international supply and demand. A decrease in these prices is likely to have an adverse effect on revenues for our customers, with an increasing risk of delay of offshore projects, decommissioning of oil producing installations or possible insolvency of clients. The group actively seeks to enter into long term agreements with its clients and has a base of such agreements with highly solvent clients. The oil price has recovered well since 2020 and the price levels of 2021 and 2022 as well as oil consumption have in general been quite positive for investments in the sector. The impact on clients and thus revenue have been positive, with clients requiring more services than previous year.

Compliance and control risks

Regulatory

The company remains exposed to changes in the regulatory environment such as new laws and regulations (whether imposed by international treaty whereby national or local government in the jurisdiction in which it operates), changes in tax or royalty regimes. Such factors could reduce the company's profitability, limit its opportunities for new access, require it to divest or write down certain assets or curtail certain operations, or affect the adequacy of its provisions, tax, environmental and legal liabilities.

Reporting

External reporting of financial and non-financial data is reliant on the integrity of systems and people. Failure to report data accurately and in compliance with external standards could result in regulatory action, legal liability and damage to the company's reputation.

Safety and operational risks

The nature of the company's operations exposes the company to a limited range of health, safety, security and environmental risks. In many of the group's major structural projects, risk allocation and management are shared with third parties, such as contractors, sub-contractors and associates.

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Development and performance

The company's performance largely reflects interest income and interest expenses received from and paid to other companies within the group. As such the company's financial performance would be anticipated to be relatively consistent period on period subject to any significant changes in interest rates applied and/ or changes in the level of intercompany indebtedness. During the year the global financial markets have been impacted by the increased inflation expectations and the central banks adjusting interest rates upwards. This has had some effect during the year, but it is reasonable to expect that increased interest rates will become a larger factor in the coming years.

Key performance indicators

The parent company is a holding company and is reliant on its subsidiaries to be profitable. The group revenue is driven by the total capacity of telecommunication services provided annually to the offshore industry. In 2022 the market started well and has been strong throughout the year. As a result, investments have returned fully, and the activity level has been high in general in the offshore industry. This does not only relate to the Oil and Gas Industry but also especially in the energy transition areas such as windfarms as well as early signs of demand coming in the Carbon Capture area. Decommissioning of fixed production units are back to normal and exploration activity has been on a high level. These factors have impacted our revenue growth positively. The group has continued to identify and acquire new contract opportunities in the sector and continues to create sales initiatives that are increasing the total capacity of offshore telecommunication services provided to customers.

The group has a high focus on quality of our services and performance of our network, as we provide critical infrastructure to our customers. Policies and procedures are implemented to ensure that this meets the standards required by our customers. Risks are identified and monitored, and actions are taken to mitigate the risks to an acceptable level.

The group has established policies and procedures to ensure that the customer satisfaction level is monitored, and actions are taken to improve when needed.

The employees are key resources for the group, and we have implemented QHSE policies and procedures which includes monitoring of the work environment, employee satisfaction, turnover and sick-leave statistics, and other issues related to human resources.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors, which were in place during the period and remain in force at the date of this report. The Company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance for its directors and officers.

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES UNDER SECTION 172(1)
The Directors consider, both individually and collectively, that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in 172(1)(a-f) of the Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the period.

This includes considering the interests of our customers, vendors, and employees, maintaining high standards of business conduct, and considering our impacts on local communities and the environment.

Employees
We consider that our employees are a significant asset to our business. Frequent Management meetings chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and live-streamed Townhalls attended by the CEO facilitate two-way communications with employees. Employees are encouraged to submit suggestions which include where we can improve safety and operating efficiency. We invest in developing future leaders of the company and promote a mindset of continuous improvement to achieve the Company's vision and goals.

Business relationships – suppliers, customers
We work closely with our customers and suppliers to delivery our services at a high-quality level with high reliability and safety. We engage regularly with operators and partners to share knowledge, offer support, and use our influence to establish best practices. We treat suppliers equally, without discrimination, promoting a 'one-team' culture.

Community and environment
We comply with all relevant legislation in the areas where we have our operations and disclose all necessary information. The Group's external advisors provide advice in respect of changes to legislation or regulation and advise the Management directly.

Business conduct
We comply with the relevant legislation regarding ethical issues, including anti-bribery legislation, tax legislation and safety regulations. We conduct our business in a responsible manner to the benefit of the society in which we operate, our employees, our customers, and other stakeholders.

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

On behalf of the Board,

Oscar Tylegard
....
Lars Oscar Tylegard
Director

Scott Moseley
....
Scott Bruce Michael Moseley
Director

....
Søren Karas
Director

……………………..
Magnus Mandersson
Director

Date: 4 May 2023

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and audited consolidated financial statements for the Period ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The company was incorporated in the UK on 18 July 2018. The principal activity of the company is the provision of management services and to act as a holding company within the group of which it is a member. The registered address is 16 Palace street, London SW1E 5JD, UK. The parent company is Colombo Topco Limited, incorporated in the UK, with the ultimate owners being 3i Infrastructure PLC incorporated in Jersey and Arbejdsmarkedets Tilægspension (ATP) incorporated in Denmark.

The company does not have any branches outside the UK, but it has subsidiaries indirectly owned which operates in Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the US, Brazil, Canada and Trinidad and Tobago.

Director's indemnities are disclosed within the strategic report.

Directors

The directors who held office during the Period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Lars Oscar Tylegard	(Appointed 14 March 2019)
Scott Bruce Michael Moseley	(Appointed 14 March 2019)
Søren Karas	(Appointed 19 July 2022)
Matt Barker	(Resigned 19 July 2022)
Magnus Mandersson	(Appointed 15 August 2019)

The company does not provide any pension plan to the Directors. The company has an insurance coverage for Director's liability.

Research and development

The company and the group do not have any research and development activities.

Political donations

The company and the group have not given any political donations.

Results and dividends

The results for the Period are set out on page 18. No ordinary dividends were paid.

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Future developments

The group and company's performance largely reflect dividend/interest income received from, and interest expense received paid to, other companies within the group along with management charges to subsidiaries. As such, the company's financial performance would be anticipated to be relatively consistent period on period subject to any significant changes in interest rates applied and/or changes in the level of intercompany indebtedness or any variation on management charges as a result of changes in the trading activities of those subsidiaries. In 2022 the market started well and has been strong throughout the year. As a result, investments have returned fully, and the activity level has been high in general in the offshore industry. This does not only relate to the Oil and Gas Industry but also especially in the energy transition areas such as windfarms as well as early signs of demand coming in the Carbon Capture area. Decommissioning of fixed production units are back to normal and exploration activity has been on a high level. These factors have impacted our revenue growth positively.

Independent Auditors

EY LLP were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the group financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been followed for the group financial statements and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed for the company financial statements, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's and company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the group's and company's auditors are aware of that information.

COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

On behalf of the board

Oscar Tylegard
Lars Oscar Tylegard
Director

Scott Moseley
Scott Bruce Michael Moseley
Director

Søren Karas
Director

Magnus Mandersson
Director

4 May 2023
Date: ....

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COLOMBO BIDCO LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Colombo Bidco Limited ('the parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Consolidated statement of profit or loss, the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the parent company and Consolidated balance sheet, the Consolidated statement of cash flows, the Consolidated and parent company Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or

- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have 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 (UK) 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the parent company and determined that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK and overseas tax legislation, and UK and overseas Health & Safety legislation.

- We understood how the parent company is complying with those frameworks by performing enquiries from management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through the review of the following documentation or completion of following procedures:

    - Review of all minutes of management meetings held during the year through the most recent meeting held prior to the approval of these financial statements;
    - Review of the parent company's code of conduct in their employee handbook setting

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out the key principles and requirements for all staff in relation to compliance with laws and regulations;
    - Review of accounting policies and disclosures for compliance with FRS 101 and Company Law requirements; and
    - Review of relevant correspondence received from regulatory bodies.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the parent company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by holding a discussion within the audit team which included identification of related parties, understanding the parent company's business and its control environment, and assessing the inherent risk for relevant assertions at the significant account level. We also held discussion with management to gain an understanding of those areas of the financial statements which were susceptible to fraud, as identified by management. Following these procedures, the fraud risk identified was around manipulation of revenue recognition to increase revenue. We then considered the controls that the parent company established to address risks identified by the entity or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter, or detect fraud. We gained an understanding of the entity level controls and policies that the parent company applies.

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved performing analytical reviews, reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias, testing of journal entries and enquiries of management regarding their knowledge of any instances of noncompliance with laws and regulations that could impact the financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

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Jamie Dixon (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Manchester

Jamie Dixon

05 May 2023

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Colombo Bidco Limited
Registered number 11471545

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

all figures in NOK

Operating income and operating expenses	Notes	Consolidated January 1 - December 31, 2022	 January 1 - December 31, 2021
Revenue		1 155 727 706	940 168 145
Operating income		**1 155 727 706**	**940 168 145**
Cost of infrastructure operations		-102 783 451	-88 284 678
Payroll expenses	4	-182 214 115	-152 506 031
Depreciation and amortisation	6, 7	-601 986 852	-533 169 183
Other operating expenses	4	-59 771 572	-34 061 789
Operating expenses		**-946 755 990**	**-808 021 681**
Operating income/(loss)		**208 971 716**	**132 146 464**
Financial income and expenses			
Interest income		5 997 497	82 472
Other financial income	14	103 175 960	589 453
Interest expense		-174 761 231	-124 592 471
Interest expense to parent company	11	-86 360 296	-113 772 953
Other financial expenses	14	-32 012 248	-65 930 082
Net financial income and expenses		-183 960 318	-303 623 581
Result before income taxes		**25 011 398**	**-171 477 117**
Income taxes	5	9 264 956	36 129 964
Result for the period		**34 276 354**	**-135 347 153**
Result is attributable to			
Owners of Colombo Bidco Limited		34 276 354	-135 347 153
Total		**34 276 354**	**-135 347 153**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Notes	Consolidated January 1 - December 31, 2022	 January 1 - December 31, 2021
Result for the period		**34 276 354**	**-135 347 153**
Other comprehensive income/(expense)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges		17 603 927	33 912 576
Net investment hedge	9	-	36 954 431
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		85 613 880	32 807 043
Income tax relating to these items	5	0	-7 021 342
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period		**103 217 807**	**96 652 708**
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period		**137 494 161**	**-38 694 445**
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period is attributable to:			
Owners of Colombo Bidco Limited		137 494 161	-38 694 445
Total		**137 494 161**	**-38 694 445**

The loss for the financial period, from January 1 to December 31 2022, for the Company was NOK 54 396 093 and previous period the loss for the Company was NOK 22 832 355.
The directors have taken advantage of the exemption available under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and not presented a profit and loss account for the Company.

Colombo Bidco Limited
Registered number 11471545

Company balance sheet

all figures in NOK

	Notes	Company 31.12.2022	Company 31.12.2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	15	6 410 387 212	5 301 854 880
Loan to subsidiaries	15	1 886 590 762	2 808 816 728
Total financial non-current assets		**8 296 977 974**	**8 110 671 608**
Total non-current assets		**8 296 977 974**	**8 110 671 608**
Current assets			
Other receivables	9	1 032 291	363 577
Receivables from group companies		3 652 262	2 260 531
Total receivables		**4 684 553**	**2 624 108**
Cash and cash equivalents		439 932 335	12 673 952
Total current assets		**444 616 888**	**15 298 060**
Total assets		**8 741 594 862**	**8 125 969 668**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		13 125	356 625
Other current liabilities	9	8 465 484	21 185 298
Total current liabilities		**8 478 609**	**21 541 923**
Net Current assets		**436 138 279**	**-6 243 863**
Total assets less current liabilities		**8 733 116 253**	**8 104 427 745**
Non-current liabilities			
Debt to parent company	9, 11	924 423 533	996 063 237
Liabilities to financial institutions	9	4 907 399 763	4 152 675 458
Total non-current liabilities		**5 831 823 296**	**5 148 738 695**
Net assets		**2 901 292 957**	**2 955 689 050**
Equity			
Share capital	12	34 390 049	34 390 049
Share premium		3 355 445 967	3 355 445 967
Total restricted equity		**3 389 836 016**	**3 389 836 016**
Retained earnings			
Accumulated losses		-488 543 059	-434 146 966
Total other equity		**-488 543 059**	**-434 146 966**
Total equity		**2 901 292 957**	**2 955 689 050**

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Colombo Bidco Limited
Registered number 11471545

Consolidated balance sheet

all figures in NOK

	Notes	Consolidated 31.12.2022	Consolidated 31.12.2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Licences	7	49 473 126	50 251 935
Customer relationships and customer contracts	7	3 045 076 222	3 155 291 875
Goodwill	7, 8	3 477 360 431	3 451 792 502
Deferred tax assets	5	102 029 276	89 743 187
Total intangible assets		**6 673 939 055**	**6 747 079 499**
Fibre optic cables and communication media	6	2 305 706 840	2 151 938 161
Right of use asset	6	642 183 549	360 405 592
Furniture, fixtures and machinery	6	5 986 218	6 402 547
Total tangible non-current assets		**2 953 876 607**	**2 518 746 300**
Total non-current assets		**9 627 815 662**	**9 265 825 799**
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	9	220 094 200	127 598 062
Unbilled revenue	9	4 143 914	4 291 133
Other receivables	9	71 196 108	50 588 554
Total receivables		**295 434 222**	**182 477 749**
Cash and cash equivalents	9, 10	760 030 953	228 199 284
Total current assets		**1 055 465 175**	**410 677 033**
Total assets		**10 683 280 837**	**9 676 502 832**

all figures in NOK

	Notes	Consolidated 31.12.2022	Consolidated 31.12.2021
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	12	34 390 049	34 390 049
Share premium		3 355 445 967	3 355 445 967
Total restricted equity		**3 389 836 016**	**3 389 836 016**
Accumulated losses		-439 472 945	-576 967 106
Total other equity		**-439 472 945**	**-576 967 106**
Total equity		**2 950 363 071**	**2 812 868 910**
Non-current liabilities			
Advance payment from customers	13	222 021 332	254 816 785
Deferred taxes	5	721 808 462	762 217 107
Leasing liability	9	556 134 889	295 783 944
Debt to parent company	9, 11	924 423 533	996 063 237
Liabilities to financial institutions	9	4 907 399 763	4 152 675 458
Total non-current liabilities		**7 331 787 979**	**6 461 556 531**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	9	38 127 089	68 771 948
Tax payable	5	17 181 859	5 466 356
Public duties		2 845 603	9 081 181
Leasing liability	9	114 136 264	86 297 006
Other current liabilities	9	228 838 972	232 460 900
Total current liabilities		**401 129 787**	**402 077 391**
Total liabilities		**7 732 917 766**	**6 863 633 922**
Total equity and liabilities		**10 683 280 837**	**9 676 502 832**

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

May 4, 2023

Oscar Tylegard
Lars Oscar Tylegard
Director

Scott Moseley
Scott Bruce Michael Moseley
Director

Søren Karas
Director

Magnus Mandersson
Director

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Colombo Bidco Limited
Registered number 11471545

Consolidated statement of cash flows

all figures in NOK	Notes	Consolidated January 1 - December 31, 2022	Consolidated January 1 - December 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Result before income taxes		**25 011 398**	**-171 477 117**
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes paid		-32 337 129	-36 395 642
Depreciation and amortization	6, 7	601 986 852	533 169 183
Change in deferred revenue, net		-26 432 885	36 985 750
Change in accounts receivable		-92 496 138	-26 254 366
Change in accounts payable		-30 644 859	44 491 118
Change in other working capital items and other currency adjustments		-173 735 909	156 077 300
Expensed interest		255 124 030	238 282 952
Effect of exchange rate differences on long term loans		143 979 303	60 969 453
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		**670 454 663**	**835 848 631**
Cash flow used in investing activities			
Investment in tangible assets		-304 821 773	-1 033 073 902
Net cash outflow used in investing activities		**-304 821 773**	**-1 033 073 902**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings obtained	9	672 509 828	601 601 000
Repayment of long term loan	9	-158 000 000	-311 000 000
Paid interest		-157 179 651	-133 775 281
Fees in relation to new loan		-82 867 310	-
Repayment of leasing liability	9	-120 050 729	-85 187 657
Received interest		5 997 497	82 472
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**160 409 635**	**71 720 534**
Net cash inflow/(outflow) for the period		**526 042 525**	**-125 504 737**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		228 199 284	351 290 361
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		5 789 144	2 413 660
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		760 030 953	228 199 284
Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of:			
Bank deposits		760 030 953	228 199 284

Consolidated and company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December, 2022

all figures in NOK

Consolidated

	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Currency translation reserve	Total equity
Balance at 1 January, 2022	34 390 049	3 355 445 967	- 679 110 122	102 143 016	2 812 868 910
Result for the period	-	-	34 276 354	-	34 276 354
Translation differences	-	-	-	85 613 880	85 613 880
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	17 603 927	17 603 927
Balance at 31 December, 2022	**34 390 049**	**3 355 445 967**	**- 644 833 768**	**205 360 823**	**2 950 363 071**

	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Currency translation reserve	Total equity
Balance at 1 January, 2021	34 390 049	3 355 445 967	- 543 762 969	5 490 307	2 851 563 354
Loss for the period			- 135 347 153	-	- 135 347 153
Translation differences	-	-		32 807 043	32 807 043
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	63 845 665	63 845 665
Balance at 31 December, 2021	**34 390 049**	**3 355 445 967**	**- 679 110 122**	**102 143 016**	**2 812 868 910**

Company

	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total equity
Balance at 1 January, 2022	34 390 049	3 355 445 967	- 434 146 966	2 955 689 050
Result for the period	-		- 54 396 093	- 54 396 093
Balance at 31 December, 2022	**34 390 049**	**3 355 445 967**	**- 488 543 059**	**2 901 292 957**

	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total equity
Balance at 1 January, 2021	34 390 049	3 355 445 967	- 411 314 611	2 978 521 405
Loss for the period	-		- 22 832 355	- 22 832 355
Balance at 31 December, 2021	**34 390 049**	**3 355 445 967**	**- 434 146 966**	**2 955 689 050**

1. Significant accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements of Colombo Bidco Limited and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the period ended 31 December 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 4, 2022.

The Group operates the largest offshore high-capacity communication network in the world in the North Sea and the Gulf of Mexico (GoM) – serving more than 240 Oil & Gas Platforms, FPSOs and Exploration Rigs.

This note includes the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The financial statements are for the consolidated group consisting of Colombo Bidco Limited and its subsidiaries Brent Holding AS, Tampnet AS, Tampnet Telecom do Brasil Limitada, Tampnet Servicos do Brasil Limitada, Tampnet Netherlands B.V., Tampnet Sweden AB, Tampnet Canada Incorporate, Tampnet Oceania Proprietiry Limited, Tampnet UK Limited, Colombo US Bidco Incorporate and Tampnet Incorporate.

Basis of preparation
The consolidated financial statements of Colombo Bidco Limited Group ("the Group") have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act.
The company financial statements of Colombo Bidco Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and derivative financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 1.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of company financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined).

IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
• Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
• Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' – comparative information requirements in respect of:
    iii. Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
    iv. Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'; and
    v. Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
• The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':10d) (statement of cash flows);16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);38B– D (additional comparative information);111(statement of cash flows information); and 134– 136 (capital management disclosures).
• IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
• Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
• Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
• The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Going concern assessment for the period to 30 June 2024
The company and group are supported through being self-sufficient on future cashflows in order to secure continued operations. The company and the group meet its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The current economic conditions continue to create uncertainty, due to the continued war in Ukraine, but we also saw a continued good level of oil and gas demand and oil and gas prices leading to increased demand for the group's products. The group's forecasts and projections, considering reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the group should be able to operate within the level of its current and recently extended bank facilities.
Having assessed the principal risks and the other relevant matters, the directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing its consolidated financial statements. Most of the income is contracted and fixed and scenarios have been run assuming very little income from variable revenue, but which still demonstrate liquidity and compliance within debt covenants.
Further information on the group's borrowings is given in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, apart from derivatives that are recognized at fair value.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted
Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods an on foreseeable future transactions.

Principles of consolidation
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.
When the group ceases to consolidate for an investment because of a loss of control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may result in amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income being reclassified to profit or loss.

Segment reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Colombo Bidco Limited has appointed a group management which assesses the financial performance and position of the group and makes strategic decisions. The group management, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, consists of the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and the manager for corporate planning.

Investment in subsidiaries
Investments in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Norwegian Kroner (NOK), which is Colombo Bidco Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates, are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.
Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within other financial expenses. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis, within 'financial income and expenses'.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is presented net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The group recognizes revenue when the performance obligations promised in the contracts with customers are delivered. Specific criteria have been established for each of the group's revenue generating activities as described below. The group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The specific accounting policies for the group's main revenue generating activities are as follows:

Carrier
Carrier revenue is derived from service contracts where the customer is paying for a capacity of a cable. The Group recognizes revenue linearly over the firm period of the contract, based on the contracted price.

Roaming
Roaming revenue is based on actual usage and the revenue is recognized based on usage.

Long term contracts with revenue from rental of fibre optic cables
The contracts where, typically, a customer enters into a service agreement with the Group for the rental of fibre cable capacity, that provides for monthly charges for bandwidth requested by the customer, and a one-time charge (OTC) for rigs and vessels. Revenue is recognized over the life of the contract, evenly distributed.

One-time charges (OTC)
Typically, the service contracts entered into with customers as described above under long term contracts with revenue from rental of fibre optic cables, contains a one-time charge that the customer pays up front when Tampnet is installing the fibre optic cable. The OTC is part of the contract above, and evenly distributed over the life of the contract.

The group as are exempt from full IFRS 8 note disclosures as it is not listed.

Income tax
The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The group measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and where the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Leases

Lease contracts where the group is a lessee are capitalized. Upon commencement of the lease the right-to-use asset is recognized at cost being the present value of the lease payments in the contract as defined by IFRS 16 in addition to initial direct costs. The corresponding lease liability is recognized in the balance sheet at present value using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, or else the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the effective interest in the lease and reduced by payments made. The lease liability is also reassessed subsequently if the payments or the interest rate changes. The change in liability is added to or deducted from the right-of-use asset.

The right-of-use asset acquired under leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or the lease term, if shorter, if the lease does not transfer ownership at the end of the lease term, or there is no purchase option that is in the money. The right-of-use asset is tested for impairment for similar assets owned by the entity.

The group has leases in these categories, offices, regulatory licenses and colocation.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of equipment leases across the group. These are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by
the group and not by the respective lessor.

Business combinations
The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:
- fair values of the assets transferred
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- equity interests issued by the group
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of
- the consideration transferred, and
- the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Where settlement of the consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability based on the actual content of the arrangement. Contingent consideration classified as a financial liability is subsequently remeasured at fair value with changes in profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interests in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of assets
Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Accounts receivables
Trade receivables with maturities less than 12 months are initially measured at nominal amount, less provision for expected lifetime impairment. See note 9 for further information about the group's accounting for trade receivables and note 9 for a description of the group's impairment policies.

Financial assets
At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Dividends on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss as part of revenue when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in the net gains/(losses). Interest on other financial assets are calculated using the effective interest method and recognized in profit or loss as interest.

Details on how the fair value of financial instruments is determined are disclosed in note 9.

Impairment
For accounts receivables and contract assets, the lifetime credit loss is recognized upon initial recognition of the asset. For other debt instruments, twelve months estimated credit loss is recognized upon initial recognition. When a significant increase in the expected credit loss is observed, lifetime credit losses is estimated and recognized.

Derivatives and hedging activities
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date that a derivative contract is entered into, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The group designates certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges)
- hedges of a particular risk associated with expected future cash flows (cash flow hedges), or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge relationships are disclosed in note 9. Movements in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in note 9. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. Trading derivatives are classified as a current asset or liability.

Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss within other income or other expense.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss through other comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for instance when the hedged interest rate payment that is hedged takes place). The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognized in profit or loss within 'finance costs'.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognized when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognized in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Net investment hedges
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges.

Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

Gains and losses accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss when the foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting
Certain derivative instruments may not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in profit or loss and are included in net other financial income and expenses.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount unless it is defined as day-to-day maintenance. The carrying amount of any component accounted for separately is derecognized when replaced. Day-to-day repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss as they are incurred.

The depreciation methods and periods used by the group are disclosed in note 6.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

Intangible assets
Goodwill
Goodwill is recognized and measured as described above in the note for business combinations. Goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Licenses and customer contracts
Separately acquired trademarks and licenses are shown at historical cost. Trademarks, licenses and customer contracts acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Amortization methods and periods
Refer to note 7 for details about amortization methods and periods used by the group for intangible assets.

Trade and other payables
Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at nominal value unless there is a significant financing component, when fair value is used, and subsequent measurement is by use of the effective interest method.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Borrowing costs
General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions
Provisions for legal claims and make good obligations are recognized when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Employee benefits
Short-term obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet. The Group's companies have made contributions to local pension plans. These contributions have been made to the pension plan for full-time employees and as a percentage of the employee's salary. The pension premiums are charged to expenses as they are incurred. The company operates a post-employment obligation schemes through a defined contribution pension plans and post-employment medical plans.

Pension obligations
A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The group recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Contributed equity
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividends
A provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Statement of cash flows
The Group presents the statement of cash flows using the indirect method. Cash inflows and outflows are shown gross for investing and financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are arrived at by removing income and charges related to investments and financing activities, as well as adjusting for net working capital and non-cash transactions. Interest and dividends received are presented as investment activities, Interest and dividends paid are presented as financing activities.

2. Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated and company financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

Impairment of intangible assets
An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget and prognoses for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed and further explained in Note 8.

Taxes
Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

The losses recognised relates to subsidiaries that have a history of losses, do not expire, and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group. Even so, based on the prognoses for the individual subsidiaries, the Group has determined that it can recognise deferred tax assets on the tax losses carried forward. The tax loss carried forward recognised as part of deferred tax asset is related to the US-subsidiary Tampnet INC. and is, in all material respects, related to the three prior years of operating losses. The operating losses suffered in the three prior years is, for the most part, related to start-up costs in relation to the aquisiton of Broadpoint. As the Group extends its coverage in the GoM, the tax loss carried forward is expected to be utilised during the coming year. Consequently, the utilisation is dependent on future profits.

There is no tax loss carried forward that is not recognised.

3. Revenue

Reporting segments	NOK	2022	2021
North Sea		769 544 618	696 932 117
Americas		322 613 873	192 693 707
Carrier		63 569 215	50 542 321
Total		1 155 727 706	940 168 145

Geographical region	NOK	2022	2021
United Kingdom		527 699 342	477 952 447
Norway		205 529 425	174 334 156
USA		317 570 941	208 884 340
Netherlands		84 562 589	68 344 683
Sweden		2 318 082	2 663 218
Denmark		9 958 992	5 678 739
Other		8 088 336	2 310 563
Total		1 155 727 706	940 168 145

Timing of revenue recognition	NOK	2022	2021
Services transferred at a point i time		-	-
Services and services transferred over time		1 155 727 706	940 168 145
Total		1 155 727 706	940 168 145

4. Other income/expenses

4.1 Payroll expenses

Employee benefit expense during the year:

	NOK	2022	2021
Wages and salaries		146 983 237	122 338 470
Social security costs		19 036 027	17 229 513
Pension cost		7 685 794	6 175 156
Board fees		1 551 733	2 020 706
Other personel cost		6 957 324	4 742 186
Total		182 214 115	152 506 031

Monthly average number of people (including executive directors) employed:

	2022	2021
Carrier	4	4
North Sea	43	43
Gulf of Mexico	34	29
Group	44	39
Brazil	1	1
Trinidad & Tobago	1	1
Total	128	117

No loans or securities have been granted to the Chairman of the Board, CEO or other related parties.

4.2 Other operating expenses

Operating expenses	NOK	2022	2021
Office expenses		5 769 710	4 047 679
Travel expenses		3 575 111	3 449 032
Consultant fees*		23 422 303	15 675 915
Other operating expenses		27 004 448	10 889 164
Total other operating expenses		59 771 572	34 061 789

* fees to the elected auditor is included in consultant fees, reference is made to the table below.

Expensed audit fees, excl. VAT:	NOK	2022	2021
Fees payable to the company's auditors and its associates for the audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements		2 113 250	2 002 000
Tax compliance services		121 068	248 713
Other services		448 787	343 942
Total		2 683 105	2 594 655

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5. Income taxes

This note provides an analysis of the group's income tax credit, and shows what amounts are recognised directly in equity and how the tax credit is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the group's tax position.
The major components of income tax credit for the years ended 31 December 2022 are:

Consolidated statement of profit or loss	NOK	2022	2021
Current income tax:			
Current income tax charge		31 604 885	26 717 785
Total current tax charge		31 604 885	26 717 785
Deferred tax:			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences		-41 318 241	-67 941 838
Adjustment in previous years		436 436	-217 609
Impact of change in tax rate		11 965	5 311 698
Total deferred tax credit		-40 869 840	-62 847 749
Income tax income reported in the statement of profit or loss		-9 264 956	-36 129 964
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income			
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year:			
Investment hedges		-	7 021 342
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		-	7 021 342

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by UK's domestic tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	2022	2021
Accounting loss before tax	25 011 398	-171 477 117
At UK's statutory income tax rate of 19% (2022 & 2021)	4 752 166	-32 580 652
Other non-deductible expenses	2 154 331	9 591 259
Difference in Norwegian, Dutch & US tax rate (22 %, 25 % & 21 %) vs. UK (19%)	-766 759	-3 904 733
Group relief UK	-8 513 234	-830 317
Effect of change in tax rate	11 965	5 311 698
Not recognised earlier years	-282 333	-109 277
Other differences	-6 621 091	-13 607 941
Calculated income taxes recognised in profit and loss	-9 264 956	-36 129 967
Income taxes recognised in other comprehensive income	0	7 021 342
Total income tax recognised in profit and loss and other comprehensive income	-9 264 956	-29 108 625

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the standard rate of corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. The proposal was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Deferred taxes, in relation to UK companies, are measured using 25% rate. This was upheld in the Autumn Statement 17 November 2022.

Deferred tax	NOK	2022	2021
Deferred tax relates to the following:			
Fixed assets & intangibles		-4 780 944 071	-4 049 938 161
Basis for deferred tax liability		-4 780 944 071	-4 049 938 161
Derivatives		-6 097 511	-20 689 342
Other differences		411 217 156	372 351 372
Total temporary differences		-4 375 824 426	-3 698 276 131
Deferred tax liability recognized in the balance sheet		-721 808 462	-762 217 107
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income		1 256 870 459	306 062 378
Basis for deferred tax asset		1 256 870 459	306 062 378
Deferred tax asset recognized in the balance sheet		102 029 276	89 743 187
Deferred tax liabilities net recognized in the balance sheet		-619 779 186	-672 473 920
Not included in the basis for deferred tax		-188 759 852	-173 744 621
Basis for deferred taxes		-3 307 713 819	-3 565 958 375
Deferred tax (19-34%)		-619 779 186	-672 473 920
Deferred tax recognized in the balance sheet		-619 779 186	-672 473 920
		-	-

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities net	2022	2021
Opening balance	-672 473 920	-740 948 919
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations	-	-
Adjustment in previous years	6 063	-17 998
Tax income during the period recognised in profit or loss	41 318 241	67 941 838
Currency translation adjustment	10 035 819	2 322 392
Tax income during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	1 346 572	3 540 467
Impact of change in tax rate	-11 965	-5 311 698
Closing balance	-619 779 190	-672 473 920

Company

	2022	2021
Loss before taxation	-54 396 093	-21 586 584
At UK's statutory income tax rate of 19% (2022 & 2021)	-10 335 258	-4 101 451
Other non-deductible expenses	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised	-2 771 769	-6 443 389
Group relief	13 107 026	11 790 610
Other differences	-	-
Tax expense	0,33	1 245 771

6. Tangible non-current assets

NOK	Fibre optic cables and communication media	Furniture, fixtures and machinery	Right of use asset	Total
Year end 31 December 2022				
Opening net book amount	2 151 938 161	6 402 547	360 405 592	2 518 746 301
Additions	319 600 246	2 167 077	388 301 976	710 069 300
Disposals	-	59 041	54 540 817	54 599 859
Exchange rate differences	140 016 443	669 290	48 659 330	189 345 063
Depreciation	305 848 010	3 193 655	100 642 532	409 684 197
Closing net book amount	2 305 706 840	5 986 218	642 183 549	2 953 876 607
At 31 December 2022				
Cost	3 697 439 745	25 528 302	936 885 628	4 659 853 676
Accumulated depreciation	1 391 732 905	19 542 085	294 702 079	1 705 977 069
Net book amount	2 305 706 840	5 986 218	642 183 549	2 953 876 607
Depreciation method	Straight line	Straight line	Straight line	
Years	5-15 yrs	3-5 yrs	3-10 yrs	

NOK	Fibre optic cables and communication media	Furniture, fixtures and machinery	Right of use asset	Total
Year end 31 December 2021				
Opening net book amount	1 343 789 864	9 448 534	301 297 747	1 654 536 145
Additions	1 043 360 922	1 267 520	154 014 823	1 198 643 265
Disposals	-	-	49 466 987	49 466 987
Exchange rate differences	28 053 521	-1 409 543	34 204 366	60 848 344
Depreciation	263 266 146	2 903 963	79 644 357	345 814 467
Closing net book amount	2 151 938 161	6 402 547	360 405 592	2 518 746 300
At 31 December 2021				
Cost	3 210 719 935	21 336 476	554 465 139	3 786 521 550
Accumulated depreciation	1 058 781 774	14 933 928	194 059 547	1 267 775 250
Net book amount	2 151 938 161	6 402 547	360 405 592	2 518 746 300
Depreciation method	Straight line	Straight line	Straight line	
Years	5-15 yrs	3-5 yrs	3-10 yrs	

Leases

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Right of use asset	**2022**	**2021**
Offices	19 295 125	19 851 626
Regulatory licenses	31 281 384	42 636 140
Leased lines	235 521 445	125 415 999
Colocation	356 085 595	172 501 828
Total	642 183 549	360 405 592

Lease liabilities		
Current	114 136 264	86 297 006
Non-current	556 134 889	295 783 944
Total	670 271 154	382 080 950

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation change of right-of-use assets	**2022**	**2021**
Offices	6 620 111	6 310 533
Regulatory licenses	4 758 984	6 183 152
Leased lines	34 339 342	30 015 393
Colocation	54 924 096	37 135 278
Total	100 642 532	79 644 357

Movement in borrowing cost, included in fibre optic cables	**2022**	**2021**
Opening balance	38 084 327	26 892 276
Additions	17 581 580	20 700 850
Depreciation	12 497 668	9 508 800
Outgoing balance	43 168 239	38 084 327

Movement in assets under construction, included in fibre optic cables	**2022**	**2021**
Opening balance	429 133 788	464 181 234
Additions	278 547 572	1 016 197 215
Transfer to fixed assets	-271 014 101	-1 057 076 712
Exchange rate differences	22 359 643	5 832 051
Outgoing balance	459 026 902	429 133 788

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7. Intangible assets

Year-end 31 December 2022	NOK	Customer relationships and customer contracts	Goodwill	Licenses	Total
Opening net book amount		3 155 291 875	3 451 792 502	50 251 935	6 657 336 312
Exchange rate differences		77 118 609	25 567 929	4 189 582	106 876 120
Amortisation charge		187 334 261	-	4 968 392	192 302 653
Closing net book amount		3 045 076 222	3 477 360 431	49 473 126	6 571 909 779
At 31 December 2022					
Cost		3 767 104 605	3 477 360 431	84 203 051	7 328 668 087
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		722 028 383	-	34 729 925	756 758 307
Net book amount		3 045 076 222	3 477 360 431	49 473 126	6 571 909 779
Depreciation method		Straight line	None	Straight line	
Years		20 yrs		15 - 20 yrs	

Year-end 31 December 2021	NOK	Customer relationships and customer contracts	Goodwill	Licenses	Total
Opening net book amount		3 316 245 403	3 444 727 388	45 564 612	6 806 537 403
Exchange rate differences		21 883 733	7 065 114	1 011 800	29 960 648
Amortisation charge		182 837 261	-	4 517 455	187 354 716
Closing net book amount		3 155 291 875	3 451 792 502	50 251 935	6 657 336 312
At 31 December 2021					
Cost		3 676 068 204	3 451 792 502	77 510 848	7 205 371 554
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		520 776 329	-	27 258 913	548 035 242
Net book amount		3 155 291 875	3 451 792 502	50 251 935	6 657 336 312
Depreciation method		Straight line	None	Straight line	
Years		20 yrs		15 - 20 yrs	

8. Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations are allocated to four CGUs, for impairment testing, as follows:

CGUs	NOK	2022 Carrying amount	2021 Carrying amount
Corporate level		2 658 632 853	2 658 632 853
North Sea		557 100 000	557 100 000
Gulf of Mexico		242 827 578	217 259 649
International carrier		18 800 000	18 800 000
Total		3 477 360 431	3 451 792 502

Specified below is the split of goodwill on relevant CGU's on the date of the business acquisition. The only change in carrying values until the balance sheet date is related to translation of goodwill balances nominated in USD (Gulf of Mexico).

Corporate level:
This equals to assembled workforce fair value allocated to the segment and technical goodwill from deferred tax on fair value adjustments for the segment. Functional currency NOK as NOK is the dominating functional currency within this segment.

North Sea:
This equals to assembled workforce fair value allocated to the segment and technical goodwill from deferred tax on fair value adjustments for the segment. Functional currency NOK as NOK is the dominating functional currency within this segment.

Gulf of Mexico:
This equals to assembled workforce fair value allocated to the segment and technical goodwill from deferred tax on fair value adjustments for the segment. Functional currency is USD as USD is the dominating currency within this segment.

International carrer:
This equals to assembled workforce fair value allocated to the segment and technical goodwill from deferred tax on fair value adjustments for the segment denominated in NOK functional currency as this is the functional currency within this segment.

Impairment testing
The Group tests whether goodwill has suffered any impairment on an annual basis. The recovarable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on fair value calculations which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the Board for the following year, and prognosis approved by management for the subsequent five years.

A weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 7.7% has been applied based on observable market information and assessment of inherent risk in the group future cash flows.

It is assumed 2% growth in the terminal value calculation applying Gordon's growth formula. This is based on Tampnet's expectations on the future revenue.

Sales volume is based on past performance and management's expectations of market development.
Budgeted EBITDA-margin is based on past performance and management's expectations for the future.
Discount rates reflect the specific risks relating to the relevant segments and the countries in which they operate.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions (amounts in NOK millions)
The tables below shows the change in headroom at 31.12.2022 for a combination of scenarios for WACC, change in EBITDA-margin and change in revenue growth.

		WACC				
		9 %	8 %	7 %	6 %	5 %
Change in EBITDA margin (pp)	5.0 %	8 765	11 372	15 021	20 495	29 618
	2.5 %	8 227	10 761	14 308	19 629	28 498
	0.0 %	7 688	10 149	13 595	18 764	27 379
	-2.5 %	7 150	9 538	12 882	17 899	26 260
	-5.0 %	6 611	8 927	12 170	17 034	25 141

		WACC				
		9 %	8 %	7 %	6 %	5 %
Change in rev. Growth (pp)	4.0 %	14 001	19 272	28 056	45 624	98 329
	2.0 %	7 688	10 149	13 595	18 764	27 379
	0.0 %	4 181	5 588	7 398	9 811	13 189
	-2.0 %	1 949	2 852	3 955	5 334	7 108
	-4.0 %	404	1 027	1 764	2 648	3 729

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9. Financial assets and financial liabilities

9.1 Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost:	NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Accounts and other receivables		291 290 308	178 186 616
Unbilled revenue		4 143 914	4 291 133
Total financial assets at amortised cost		295 434 222	182 477 749
Total current		295 434 222	182 477 749
Total non-current		-	-

9.2 Financial liabilities

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:	NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Interest rate swaps		4 829 799	19 418 058
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost, other than interest-bearing loans and borrowings:			
Trade and other payables		264 981 865	290 895 971
Total other financial liabilities		269 811 664	310 314 029
Total current		269 811 664	310 314 029
Total non-current		-	-

Derivative designated as hedging instruments reflect the change in fair value of interest rate swaps, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the future interest payments.

9.3 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

			31.12.2022			
Borrower	Drawdown	Currency	Balance in currency	Balance in NOK	Final maturity	Interest rate
Colombo Bidco Limited	20.09.2022	NOK	905 000 000	905 000 000	20.09.2029	NIBOR + 2.50%
Colombo Bidco Limited	20.09.2022	GBP	33 500 000	397 112 350	20.09.2029	SONIA + 2.50%
Colombo Bidco Limited	20.09.2022	USD	92 000 000	906 871 600	20.09.2029	SOFR + 2.50%
Colombo Bidco Limited	20.09.2022	GBP	68 000 000	806 078 800	20.09.2029	SONIA + 3.12%
Colombo Bidco Limited	20.09.2022	GBP	50 000 000	592 705 000	20.09.2032	Fixed - 6.16%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	EUR	44 250 000	465 235 650	01.10.2026	Fixed - 2.50%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	GBP	27 100 000	321 246 110	01.10.2026	Fixed - 3.28%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	GBP	15 000 000	177 811 500	01.10.2029	Fixed - 3.47%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	USD	20 000 000	197 146 000	01.10.2026	Fixed - 4.14%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	USD	10 000 000	98 573 000	01.10.2029	Fixed - 4.32%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	GBP	5 000 000	59 270 500	01.10.2026	LIBOR + 2.60%
Colombo Bidco Limited	07.10.2019	GBP	5 000 000	59 270 500	01.10.2029	LIBOR + 2.75%
Colombo Bidco Limited	13.03.2019	NOK	924 423 533	924 423 533	01.03.2024	Fixed - 10%
				5 910 744 543		
Amortised debt expenses				78 921 247		
Carrying value				5 831 823 296		

Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings	NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Secured loan		5 831 823 296	5 148 738 695
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings		5 831 823 296	5 148 738 695
Total interest bearing loans and borrowings		5 831 823 296	5 148 738 695
Movement in interest bearing loans		**2022**	**2021**
Opening balance		5 148 738 695	4 689 904 745
Loans obtained		3 782 277 850	601 601 000
Repayment	-	3 267 768 022	-311 000 000
Amortised debt expenses		-61 764 824	6 509 456
Interest expense added to loan balance		86 360 296	113 772 953
Currency effect recognised in profit and loss		143 979 301	47 950 542
Outgoing balance		5 831 823 296	5 148 738 695
Long-term portion		5 831 823 296	5 148 738 695
Short-term portion		-	-
Total		5 831 823 296	5 148 738 695
Movement in amortised loan fees			
Opening balance		17 156 423	23 665 879
Expensed through P&L related to refinancing October 2019		-17 156 423	-
New loan fees obtained through refinancing September 2022		82 867 310	-
Amortisation after refinancing	-	3 946 062	6 509 456
Outgoing balance		78 921 247	17 156 423
Movement in leasing liability			
Opening balance		382 080 950	314 718 450
New agreements		388 301 976	154 014 823
Payments		-120 050 729	-85 167 657
Currency effect recognised in profit and loss		19 938 955	-1 464 666
Outgoing balance		670 271 154	382 080 950
Interest expense recognised for the lease liability		36 431 964	11 518 040
Movement in debt to parent company			
Opening balance		996 063 237	1 193 290 284
Repayment		-158 000 000	-311 000 000
Interest accumulated		86 360 296	113 772 953
Outgoing balance		924 423 533	996 063 237

Net debt reconciliation	NOK	Borrowings	Leases	Sub-total	Cash/bank overdraft	Total
Opening balance		5 148 738 695	382 080 950	5 530 819 646	228 199 284	5 302 620 362
Movement in the period		539 105 300	-120 050 729	419 054 572	526 042 525	-106 987 953
Acquisitions - finance leases and operating lease incentives		-	388 301 976	388 301 976	-	388 301 976
Foreign exchange adjustments		143 979 301	19 938 955	163 918 257	5 789 144	158 129 113
Net debt as at 31 December 2022		5 831 823 296	670 271 154	**6 502 094 450**	760 030 953	**5 742 063 497**

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Covenants
The covenants are calculated on the Group's consolidated numbers. The relevant covenants are:

Name	Definition	Ratio 31.12.2022	Ratio 31.12.2021
Interest Cover Ratio	EBITDA minus Taxes and Operating Lease Rental Payments / Net Finance Charges)	Above 1.35	Above 1.35
Leverage ratio	Total net debt / EBITDA	Below 9.25	Below 9.25

As at 31.12.2022 the Group was in compliance with the relevant covenants.

The long-term loan is secured by pledges: NOK	**Carrying value 31.12.2022**	**Carrying value 31.12.2021**
Company (Colombo BidCo Limited)		
Debenture comprising Security Interests over the shares of Tampnet UK Limited, Material Receivables, Bank accounts, and floating charge over all of its assets.	8 740 766 787	8 125 802 431
Pledge over the shares of Brent Holding AS held by the Company	1 760 555 807	1 760 555 807
Security agreement over shares of Colombo US Bidco Inc. held by the Company	2 354 848 363	1 246 316 030
Tampnet UK Limited		
Debenture comprising Security Interests over the shares of Tampnet UK Limited, Material Receivables, Bank accounts, and floating charge over all of its assets.	1 172 849 682	928 315 049
Colombo US Bidco Inc.		
All assets security agreement	2 498 788 328	1 773 400 805
Pledge agreement over the shares of Tampnet Inc. held by Colombo US Bidco Inc.	1 966 000 848	1 758 995 656
Tampnet Inc.		
All assets security agreement	1 516 124 528	1 337 148 330
Brent Holding AS		
Share charge over the shares in Tampnet AS held by Brent Holding AS	1 958 810 472	1 958 810 472
Security agreement in respect of Material Receivables, Bank accounts, floating charge over operating assets, inventory/stock in trade and account receivables.	221 889 528	139 080 825
Tampnet AS		
Notarial deed of pledge of shares over the shares in Tampnet Netherlands B.V.held by Tampnet AS	4 742 300	4 742 300
Security agreement in respect of Material Receivables, Bank accounts, floating charge over operating assets, inventory/stock in trade and account receivables.	188 743 029	282 003 615
Tampnet Netherlands B.V.		
Security agreement in respect of bank accounts in Norway	-	-
Security agreement in respect of its rights under Material Receivables and bank accounts in the Netherlands	55 762 472	27 420 158

9.4 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by the Group's senior management, and it is considered they have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk
Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group's policy is to keep between 50% and 90% of its borrowings at fixed rates of interest. To manage this, the Group enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

NOK	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2021**
Nominal amount interest rate swaps	1 189 177 500	1 653 086 633
Principal borrowings outstanding	2 208 983 950	2 962 781 731
% of borrowings kept at fixed interest rate	54 %	56 %

Derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges
In order to manage interest rate risk a portion of the debt may be swapped to fixed interest rate by using interest rate swaps. Cash flow hedge accounting is applied when hedge accounting criteria are met.

The table below shows the effects of the Group's cash flow hedges. The change in fair value of the hedging instrument recognised through OCI. Effectiveness testing is performed on an accumulated basis. There were no hedging ineffectiveness during the year presented.

Hedging instruments NOK	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2021**
Fair value, included in other current liabilities	4 829 799	19 418 058

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis
Effects on changes in fair value
As the Group's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except from the interest rate swaps, the only financial liability that will be affected by a change in the interest rate will be the interest rate swaps. The effect of the change, as the hedging is considered effective, will be recognised over OCI.

Exchange rate risk
The Group is exposed to changes in the value of NOK relative to other currencies. The carrying amount of the Group's net investments in foreign entities and proceeds from these investments varies with changes in the foreign exchange rate. The net income of the Group is also affected by currency fluctuations, as the profit and losses from foreign operations are translated into NOK using average exchange rates for the period. Exchange rate risk related to some net investments in foreign operations is partly hedged by obtaining loans in the currencies involved, when this is considered appropriate. Net investment hedge accounting is applied when possible. Exchange rate risk also arises when Colombo Bidco Limited or any of its subsidiaries enter into transactions or holds monetary items denominated in other currencies than their own functional currency. The Group does not hedge these transactions.

Financial instruments designated as hedging instruments of net investment in foreign operations

The Group account for net investment hedge using the long-term loans obtained in the same currency as the foreign operations as a net investment hedge.

NOK	2022	2021
Amount recognised in OCI as net investment hedge	-	36 954 431

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar and British pound exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities and presentation currency NOK). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not considered material.

2022	NOK	Change in rate	Effect on result before tax USD	GBP	EUR
		+10 %	- 4 395 497	43 066 401	1 151 477
		-10 %	4 395 497	- 43 066 401	- 1 151 477

2021	NOK	Change in rate	Effect on result before tax USD	GBP	EUR
		+10 %	- 9 557 811	36 667 831	- 39 962
		-10 %	9 557 811	- 36 667 831	39 962

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of each reporting period, expressed in NOK, are as follows:

NOK 31.12.2022	USD	GBP	EUR	Other currencies	Total
Accounts receivables	102 195 212	55 922 738	36 423 266	1 064 389	195 605 605
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1 202 590 600	2 413 494 760	465 235 650	-	4 081 321 010
Accounts payables	540 234	2 420 130	3 151 041	173 168	6 284 573
Interest rate swaps	789 872	383 162	-	-	1 173 034
Cash and cash equivalents	27 408 555	608 297 033	54 342 740	2 972 041	693 020 369

31.12.2021	USD	GBP	EUR	Other currencies	Total
Accounts receivables	60 180 086	28 475 936	12 530 179	397 332	101 583 534
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	1 049 508 600	1 943 318 881	442 004 401	-	3 434 831 882
Accounts payables	32 749 289	935 168	1 029 054	453 889	35 167 400
Interest rate swaps	10 701 211	9 143 543	23 826 083	-	43 670 838
Cash and cash equivalents	55 019 359	90 634 377	15 720 226	5 056 359	166 430 322

Price risk

The Group is not exposed to any significant price risk in relation to its financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Classification as trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows, and so it measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed on an individual basis. The Group's customers are primarily either well established international or national companies, or joint ventures thereof.

Fair values of trade receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Impairment of trade receivables

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within the relevant period.

The company applies the same method for expected credit losses on intercompany receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and unbilled revenue assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. They have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the unbilled revenue.

Numbers of customers owing more then NOK 500 000	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Aggregated amount owed by the customers owing more then NOK 500 000	208 510 205	107 374 085
Trade receivables total	225 762 897	129 001 336
% outstanding to customers owing more then NOK 500 000	92,4 %	83,2 %

The following table sets forth details of the age of trade receivables of the Group:	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total	225 762 897	129 001 336
Less provision for doubtful trade receivables	-5 668 697	-1 403 274
Total trade receivables, net	220 094 200	127 598 062
Of which:		
Current	105 176 481	81 155 166
Past due less then 90 days	88 359 005	45 886 563
Past due more than 90 days	26 558 713	1 959 607
Total	220 094 200	129 001 336

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The bank institutions which the company holds cash with are rated as high grade by external credit agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Group actively holds cash on deposit and has access to revolving credit facilities that are designed to ensure that the Group has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions.

Group Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Financing agreements

The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of each reporting period:

NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Secured loan, expiring beyond one year	1 200 000 000	415 073 400

The secured loan may be drawn at any time and expires in September 2027.

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilites	NOK				
31.12.2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows
Trade payables	38 127 089	-	-	-	38 127 089
Borrowings, including interest	296 722 629	1 537 276 470	1 914 088 808	4 601 336 421	8 349 424 328
Lease liabilites, including interest	120 308 638	111 916 932	270 278 431	440 770 804	943 274 805
Other short term liabilites	228 838 972	-	-	-	228 838 972
Total financial liabilities	**683 997 328**	**1 649 193 402**	**2 184 367 239**	**5 042 107 225**	**9 559 665 193**

31.12.2021	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows
Trade payables	68 771 948	-	-	-	68 771 948
Borrowings, including interest	114 067 357	261 547 724	5 385 183 158	356 248 239	6 117 046 478
Lease liabilites, including interest	82 674 250	68 296 191	163 874 144	118 232 512	433 077 097
Other short term liabilites	228 838 972	-	-	-	232 460 900
Total financial liabilities	**497 974 455**	**329 843 915**	**5 549 057 302**	**474 480 750**	**6 851 356 423**

*For shareholder loans (refer table in section 9.3), the Group has the right to postpone payments of loans and interest until final maturity. As such, these borrowings have been included in the maturity interval between 2 and 5 years in the table.

9.5 Fair values

The fair value of trade and other payables, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and revolving credit facilities approximates to the carrying amount because of the short maturity of interest rates in respect of these instruments.

NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2021
Primary financial instruments held or issued to finance the Group's operations:	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Accounts receivable	220 094 200	220 094 200	127 598 062	127 598 062
Other receivables and unbilled revenue	75 340 022	75 340 022	54 879 687	54 879 687
Cash and cash equivalents	760 030 953	760 030 953	228 199 284	228 199 284
Accounts payable	38 127 089	38 127 089	68 771 948	68 771 948
Borrowings, including interest	5 831 823 296	5 910 744 543	5 148 738 695	5 165 895 118
Other liabilities	970 674 896	970 674 896	1 009 225 544	1 009 225 544

Capital management

The capital of the company is managed as part of the capital of the group as a whole.
The group's objectives when managing capital are to:
• safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
• maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group might adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Company

Other receivables NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Other short term receivables	828 076	167 237
Prepaid expenses	204 215	196 340
Total other receivables	**1 032 291**	**363 577**

Other current liabilities NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Other accrued expenses	3 635 685	1 767 240
Fair value swaps	4 829 799	19 418 058
Total other current liabilities	**8 465 484**	**21 185 298**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cash at bank and in hand	756 410 225	224 348 129
Restricted cash	3 620 728	3 851 154

Restricted cash relates to withheld tax in Norwegian companies in addition to restricted cash in Tampnet Inc that is required for maintaining Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) license.

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11. Transactions with related parties

11.1 Parent entities

Other than the loans that have been obtained from Colombo Holdco Limited with corresponding interest, there are no transactions with related parties.

Transactions with related parties	NOK	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Short term loan		-	-
Long term loan		924 423 533	996 063 237
Short term receivables		-	-
Net Interest cost		-86 360 296	-113 772 953

The loans are subject to interest calculation according to the agreement which is based on transfer pricing regulations.

11.2 Key management personnel compensation

	NOK	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits		25 191 415	21 484 274
Post-employment benefits		767 442	1 603 221
Total		25 958 857	23 087 495

11.3 Directors

	NOK	2022	2021
Aggregate emoluments		1 545 912	2 020 706
Total		1 545 912	2 020 706

12. Share capital

The share capital of NOK 34 390 049 consists of 34 390 049 shares with a nominal value of NOK 1 each.

The shares consists only of ordinary shares. 100 % of the shares are owned by Colombo Holdco Ltd.

13. One-time charges

As described in the accounting principles, the one time charges paid by customers are deferred in the balance sheet and recognised as revenue over the life of the contract. The below table shows the movement in the one time charges:

Current liabilites one time charge, included in other current liabilities	NOK	2022	2021
Opening balance		74 261 467	50 751 683
Additions		56 158 307	2 728 783
Recognised as revenue during the year		-92 633 051	-60 092 588
Reclassified from non-current liabilites		39 246 364	79 167 837
Effect of exchange rates		3 443 729	1 705 752
At 31 December		80 476 816	74 261 467

Non-current liabilites, included in deferred revenue	NOK	2022	2021
Opening balance		254 816 785	240 660 185
Reclassified to current liabilities		-39 246 364	-79 059 976
Paid one time charges		1 518 154	89 213 051
Effect of exchange rates		4 932 757	4 003 525
At 31 December		222 021 332	254 816 785

14. Finance income and costs

Finance income	NOK	2022	2021
Foreign exchange gain		9 685 065	-
Realized gain on interest rate swaps		92 190 368	-
Other financial income		1 300 526	589 453
Finance income		103 175 960	589 453

Finance costs	NOK	2022	2021
Foreign exchange loss		-	54 025 446
Debt issuance costs and commitment fees		25 137 001	11 293 556
Realized loss on interest rate swaps		-	-
Other financial costs		6 875 247	611 080
Finance costs		32 012 248	65 930 082

15. Investment in subsidiaries

The group's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name of entity	Address of the registered office	Place of business/country of incorporation	Ownership interests held directly by the company %	Ownership interest held by the group	Principal activities
Brent Holding AS	Jåttåvågveien 7, Stavanger, Norway	Norway	100	100	Holding company
Colombo US Bidco Incorporated	24275, Katy Freeway, Suite 525, TX 77494, USA	USA	0	100	Holding company
Tampnet UK Limited	1 Park Row, Leeds, UK	UK	0	100	UK operating company
Tampnet AS	Jåttåvågveien 7, Stavanger, Norway	Norway	0	100	Norway operating company
Tampnet Incorporated	24275, Katy Freeway, Suite 525, TX 77494, USA	USA	0	100	US operating company
Tampnet Licensee LLC	24275, Katy Freeway, Suite 525, TX 77494, USA	USA	0	100	Asset company
Tampnet Holdco Incorporated	24275, Katy Freeway, Suite 525, TX 77494, USA	USA	0	100	Holding company
Tampnet USA LLC	24275, Katy Freeway, Suite 525, TX 77494, USA	USA	0	100	Holding company
Tampnet Telecom Do Brasil LTDA	Rua Lauro Muller, No. 116, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Brazil	0	100	Brazil operating company
Tampnet Servicos De Telecomunicacao LTDA	Rua Lauro Muller, No. 116, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Brazil	0	100	Brazil asset company
Tampnet Netherlands B.V.	Neptunesstraat 29, The Netherlands	The Netherlands	0	100	Netherlands operating company
Tampnet Sweden AB	Norra Sparvstyckevägen 5 B, Skanör, Sweden	Sweden	0	100	Sweden operating company
Tampnet Canada Incorporated	130 Water street, St. John's, Canada	Canada	0	100	Canada operating company
Tampnet Oceania Pty	Level 1 ,29 Station street Subaico, Australia	Australia	0	100	Australia operating company
Tampnet Trinidad & Tobago Ltd	Biljah Road, Chaguanus, Trinidad	Trinidad & Tobago	0	100	Trinidad & Tobago operating company

All subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidation. The company does not have any shareholdings in the preference shares of subsidiary undertakings included in the group.

Company

Investment in subsidiaries	Book value 31.12.2022
Brent Holding AS	1 760 555 807
Colombo US Bidco Incorporated	2 354 848 363
Tampnet UK Limited	2 294 983 043
Investment in subsidiaries	**6 410 387 212**

Loans to subsidiaries	Book value 31.12.2022
Brent Holding AS	1 866 876 162
Tampnet Incorporate	19 714 600
Loans to subsidiaries	**1 886 590 762**

16. Parent company and ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent undertaking is Colombo Topco Limited, which is jointly controlled by 3i Infrastructure plc and Arbejdsmarkedets Tilægspension (ATP). The largest group to consolidate these financial statements is Colombo Investment Holdings Limited. Copies of the Colombo Investment Holdings Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 16 Palace street, London SW1E 5JD, UK.
The ultimate controlling parties are 3i Infrastructure plc and Arbejdsmarkedets Tilægspension (ATP).

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Document Pages: 43	Signatures: 1	Envelope Originator:
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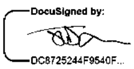
Record Tracking

Status: Original 05 May 2023 | 16:06	Holder: Dhiraj Lulla Dhiraj.Lulla@uk.ey.com	Location: DocuSign

Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
Jamie Dixon jdixon2@uk.ey.com EY Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)	 Signature Adoption: Uploaded Signature Image Using IP Address: 94.0.227.58	Sent: 05 May 2023 | 16:09 Viewed: 05 May 2023 | 16:15 Signed: 05 May 2023 | 16:16

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure:
Accepted: 24 January 2022 | 14:47
ID: b590ffcf-f95a-4b86-bcea-342aab1bfd13
Company Name: EY

In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp

Editor Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Agent Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Intermediary Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Certified Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp

Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp

Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp

Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	05 May 2023 | 16:09
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	05 May 2023 | 16:15
Signing Complete	Security Checked	05 May 2023 | 16:16
Completed	Security Checked	05 May 2023 | 16:16

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure

Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure created on: 08 October 2021 | 07:37
Parties agreed to: Jamie Dixon

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Until or unless you notify EY as described above, you consent to receive exclusively through electronic means all notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you by EY during the course of your relationship with EY.

Privacy Notice – DocuSign

1. Introduction

This Privacy Notice is intended to describe the practices EY follows in relation to the DocuSign ("Tool") with respect to the privacy of all individuals whose personal data is processed and stored in the Tool.

2. Who manages the Tool?

"EY" refers to one or more of the member firms of Ernst & Young Global Limited ("EYG"), each of which is a separate legal entity and can act as a data controller in its own right. The entity that is acting as data controller by providing this Tool on which your personal data will be processed and stored is EY Global Services Limited. EY Global Services Limited licenses the Tool from DocuSign, Inc., 221 Main Street, Suite 1000, San Francisco, CA 94105.

The personal data you provide in the Tool is shared by EY Global Services Limited with one or more member firms of EY (see "Who can access your information" section below).

The Tool is hosted externally by the vendor, DocuSign, in data centers (referred to by DocuSign as data center "rings") in North America, Canada, Germany, France and Netherlands and Australia. Documents/envelopes will be hosted in the applicable ring where they are initiated from. When an envelope is initiated for signature in a different ring to the intended recipient, a link to the envelope is written in the inbox of the recipient and when they click the link they are taken to a web server in the ring where the envelope has been initiated. Account administrators select either the NA, CA, EU or AU for an account user's data center ring when an account is initiated depending on the data transfer requirements and restrictions in the account user's jurisdiction. Japan has selected the EU as its data center ring. If no data centre ring is selected by the account administrator, hosting will default to the North America ring.

3. Why do we need your information?

The Tool is a vendor product which will allows electronic signature of internal and external documents. The Tool provides a global standard for an electronic signature that increases efficiency of e-Signature for the enterprise, improve document signing process for internal and external clients and allow for integrations with other 3rd party tools. The intention is for the tool to be used across all service lines within EY with the aim to ultimately replace physical signatures with electronic signatures.

Your personal data processed in the Tool is used as follows:

- You will log into the Tool by going to the DocuSign website and using Single Sign-On. Once you have logged into the Tool, you can create an envelope which contains the relevant documents. In order to create an envelope, your first name, last name and email address is used. The EY signatory uses DocuSign to sign the document (which involves the processing of their first name, last name and signature) and this is then sent to the counterparty (i.e. future employee, vendor, client etc.) to provide any requested information and signature.

EY relies on the following basis to legitimize the processing of your personal data in the Tool:

- Processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the data controller or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data. The specific legitimate interest(s) pursued is to streamline and speed up the signature process to ensure timely executions of documents.

The provision of your personal data to EY is optional. However, if you do not provide all or part of your personal data, we may be unable to carry out the purposes for processing.

Processing of your personal data is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the data controller or by a third party, except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data. The specific legitimate interest is to streamline and speed up the signature process to ensure timely executions of documents.

4. What type of personal data is processed in the Tool?

The Tool processes these personal data categories:

- First and last name;
- Email address; and
- Signature.

This data is sourced from:

- Directly from you;
- Directly from any other EY partner, employee and/or contractor, former EY partner, employee and/or contractor;
- directly from clients and former clients;
- directly from vendors and former vendors; and
- directly from any other third parties who will be a party to the document which is being signed.

5. Sensitive Personal Data

Sensitive personal data reveals your racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, genetic data, biometric data, data concerning health or data concerning sex life or sexual orientation.

EY does not intentionally collect any sensitive personal data from you via the Tool. The Tool's intention is not to process such information.

6. Who can access your information?

Your personal data is accessed in the Tool by the following persons/teams:

- DocuSign Organisation Administrator;
- DocuSign Account Administrator;
- DocuSign Sender;
- DocuSign Viewer; and
- DocuSign support.

Role	Where are they located?	What is the purpose for which they need access?	Level of access rights
DocuSign Organisation Administrator	This is limited to members of the EY DocuSign Centre of Excellence (COE).	Overall admin of EY DocuSign Organization. Control	Full Admin control, with oversight of all accounts within the EY DocuSign Organization.

		Organization-wide settings and access. Act as Account Admin on all Accounts for setup and escalation purposes.	
DocuSign Account Administrator	Multiple administrators although limited to only those who need and have been authorised to have admin rights.	To admin the account including setting up users in the system to create envelopes, reporting etc.	Admin rights to change account settings, add users but can't access envelopes unless they are given permission by envelope creator.
DocuSign Sender	Globally.	Create envelopes.	Only to their envelopes.
DocuSign support	DocuSign support is located in US and Europe.	All on the understanding that it would only be to perform support services as requested by IT.	All on the understanding that it would only be to perform support services as requested by IT.

The access rights detailed above involves transferring personal data in various jurisdictions (including jurisdictions outside the European Union) in which EY operates (EY office locations are listed at www.ey.com/ourlocations). EY will process your personal data in the Tool in accordance with applicable law and professional regulations in your jurisdiction. Transfers of personal data within the EY network are governed by EY's Binding Corporate Rules (https://www.ey.com/en_gl/data-protection-binding-corporate-rules-program).

7. Data retention

Our policy is to retain personal data only for as long as it is needed for the purposes described in the section "Why do we need your personal data". Retention periods vary in different jurisdictions and are set in accordance with local regulatory and professional retention requirements.

In order to meet our professional and legal requirements, to establish, exercise or defend our legal rights and for archiving and historical purposes, we need to retain information for significant periods of time.

The policies and/or procedures for the retention of personal data in the Tool are in accordance with EY Records Retention Global Policy and applicable EY Global, Area, Region or Country Retention Schedule. For more information on the retention period applicable to your personal data, please contact your usual EY representative. However, the account managers for each envelope can set their own retention periods, which can be anything between one day and seven years. If the account managers do not set a customized retention period for their envelopes, then the EY Records Retention Global Policy retention period shall apply.

Your personal data will be retained in compliance with privacy laws and regulations.

After the end of the data retention period, your personal data will be deleted.

8. Security

EY protects the confidentiality and security of information it obtains in the course of its business. Access to such information is limited, and policies and procedures are in place that are designed to safeguard the information from loss, misuse and improper disclosure. Additional information regarding our approach to data protection and information security is available in our Protecting your data brochure.

9. Controlling your personal data

EY will not transfer your personal data to third parties (other than any external parties referred to in section 6 above) unless we have your permission or are required by law to do so.

You are legally entitled to request details of EY's personal data about you.

To confirm whether your personal data is processed in the Tool or to access your personal data in the Tool or (where applicable) to withdraw your consent, contact your usual EY representative or email your request to global.data.protection@ey.com.

10. Rectification, erasure, restriction of processing or data portability

You can confirm your personal data is accurate and current. You can request rectification, erasure, restriction of processing or a readily portable copy of your personal data by contacting your usual EY representative or by sending an e-mail to global.data.protection@ey.com.

11. Complaints

If you are concerned about an alleged breach of privacy law or any other regulation, contact EY's Global Privacy Leader, Office of the General Counsel, 6 More London Place, London, SE1 2DA, United Kingdom or via email at global.data.protection@ey.com or via your usual EY representative. An EY Privacy Leader will investigate your complaint and provide information about how it will be handled and resolved.

If you are not satisfied with how EY resolved your complaint, you have the right to complain to your country's data protection authority. You can also refer the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction.

Certain EY member firms in countries outside the European Union (EU) have appointed a representative in the EU to act on their behalf if, and when, they undertake data processing activities to which the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) applies. Further information and the contact details of these representatives are available here.

12. Contact us

If you have additional questions or concerns, contact your usual EY representative or email global.data.protection@ey.com.