DigiPlex Norway AS (the Company)
Board of Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2015

Registration no. 981 663 322

We are pleased to present the 2015 annual financial report for the Company.

BACKGROUND

DigiPlex Norway AS forms part of the privately-owned DigiPlex Group of Companies, which specialises in building and operating data centres in the Nordic region. Founded in 2000, the Group is one of the longest standing data centre builders and operators in Europe, with companies registered in Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The Group provides safe, secure and future ready IT housing for our customers' mission critical systems. This is not a one-size-fits-all service but one that is tailored to suit each customer's individual needs.

The Company operates from a facility at Ulvenveien 89B, 0581 Oslo, Norway. The facility houses a large range of clients from various sectors including the government, telecommunications and corporates.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The Company has continued investing in and operating from the facility at Ulvenveien 89B in Oslo throughout 2015 to provide secure IT Housing services for its clients.

REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

As at the date of this report, the Board is not aware of any current, or potential regulatory or political changes that may cause any risk to the operations of the Company.

GOING CONCERN

As at the date of this report, the Board do not have any reason to believe that either the Company's external bond holders or its shareholders do not support the going concern of the Company.

In July 2015, the Company issued a bond loan of NOK 575 million in order to refinance its shareholder loan and term loan from a financial institution. The bond loan is partly guaranteed by a related company, DigiPlex Rosenholm AS.

The bond loan agreement provides that the quantum of any dividends or loan repayments to the parent is limited to NOK 20 million per year, and is subject to minimum liquidity requirements, on a combined basis with DigiPlex Rosenholm AS. An amount of NOK 20 million was repaid to the shareholder in 2015.

The Board is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the activities of the Company.

In accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act section 3-3, the Board confirms that the conditions for continued operations as a going concern are present for the Company and that the annual financial statements have been prepared on that basis.

INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The Directors have noted that market conditions are good, and that the data centre continues to operate as expected.

In connection with listing the bond loan on the Oslo Stock Exchange, the Company presents its first financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' has been applied. The Company previously published financial statements for 2014 and quarterly reports for 2015 under Norwegian GAAP.

Operating revenues totalled NOK 126.7 million (2014: NOK 112.6), an increase of 12.6%. The increase was partly due to revenue from recharging purchased goods to related companies.

Operating expenses totalled NOK 100.9 million (2014: NOK 84.5 million), which comprised of NOK 40.4 million of depreciation of property, plant and equipment, NOK 20.9 million of employee costs and NOK 39.6 million of other operating costs.

In light of the above, the operating income for 2015 come in at NOK 16.5 million (2014: NOK 26.2 million). The reduction compared to 2014 was mainly due to increased depreciation of outfitting as a result of the conversion from Norwegian GAAP to IFRS as well as a strengthened organisation.

Net finance costs were NOK 18.3 million (2014: NOK 13.7 million). The increase was due to refinancing of the shareholder loan, which had no interest charge, with the bond loan.

The loss before income tax was NOK 1.8 million (2014 profit before income tax: NOK 12.4 million) which resulted in a tax charge of NOK 3.3 million (2014: NOK 3.4 million), due to the applicable corporate tax rate reducing from 27% to 25% thereby reducing the deferred tax asset by NOK 3.7 million.

Total assets were NOK 700.4 million (2014: NOK 562.3 million), an increase mainly due to the provision of a loan in the amount of NOK 123.8 million to DigiPlex Rosenholm AS, a related company, in connection with the establishment of the bond loan.

CAPITAL AND FINANCING

Net cash inflow for the year was NOK 18.2 million (2014: NOK 7.0 million). Cash inflow from operating activities amounted to NOK 63.6 million (2014: NOK 57.3 million). Cash outflow to investing activities amounted to NOK 160.1 million (2014: NOK 12.6 million), whereof loans to related companies account for NOK 143.8 million. Cash inflow from financing activities amounted to NOK 114.7 million (2014: cash outflow NOK 37.7 million). A detailed cash flow statement is included in the financial statements.

The difference between operating results and cash flow from operating activities mainly relates to depreciation, financial items and change in trade and other payables. The Company's investments are financed primarily via its bond issue.

In July 2015, the Company raised NOK 575 million from issuing bonds, which were listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange in January 2016. The bonds were primarily issued to refinance bank term loans and shareholder loans. The bonds are due to mature in July 2019 and are partly guaranteed by DigiPlex Rosenholm AS, a related company. The Company may redeem these bonds in part or in full, in accordance with the terms of the Bond Agreement.

The Company is making interest payments to the bondholders, which commenced in October 2015, in accordance with the Bond Agreement.

The Board is satisfied with the current financial resources available to the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's governance systems are based on principles set out in the Norwegian Code of Conduct for Corporate Governance with the aim to benefit long-term value creation for shareholders, employees and society at large.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board ensures that the Company has good internal control functions and appropriate systems for risk management tailored to its operations and in accordance with the Company's core values, ethical guidelines and social responsibility policy. The Board conducts an annual review of the Company's most important risk areas and its internal control functions.

Given that the Company is primarily still in a development phase, the Board has refrained from establishing the following sub committees:

- Health, Safety and Environmental committee;
- Audit & Risk Committee; and
- Human Resources & Compensation Committee.

The Board will revise this position should it become apparent that such a committee may be required, or alternatively it will be re-considered in 12 months' time.

This position is in compliance with Bond Rules section 2.5 and the Stock Exchange Regulations section 1 (2).

RISKS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely; market risk (including foreign exchange risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge any risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance department under policies approved by the Board. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

Market risk

The Company operates nationally and is therefore exposed to a limited foreign exchange risk.

However its interest rate risk arises from a long-term bond loan (see note 12). Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest on the loan is adjusted quarterly. The Company also holds loans to related companies. These loans are issued at variable rates in accordance with the long-term bond loan.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk related to bank insolvency is closely monitored.

Liquidity risk

The Company's finance department monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs, while maintaining sufficient headroom at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The Board is not aware of any additional financial risk factors facing the Company other than those outlined in this report.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND WORK ENVIRONMENT

As of the 31 December 2015, the Company employed 21 full time staff, of which there were 6 females and 15 males. One of those male employees is in a leading management position as the Chief Executive Officer. The Company gives equal opportunities to its employees regardless of gender and will continue this policy in the future.

The Company's ambition is to conduct its operations with zero injuries through effective risk management. The Company considers the working environment as positive and there have been no serious work incidents or accidents resulting in personal injury or damages to material or equipment during the course of 2015. The Company also maintains a log of sick leave days taken. The absence percentage due to sick leave for 2015 was 2.1%.

All employees are part of a pension scheme.

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Within our environmental impact it is energy use and consequently carbon emissions that determine the biggest part of our environmental agenda. The Company is committed to operating sustainably with continuous improvements in environmental performance.

The initial target for the DigiPlex Group of Companies in Norway was to purchase all our electricity from certified, renewable sources. We achieved this in July 2004 and have maintained this achievement ever since.

We particularly welcome the opportunity to work with our customers and help them to achieve their own environmental performance improvement goals. With the above processes and initiatives in place, the Board is very proud of the small environmental footprint that it leaves behind.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company's policy is to recruit and manage on the basis of competence and performance regardless of age, nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, sexuality, physical ability or cultural background.

The Company is committed to maintaining an open working environment in which employees and contractors are able to report instances of unethical, unlawful or undesirable conduct without fear of intimidation or reprisal.

The Company's tendering process clarifies whether the supplier has established its own policy and guidelines for corporate social responsibility, and whether it has been involved in incidents related to corruption, child labour or breaches of human rights or the rights of employees to unionise.

Information on such matters is obtained from the suppliers themselves or from internet searches. Possible conditions uncovered will be significant in qualifying the supplier for participation in the tendering process.

YEAR-END APPROPRIATIONS

The net loss for the period of NOK 5.1 million (2014: net profit NOK 9.1) is transferred to retained earnings (loss carried forward).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company is continually undertaking confidential research and development with the view of improving its processes, customer service, costs and environmental footprint.

OUTLOOK

In 2016 the primary goal is to continue to renew its existing customers and to continue meeting their needs by providing sustainable, flexible and secure IT Housing.

The Board is not aware of any additional risk factors facing the Company other than those outlined in this report.

Oslo, 28 April 2016

J Byrne Murphy
Chairman

Gisle M Eckhoff
CEO

To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Digiplex Norway AS

Independent auditor's report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Digiplex Norway AS, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015, income statement, changes in equity and cash flow for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU, and for such internal control as The Board of Directors and the Managing Director determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Digiplex Norway AS as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report and the statement on Corporate Social Responsibility

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors report and in the statement on Corporate Social Responsibility concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information", it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Oslo, 29 April 2016
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Stig Arild Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Income statement

Amounts in NOK

Operating income and operating expenses	Notes	2015	2014
Revenue from services	19	115,872,346	109,357,944
Revenue from goods sold	19	10,842,894	3,209,795
Cost of goods sold		9,389,190	1,945,601
Gross profit		**117,326,050**	**110,622,138**
Employee benefits expense	7	20,859,602	14,078,432
Depreciation	5	40,413,902	34,265,900
Other operating expenses	7, 19	39,582,746	36,109,317
Total operating expenses		**100,856,251**	**84,453,649**
Interest income	11, 19	3,395,349	497,300
Other financial income	11	68,142	45,819
Interest expense	11	21,621,851	14,183,287
Other financial expense	11	108,948	84,477
Finance - net		**-18,267,308**	**-13,724,645**
Profit before income tax		**-1,797,509**	**12,443,844**
Income tax expense	14	3,292,519	3,366,769
Profit for the period		**-5,090,028**	**9,077,075**
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributtable to the shareholders		-5,090,028	9,077,075
Statement of comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**-5,090,028**	**9,077,075**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to shareholders		**-5,090,028**	**9,077,075**

Statement of financial position

Amounts in NOK

Assets	Notes	2015	2014	01/01/2014
Non-current assets				
Licenses and software	5	0	0	31,727
Deferred tax asset	14	46,462,451	49,754,970	53,121,739
Land, building and outfitting	5	422,571,725	444,107,950	466,059,384
Furniture and fixtures	5	821,918	764,701	237,308
Loans to related parties	19	143,750,000	0	0
Total non-current assets		**613,606,093**	**494,627,621**	**519,450,158**
Current assets				
Goods on stock		518,879	627,479	536,562
Trade and other receivables	6	39,658,787	38,661,361	29,310,498
Bank deposits	8	46,608,916	28,397,084	21,403,276
Total current assets		**86,786,581**	**67,685,924**	**51,250,336**
Total assets		**700,392,674**	**562,313,545**	**570,700,494**

Equity and liabilities	Notes	2015	2014	01/01/2014
Paid in equity				
Share capital	17	33,300,000	33,300,000	33,300,000
Share premium reserve	17	22,609,964	22,609,964	22,609,964
Total paid in equity		**55,909,964**	**55,909,964**	**55,909,964**
Earned equity				
Other equity		18,424,577	23,514,605	14,437,530
Total earned equity		**18,424,577**	**23,514,605**	**14,437,530**
Total equity		**74,334,541**	**79,424,569**	**70,347,494**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	12	563,574,986	336,000,000	360,000,000
Total non-current liabilities		**563,574,986**	**336,000,000**	**360,000,000**
Current liabilities				
Shareholder loan	13, 19	0	99,852,173	99,852,173
Deposits from customers	20	8,030,879	6,774,487	6,692,339
Trade and other payables	9	49,901,454	35,647,948	29,297,002
Public tax liabilities	10	4,550,815	4,614,368	4,511,486
Total current liabilities		**62,483,148**	**146,888,976**	**140,353,000**
Total equity and liabilities		**700,392,674**	**562,313,545**	**570,700,494**

Oslo 28 April 2016

James Byrne Murphy
Chairman of the board

Gisle Michael Eckhoff
Member of the board / general manager

Statement of changes in equity

Amounts in NOK

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2014	**17**	**33,300,000**	**22,609,964**	**14,437,530**	**70,347,494**
Profit / (Loss) for the period		0	0	9,077,075	9,077,075
Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income for the period		**33,300,000**	**22,609,964**	**23,514,605**	**79,424,569**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends paid		0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2014	**17**	**33,300,000**	**22,609,964**	**23,514,605**	**79,424,569**

		Share capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2015	**17**	33,300,000	22,609,964	23,514,605	79,424,569
Profit / (Loss) for the period		0	0	-5,090,028	-5,090,028
Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	
Total comprehensive income for the period		**33,300,000**	**22,609,964**	**18,424,577**	**74,334,541**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends paid		0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2015	**17**	**33,300,000**	**22,609,964**	**18,424,577**	**74,334,541**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flow

Amounts in NOK

	Notes	As at 31 December 2015	2014
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		-1,797,509	12,443,844
Depreciation charges	5	40,413,902	34,265,900
Adjustment for financial activities		15,626,776	13,685,987
Changes in stock		108,600	-90,917
Change in trade and other receivables	6	-997,426	-9,350,863
Change in trade and other payables	9	10,235,408	6,330,019
Income tax paid	14	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities		**63,589,752**	**57,283,970**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	-18,934,893	-12,604,175
Issue of long term loan to related parties	19	-143,750,000	0
Interests received from related parties	11, 19	2,604,000	0
Net cash flows from investing activities		**-160,080,893**	**-12,604,175**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of bond	12	575,000,000	0
Transaction cost related to the issuing of the bond	12	-7,015,000	0
Repayment of loan	12	-336,000,000	-24,000,000
Repayment of shareholder loan	19	-99,852,173	0
Interest paid	11	-17,429,856	-13,685,987
Net cash flows from financing activities		**114,702,971**	**-37,685,987**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		18,211,830	6,993,808
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8	28,397,084	21,403,276
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8	**46,608,915**	**28,397,084**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Summary of significant accounting policies

1. General information

Digiplex Norway AS is a Norwegian private limited liability company incorporated on 1 March 2000 and regulated by the Norwegian Private Limited Liability Companies Act and supplementing Norwegian laws and regulations. The Company is registered in the Norwegian Companies Registry with company registration number 981 663 322 and its registered business address is Ulvenveien 89B, 0581 Oslo, Norway.

Digiplex Norway AS provides highly secure, high-powered, energy-efficient and carrier-neutral data centre space at Ulvenveien 89 B in Oslo, Norway, for its customer's information- and communication technology equipment.

The Company has issued financial statements based upon Norwegian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") for the period ended 31 December 2014. Note 21 lays out the transition from Norwegian GAAP to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements of Digiplex Norway AS for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2016. The financial statements will be approved by the shareholders meeting on 28 April 2016. The financial statements are presented in Norwegian Kroner (NOK).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been applied consistently, unless otherwise stated. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company’s accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

This is the Company’s first financial statements presented under IFRS and IFRS 1 ‘First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards’ has been applied. The Company published a set of financial statements for 2014 based on Norwegian GAAP. An explanation of how the transition has affected the Company’s statement of financial position and income statement is shown in note 21.

2.1.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2015, and have not been applied in preparing the financial statement. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements, except the following set out below:

IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’,
IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting. In July 2014, the IASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. These latest amendments now complete the new financial instruments standard. Following the changes approved by the IASB in July 2014, the group no longer expects any impact from the new classification, measurement and derecognition rules on the group’s financial assets and financial liabilities. The standard is mandatory from 01.01.2018 and has not been endorsed by the EU.

IFRS 15, ‘Revenue from contracts with customers’
The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards.The standard permits a modified retrospective approach for the adoption. Under this approach entities will recognise transitional adjustments in retained earnings on the date of initial application (e.g. 1 January 2017), i.e. without restating the comparative period. They will only need to apply the new rules to contracts that are not completed as of the date of initial application. The standard is mandatory from 01.01.2018 and has been endorsed by the EU.

Management is currently assessing the impact of the new rules and has identified the following areas that are likely to be affected:
- extended warranties, which will need to be accounted for as separate performance obligations, which will delay the recognition of a portion of the revenue
- consignment sales where recognition of revenue will depend on the passing of control rather than the passing of risks and rewards
- IT consulting services where the new guidance may result in the identification of separate performance obligations which could again affect the timing of the recognition of revenue, and
- the balance sheet presentation of rights of return, which will have to be grossed up in future (separate recognition of the right to recover the goods from the customer and the refund obligation).

At this stage, the group is not able to estimate the impact of the new rules on the group’s financial statements. The group will make more detailed assessments of the impact over the next twelve months.

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. The group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the companies's activities, as described below. The group bases its estimate of return on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Sales of services:
Digiplex Norway provides IT housing services including engineering support, connectivity and other IT services. For sales of services, revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to stage of completion of the specific transaction and assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided. Where invoices are raised in advance for contracted services, the revenue is spread over the period of the service and deferred income is recognised in the balance sheet.

Sale of goods:
The company sells some IT related goods to its exiting customers. Sales of goods are recognised when the entity has delivered and installed the products to the customer.

2.3 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the board of directors that makes strategic decisions.

The company has identified one segment; IT housing services, and one geographical segment; Oslo.

2.4 Classification of balance sheet items

Assets intended for long term ownership or use have been classified as fixed assets. Assets relating to the trading cycle have been classified as current assets. Other receivables are classified as current assets if they are to be repaid within one year after the transaction date. Similar criteria apply to liabilities. Instalments payable or receivable within one year on long term liabilities and long term receivables are classified as short term liabilities and current assets.

2.5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

2.7 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Foreign currencies

<u>Functional and presentation currency</u>

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Norwegian kroner (NOK) which is the functional currency of the Company.

<u>Transactions and balances</u>

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other gains and losses'.

2.9 Employee benefits

The Company has one defined contribution plan. With a defined contribution plan the Company pays contributions to an insurance company. After the contribution has been made the Company has no further commitment to pay. The contribution is recognised as payroll expenses.

2.10 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the current tax calculated on taxable profits for the year, any adjustments in respect of prior periods and the deferred tax charge or credit for the year.

The current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that have been enacted and that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax is reflected at nominal value.

2.11 Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets are reflected in the balance sheet and depreciated to residual value over the asset's expected useful life on a straight-line basis. If changes in the depreciation plan occur the effect is distributed over the remaining depreciation period. Direct maintenance of an asset is expensed under operating expenses as and when it is incurred. Additions or improvements are added to the asset's cost price and depreciated together with the asset. The split between maintenance and additions/improvements is calculated in proportion to the asset's condition at the acquisition date.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term as described in note 5.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement for the period.

2.12 Impairment of tangible assets

On an annual basis, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The test is performed on the lowest level of fixed assets at which independent cash flows can be identified (CGU).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

2.14 Financial instruments

The Company has the following classes of financial assets and liabilities: Receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Recivables where collection is ecpected in one year or more are threated as non-current assets.

Receivables include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables recognised in the balance sheet (notes 8 and 9). Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or insolvency.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

2.15 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.16 Government grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are deducted from the cost of the asset and are credited to the income statement on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the related assets as part of depreciation.

2.17 Goods in stock

Goods in stock are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. No impairment 2015 or 2014.

3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The application of accounting standards and policies requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions about future events that directly affect its reported financial condition and operating performance. The accounting estimates and assumptions discussed are those that the Company considers to be most critical to its financial statements. An accounting estimate is considered critical if both (a) the nature of estimates or assumptions is material due to the level of subjectivity and judgement involved, and (b) the impact within a reasonable range of outcomes of the estimates and assumptions is material to the Company's financial condition or operating performance. Management have identified the following material estimates:

Deferred tax asset: The company has a significant deferred tax asset. Defferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference will be utilised. A change in this assumption will have significant effect on the financial statements.

Depreciation: Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Changes in the estimated useful life will have significant effect on the financial statements.

4 Financial risk management and Financial instruments

Financial risk management
The Company’s activities exposes it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company’s financial performance. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge any risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by the Company finance department under policies approved by the Board of directors. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

Market risk – foreign exchange risk
The Company operates nationally and is therefore exposed to a limited foreign exchange risk.

Market risk – cash flow interest rate risk
The Company's interest rate risk arises from a long-term bond loan (see note 12). Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest on the bond loan is adjusted quarterly. The Company also holds borrowings issued by the shareholder. The shareholder loan is not interest bearing.

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Management assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Credit risk related to bank insolvency is closely monitored.

Liquidity risk
The Company's finance department monitors rolling forecasts of the Company’s liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs, while maintaining sufficient headroom at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The table on the next page analyses the Company’s non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

As 31 December 2015	Book value	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other receivables	39,658,787	39,658,787	0	0	0

As 31 December 2015					
Bond loan	563,574,986	28,060,000	81,120,000	553,060,000	0
Deposits from customers* (see note 20)	8,030,879	8,030,879	0	0	0
Trade and other payables	54,452,269	51,878,735	0	0	0

As 31 December 2014	Book value	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other receivables	38,661,361	38,661,361	0	0	0

As 31 December 2014					
Shareholder loan**	99,852,173	99,852,173	0	0	0
Deposits from customers* (see note 20)	6,774,487	6,774,487	0	0	0
Trade and other payables	40,262,316	51,878,735	0	0	0

The company holds restricted cash to meet the cash outflow from certain transactions, see note 8 for details.

* Deposits from customers are payable on demand. Further there is no contractual obligation related to the customer contract.
** The shareholder loan was payable on demand and was fully repaid in 2015. See note 13.

Determination of fair value
The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts approximates fair value because these instruments have a short-term maturity date. Similarly, the carrying amount of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Fair value of shareholders loan was equal to book value as the loan is repayable on demand. Fair value of the bond loan is calculated to NOK 572 million using the observations from the Norwegian Securities Dealers Association as 31.12.2015. The bond was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange on 29 January 2016 with no trading in 2015.

The fair value hierarchy
The Company has not recognised any items at fair value as of 31 December 2014 or 31 December 2015. There has not been any transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy during 2015 and 2014.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities
The Company has the following classification of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial instruments

As 31 December 2015	Loans and receivables	Other items	Total
Assets			
Trade receivables (non interest bearing)	31,630,875	0	31,630,875
Other receivables (non interest bearing)	8,027,912	0	8,027,912
Cash and cash equivalents	46,608,916	0	46,608,916
Loans to related parties	143,750,000	0	143,750,000
Total financial assets	**230,017,702**	0	**230,017,702**

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the book value.

As 31 December 2014	Loans and receivables	Other items	Total
Assets			
Trade receivables (non interest bearing)	27,600,602	0	27,600,602
Other receivables (non interest bearing)	11,060,759	0	11,060,759
Cash and cash equivalents	28,397,084	0	28,397,084
Total financial assets	**67,058,445**	**0**	**67,058,445**

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the book value.

As 31 December 2015	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Other items	Total
Liabilities			
Bond loan	563,574,986	0	563,574,986
Prepayments from customers	0	19,802,363	19,802,363
Deposits from customers	8,030,879	0	8,030,879
Trade payables (non interest bearing)	13,741,894	0	13,741,894
Other current liabilities (non interest bearing)	8,326,318	0	8,326,318
Accrued public taxes (non interest bearing)	0	4,550,815	4,550,815
Total financial liabilities	**593,674,077**	**24,353,178**	**618,027,255**

As 31 December 2014	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Other items	Total
Liabilities			
Debt to financial institution	336,000,000	0	336,000,000
Shareholder loan (non interest bearing)	99,852,173	0	99,852,173
Prepayments from customers	0	18,676,163	18,676,163
Deposits from customers	6,774,487	0	6,774,487
Trade payables (non interest bearing)	11,041,862	0	11,041,862
Other current liabilities (non interest bearing)	-844,564	0	-844,564
Accrued public taxes (non interest bearing)	0	4,614,368	4,614,368
Total financial liabilities	**452,823,958**	**23,290,531**	**476,114,489**

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital management.

During 2015, according to the Company's strategy, the Company has refinanced, replacing the interest free shareholder loan and the interest bearing bank loan with an interest bearing bond loan. To ensure that the company complies with covenants, minimum liquidity and loan-to-value ratio is closely monitored.

Note 5 - Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Building	Outfitting	Furniture and fixtures	Intangible assets	Total
At 1 January 2014						
Accumulated cost	6,925,176	80,134,520	634,549,495	10,036,652	301,955	731,947,798
Accumulated depreciation	0	38,998,706	216,718,455	9,663,717	147,303	265,528,181
Accumulated impairment	0	0	0	0	122,925	122,925
Net book amount	**6,925,176**	**41,135,814**	**417,831,040**	**372,935**	**31,727**	**466,296,692**
Year ended 31 December 2014						
Opening net book amount	6,925,176	41,135,814	417,831,040	372,935	31,727	466,296,692
Additions	0	0	12,241,957	362,218	0	12,604,175
Disposals	0	0	0	-7,394,816	0	-7,394,816
Depreciation charge	0	3,205,381	30,820,656	208,136	31,727	34,265,900
Net book amount	**6,925,176**	**37,930,433**	**399,252,341**	**-6,867,799**	**0**	**505,771,951**
At 31 December 2014						
Accumulated cost	6,925,176	80,134,520	646,791,452	3,004,054	301,955	737,157,157
Accumulated depreciation	0	42,204,087	247,539,111	2,239,353	179,030	292,161,581
Accumulated impairment	0	0	0	0	122,925	122,925
Net book amount	**6,925,176**	**37,930,433**	**399,252,341**	**764,701**	**0**	**444,872,651**
At 1 January 2015						
Accumulated cost	6,925,176	80,134,520	646,791,452	3,004,054	301,955	737,157,157
Accumulated depreciation	0	42,204,087	247,539,111	2,239,353	179,030	292,161,581
Accumulated impairment	0	0	0	0	122,925	122,925
Net book amount	**6,925,176**	**37,930,433**	**399,252,341**	**764,701**	**0**	**444,872,651**
Year ended 31 December 2015						
Opening net book amount	6,925,176	37,930,433	399,252,341	764,701	0	444,872,651
Additions	505,402	0	18,099,918	329,573	0	18,934,893
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation charge	0	3,205,381	36,936,165	272,356	0	40,413,902
Net book amount	**7,430,578**	**34,725,052**	**380,416,094**	**821,918**	**0**	**423,393,642**
At 31 December 2015						
Accumulated cost	7,430,578	80,134,520	664,891,370	3,333,627	301,955	756,092,050
Accumulated depreciation	0	45,409,468	284,475,276	2,511,709	179,030	332,575,483
Accumulated impairment	0	0	0	0	122,925	122,925
Net book amount	**7,430,578**	**34,725,052**	**380,416,094**	**821,918**	**0**	**423,393,642**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts.

	Land	Building	Outfitting	Furniture and fixtures	Intangible assets
Expected useful life		15 - 25 years	10-25 years	3-5 years	3-5 years
Depreciation plan	None	Straight line	Straight line	Straight line	Straight line

Note 6 - Trade and other receivables

	2015	2014
Trade receivables	22,450,013	25,508,627
Trade receivables related parties	9,180,862	2,344,090
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables	0	-252,115
Trade receivables - net	**31,630,875**	**27,600,602**
Prepayments	2,648,902	2,601,648
Other receivables	3,000	3,534,699
Accrued income not invoiced	2,604,000	4,924,412
Receivables to related parties	2,772,010	0
Total receivables	**39,658,787**	**38,661,361**

Note 7 - Payroll and auditor remuneration

Personnel expenses	**2015**	**2014**
Salaries	17,070,031	10,863,612
Payroll tax	2,485,318	1,594,990
Defined contribution plan	647,754	379,738
Other benefits	656,499	1,240,092
Total personnel expenses	**20,859,602**	**14,078,432**
Number of employees	22	16
Average number of full-time employees	17	16

The Company established a pension scheme at which is applicable for all employees. The Company fullfills the regulations regarding mandatory pension fund.

Key management personnel are defined as directors of the board and the CEO. The Chairman of the Board charges management fee, see note 19 for details.
No loans have been granted to the CEO, the Chairman of the Board or other related parties.

Remuneration to key personnel	**Salaries**	**Bonus**	**Pension**	**Other benefits**	**Sum**
Directors of the board	0	0	0	0	0
CEO	2,002,765	1,000,000	59,812	8,812	3,071,389

Auditor remuneration (all amounts are excluding VAT)	**2015**	**2014**
Statutory audit	171,832	159,850
Other assurance services	8,200	0
Tax compliance	0	0
Other assistance	74,914	0
Total auditor remuneration (excluding VAT)	**254,946**	**159,850**

Note 8 - Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and other cash equivalents	**2015**	**2014**
Short term cash deposits, cash equivalents	45,723,644	27,483,633
Restricted cash regarding employee tax deductions	885,271	913,451
Cash and cash equivalents	**46,608,915**	**28,397,084**

Cash and cash equivalents consists of short term cash deposits and cash equivalents held at financial institutions.

Note 9 - Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other current liabilities	**2015**	**2014**
Trade payables	8,802,129	7,247,078
Trade payables related parties	4,939,765	3,794,784
Accrued salaries to employees	2,406,976	1,427,449
Other accrued expenses	13,950,220	4,502,474
Prepayments from customers	19,802,363	18,676,163
Total trade and other payables	**49,901,454**	**35,647,948**

Note 10 - Public tax liabilities

Public tax liabilities	**2015**	**2014**
Withheld tax for employees	884,695	658,894
VAT settlement	2,963,332	3,450,864
Accrued and unpaid employees social contribution	702,788	504,610
Total public tax liabilities	**4,550,815**	**4,614,368**

Note 11 - Financial income and expenses

Financial income	2015	2014
Interest income on short term bank deposits	787,072	497,300
Interest income from related parties	2,604,000	0
Other interest and financial income	72,419	45,819
Total financial income	**3,463,491**	**543,119**

Financial expenses	2015	2014
Interest expenses	21,621,851	14,183,287
Other financial expenses	108,948	84,477
Total financial expenses	**21,730,799**	**14,267,764**
Net financial (expenses)/income	**-18,267,308**	**-13,724,645**

Note 12 - Borrowings

Borrowings	2015	2014
Bond loan long term	575,000,000	0
Debt to financial institution	0	336,000,000
Total	**575,000,000**	**336,000,000**
Capitalised transaction cost	-11,425,014	0
Book value at amortised cost	**563,574,986**	**336,000,000**
Accrued interest	5,912,000	2,790,667

The bond loan is interest bearing with a coupon rate equal to 3 months NIBOR plus a margin of 3.75 %. The maturity date for the bond loan is 17 July 2019. The bond loan has financial covenants related to minimum liquidity and loan-to-value ratio of 65% or lower. A minimum liquidity of NOK 15 million is required and the Company shall ensure that the Interest Cover Ratio is not less than 1.5. Fair value of the bond loan is calculated to be NOK 572 million using the observations from the Norwegian Securities Dealers Association as at 31.12.2015. The bond was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange on 29 January 2016 with no trading in 2015.

The bond loan is secured with a first priority on fixed assets and trade receivables for the value of NOK 575 000 000. Furthermore, Digiplex Rosenholm AS, a related party, provides a guarantee on the bond loan up to the amount that it advances from the Company (please refer to note 19).

Note 13 - Shareholder loan

Fair value of shareholders loan was equal to book value due to the loan being repayable on demand. The loan was fully repaid in 2015 and no interest was paid during 2014 and 2015.

Note 14 - Tax

	2015	2014
Tax payable	0	0
Change in deferred tax	-424,477	3,366,769
Effect of change in tax rate to deferred tax positions	3,716,996	0
Income tax expense	**3,292,519**	**3,366,769**
Basis for tax payable		
Result before tax	-1,797,509	12,443,844
Permanent differences	225,373	25,674
Change in deferred tax	821,288	5,521,040
Change in tax losses carry forward	750,850	-17,990,558
Basis for tax payable	**0**	**0**
Temporary differences		
Non-current assets	-94,097,278	-81,598,861
Current assets	0	-252,115
Goods	0	0
Capitalised transaction cost	11,425,014	0
Tax loss carry forward	-103,177,538	-102,426,688
Basis for deferred tax asset in the balance sheet	**-185,849,802**	**-184,277,664**
Calculated deferred tax liability with 25 % (2014: 27 %)	**-46,462,451**	**-49,754,970**
Net deferred tax positions		
Non-current assets	-23,524,320	-22,031,692
Current assets	0	-68,071
Goods	0	0
Capitalised transaction costs	2,856,254	0
Tax loss carry forward	-25,794,385	-27,655,206
Net at 31 December	**-46,462,451**	**-49,754,970**
Calculation of effective tax rate		
Profit before income tax	**-1,797,509**	**12,443,844**
Tax calculated using effective tax rate 27%	-485,327	3,359,838
Effect of permanent differences 27%	60,851	6,932
Effect of change in tax rate to 25% for deferred tax positions	3,716,997	0
Income tax expense	**3,292,519**	**3,366,769**
Tax payable	**0**	**0**
Effective tax rate	**0%**	**0%**

Deferred tax asset is recognised. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forward to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable.

With effect from 1 January 2016 the corporate tax rate has changed from 27% to 25%. Tax losses carried forward have due to this change been calculated with the new tax rate.

Note 15 - Contingencies and commitments

The company does not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2015.

Note 16 - Dividends

No dividend paid during the financial period ended 31 December 2015 or 2014.

Note 17 - Share capital and shareholder information

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Share face value	Share capital	Share premium	Total paid in capital
As 1 January 2014	33,300	33,300	1,000	33,300,000	22,609,964	**55,909,964**
Share capital	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
As 31 December 2014	33,300	33,300	1,000	33,300,000	22,609,964	**55,909,964**
Share capital	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
As 31 December 2015	**33,300**	**33,300**	**1,000**	**33,300,000**	**22,609,964**	**55,909,964**

All shares have equal rights and are fully paid.

Shareholders	Shares	Percentage ownership
DigiPlex Norway Acquisitions L.L.C., Washington D.C, USA	33,000	100.0 %

Chairman of the Board, Mr James Byrne Murphy, directly and indirectly controls 15% of Digiplex Norway AS through Chesapeake Partners LLC.

Note 18 - Events after the balance sheet date

There has been no events after the balance sheet date.

Note 19 - Related party disclosures

The Company is controlled by Stupar Holdings Corporation and Chesapeake Partners LLC through Digiplex Norway Acquisitions LLC.
The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	2015	2014
Purchase of services		
Management services	4,564,459	2,401,465
Support services	2,562,117	1,931,825
Interest charged	0	0
Total	**7,126,576**	**4,333,290**

Trade payables related to purchases of services from related parties are included in Trade and other payables (see also note 9).

	2015	2014
Charge of services		
Management services	0	0
Support services	10,318,757	4,924,412
Interest charged	2,604,000	0
Total	**12,922,757**	**4,924,412**

Trade receivable from sales of services to related parties are included in Trade and other receivables (see also note 6).

Long term loans to/from related parties:	**Loans to related parties**		**Loans from related parties**	
	2015	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**
As 1 January	0	0	99,852,173	99,852,173
Loans advanced during the year	143,750,000	0	0	0
Loan repayments	0	0	-99,852,173	0
As 31 December	**143,750,000**	0	**0**	**99,852,173**
Interests charged	**2,604,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**

All transactions with related parties have been agreed according to the arm`s length principle. The loans issued in 2015 were to DigiPlex Rosenholm AS and to the parent company, DigiPlex Norway Acquisitions LLC. Both loans are interest bearing. DigiPlex Rosenholm AS is a guarantor for the bond loan issued by DigiPlex Norway AS, with an amount equal to the loan between the parties.

The company had identified the following related parties:

Name of company	**Type of relationship**	**Type of sevices**
DigiPlex Fet AS	Related party	Support services
DigiPlex Rosenholm AS	Related party	Support services and financing
DigiPlex Group Services Ltd	Related party	Support services
DigiPlex London 1 Limited	Related party	Support services
DigiPlex Stockholm 1 AB	Related party	Support services
Kitebrook Partners LLC	Related party	Support services
DigiPlex Norway Acquisitions LLC	Owner	Management and support services and financing

Note 20 - Deposits from customers

Deposits from customers are held as security for future IT Housing payments. The deposits are non-interest bearing and will be repaid upon termination of contract.
The customer contract does not include a time clause, hence according to IAS 39 no amortization has been made.

Note 21 - Transition to IFRS

This is the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The transition to IFRS is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, with a transition date of 1 January 2014.

IFRS requires companies that are applying IFRS for the first time to retrospectly apply standards required under IFRS as a general rule. There has not been identified any material differences between previous Norwegian GAAP and IFRS as part of the transition project. The identified differences are listet below for the statement of financial position, income statement and cash flow.

Under previous Norwegian GAAP the shareholder loan and deposits from tenants was classified as long term debt. Due to the fact that the loan is repayable on demand, the loan is classified as short term under IFRS. See note 19 and note 12 for further information. Further management services provided to related parties have been reclassified from employee benefit expense to revenue. Under previous Norwegian GAAP interests related to financing activites are classified as operating cash flow. Due to the fact that this is finance related it is reclassified in the statement of cash flow.

Statement of financial position

	NGAAP	Reclassification	IFRS	NGAAP	Reclassification	IFRS
Assets	**31/12/2014**		**31/12/2014**	**01/01/2014**		**01/01/2014**
Non-current assets						
Licenses and software	0	0	0	31,727	0	31,727
Deferred tax asset	49,754,970	0	49,754,970	53,121,739	0	53,121,739
Land, buildings and outfitting	444,107,950	0	444,107,950	466,059,384	0	466,059,384
Furniture & fittings, office equipment	764,701	0	764,701	237,308	0	237,308
Total non-current assets	**494,627,621**	**0**	**494,627,621**	**519,450,158**	**0**	**519,450,158**
						0
Current assets						0
Goods on stock	627,479	0	627,479	536,562	0	536,562
Trade and other receivables	38,661,361	0	38,661,361	29,310,498	0	29,310,498
Bank deposits	28,397,084	0	28,397,084	21,403,276	0	21,403,276
Total current assets	**67,685,924**	**0**	**67,685,924**	**51,250,336**	**0**	**51,250,336**
			0			**0**
Total assets	**562,313,545**	**0**	**562,313,545**	**570,700,494**	**0**	**570,700,494**
Paid in equity						
Share capital	33,300,000	0	33,300,000	33,300,000	0	33,300,000
Share premium reserve	22,609,964	0	22,609,964	22,609,964	0	22,609,964
Total paid in equity	**55,909,964**	**0**	**55,909,964**	**55,909,964**	**0**	**55,909,964**
Earned equity						
Other equity	23,514,605	0	23,514,605	14,437,530	0	14,437,530
Total earned equity	**23,514,605**	**0**	**23,514,605**	**14,437,530**	**0**	**14,437,530**
						0
Total equity	**79,424,569**	**0**	**79,424,569**	**70,347,494**	**0**	**70,347,494**
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Borrowings	336,000,000	0	336,000,000	360,000,000	0	360,000,000
Shareholder loan	99,852,173	-99,852,173	0	99,852,173	-99,852,173	0
Other long term liabilities	6,774,487	-6,774,487	0	6,692,339	-6,692,339	0
Total non-current liabilities	**442,626,660**	**-106,626,660**	**336,000,000**	**466,544,512**	**-106,544,512**	**360,000,000**
Current liabilities						
Shareholder loan	0	99,852,173	0	0	99,852,173	99,852,173
Other short term liabilities	0	6,774,487	6,774,487	0	6,692,339	6,692,339
Trade and other payables	35,647,948	0	35,647,948	29,297,002	0	29,297,002
Public tax liabilities	4,614,368	0	4,614,368	4,511,486	0	4,511,486
Total current liabilities	**40,262,316**	**106,626,660**	**146,888,976**	**33,808,488**	**106,544,512**	**140,353,000**
Total equity and liabilities	**562,313,545**	**0**	**562,313,545**	**570,700,494**	**0**	**570,700,494**

Income statement

Operating income and operating expenses	NGAAP 2014	Reclassification	IFRS 2014
Sales revenue	109,357,944	4,924,412	114,282,356
Cost of sales of goods	1,945,601	0	1,945,601
Gross profit	**110,622,138**	**4,924,412**	**115,546,550**
Employee benefits expense	14,078,432	4,924,412	19,002,844
Depreciation	34,265,900	0	34,265,900
Other operating expenses	36,109,317	0	36,109,317
Total operating expenses	**84,453,649**	**4,924,412**	**89,378,061**
Interest income	497,300	0	497,300
Other financial income	45,819	0	45,819
Interest expence	14,183,287	0	14,183,287
Other financial expence	84,477	0	84,477
Finance - net	**-13,724,645**	**0**	**-13,724,645**
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	**12,443,844**	**0**	**12,443,844**
Income tax expense/(benefit)	3,366,769	0	3,366,769
Profit / (Loss) for the period	**9,077,075**	**0**	**9,077,075**
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributtable to the shareholders	9,077,075	0	9,077,075
Statement of comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	0	0	0
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	**9,077,075**	**0**	**9,077,075**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to shareholders	**9,077,075**	**0**	**9,077,075**

Statement of cash flow

	NGAAP 2014	Reclassification	IFRS 2014
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	12,443,844	0	12,443,844
Depreciation and amortisation charges	34,265,900	0	34,265,900
Adjustment for financial activities	0	-13,685,987	13,685,987
Changes in Stock	-90,917	0	-90,917
Trade and other receivables	-9,350,863	0	-9,350,863
Trade and other payables	6,330,019	0	6,330,019
Income tax paid	0	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	**43,597,983**	**-13,685,987**	**57,283,970**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-12,604,175	0	-12,604,175
Net cash flows from investing activities	**-12,604,175**	**0**	**-12,604,175**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loan	-24,000,000	0	-24,000,000
Interest paid	0	13,685,987	-13,685,987
Net cash flows from financing activities	**-24,000,000**	**13,685,987**	**-37,685,987**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**6,993,808**	**0**	**6,993,808**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	21,403,276	0	21,403,276
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**28,397,084**	**0**	**28,397,084**

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge, that the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position and results of operation, and that the Board of Directors' Report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, and includes a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company.

Oslo, 28 April 2016

J Byrne Murphy	Gisle M Eckhoff
Chairman	**CEO**