Annual report 2020

EBITDA

SEK 249

(2019: SEK 151 million)

Number of operational connections 2020

60,172 incl the USA and Germany

(2019: 45,654)

open infra

2020 saw a significantly increased rate of connections, which reached 14,533 (8,223 in 2019). Expansion in Germany continued during 2020, with installations being connected for a total of just under 1,000 customers, and a further 3,000 customers' installations prepared for connection.

Q2
A new operating segment started up in B2B

Q3
First customers connected in Germany.

Q4
New financing of SEK 1 billion secured

January–December 2020.

- Net sales amounted to SEK 329.8 million (205.7).
- EBITDA amounted to SEK 248.7 million (150.7), of which SEK 164.3 million (83.1) related to Installation and SEK 84.4 million (67.6) referred to recurring EBITDA from the network – i.e. our network net.
- The pre-tax profit for the year was SEK 171.9 million (99.2), and the profit after tax was SEK 129.8 million (77.5).
- The number of customers connected was 60,172 (45,654).
- The Board of Directors proposes that no dividend be paid for the fiscal year, 0 (0).

EBITDA 2020

SEK 249 million

2019: SEK 151 million

Number of households connected 2020

60,172

2019: 45,654 households

Key performance indicators, Group	2020 Jan-Dec	2019 Jan-Dec
Project-related		
Number of connections sold during the period	12,121	12,162
Number of connections completed during the period	14,533	8,223
Number of customers connected, total	60,172	45,654
Average revenue per customer (ARPU) at the year-end, SEK	265	232
Financial		
EBITDA, SEK million	248.7	150.7
Network net, SEK million	84.4	67.6
Equity/assets ratio, %	68.3	74.3

We are building for the future

Particularly notable for 2020 was reaping the benefit of the long and intensive work in establishing Open Infra in Germany and the USA. Our highly-developed procedures, along with the Swedish open and neutral fibre model, have been well received in Germany and the USA, and are beginning to open a totally new chapter for the Company. In Sweden, we note that the expansion rate is continuing to increase, with 14,533 households and businesses upgraded, with the majority of these in rural areas. This is despite the fact that projects become increasingly complex as we move further out into more remote parts of the Swedish countryside. We are very pleased that we have been able to help in providing good digital conditions for the whole of Sweden. Our unique expertise and experience has been brought fully into play and has made a difference for families and businesses throughout Sweden.

Open Infra reports a EBITDA of SEK 249 million for 2020. A substantial part of the profit is from the network net, and this provides us with greater stability for continued growth.

Patience and experience

For the past couple of years, we have worked hard to increase the effectiveness of our team by enabling individuals to take more responsibility for developing themselves along with the Company. This takes time, but when it is done right, the results are outstanding. Our approach of building expertise and strong teams in Sweden and then letting them set up abroad has proved to be successful for both the individuals concerned and the Company. We are creating a pioneer spirit with a strong sense of responsibility, an absolute essential for this type of operation.

After undergoing two-three years' training in Sweden each team is well-equipped to succeed abroad. During 2020, we found the recipe for the USA. We have a local team in place in Dallas, and we are all set to go. We will see the result next year, with our ambition to connect the first 1,000 families in the USA.

In step with our growth, our need for financing has increased. The cost of connecting a building in Sweden is rising. Costs are lower in Germany and the USA, but are still significant. Accordingly, our growth requires capital. This means that we will continue to finance our growth through loans. Loans and loan expenses are then repaid through the monthly charge that the customer pays the service provider who in turn pays hire and administration costs to Open Infra. During 2020, we arranged a loan framework of just under SEK 1 billion to enable our growth to continue. We are particularly pleased and proud of the fact that the capital market takes a positive view of our business model and supports our expansion of new digital infrastructure.

The USA is a new market

In 2019, we established ourselves in Germany, where it was very clear that our 10 years of experience in the Swedish market enabled us to make a real contribution. Practically no individual properties in Germany have good digital connections, at least in comparison to the standard we see in Sweden.

The expectation in Sweden is that the Internet will always function just like electricity, water and other infrastructure. We believe that the same expectations will be generated in Germany and the USA as fibre is established and the digital society is built up. After finding the right recipe for Germany, in the autumn of 2020 we opened a branch in Dallas and laid the foundations for our future operations in the USA. We foresee that we will enjoy many good years in this market. The Swedish model of robust and open infrastructure for digital communication is being well received, and demand for it is high.

The digital society

The whole community was badly shaken in 2020 by the ongoing pandemic. Nothing remained the same, but it forced us to understand what the digital society can be, and, above all, just how digital we will become over time - not only for healthcare and education, but also for work. Our organisation gained a strong sense of the expectations that families and businesses have in relation to the digital infrastructure that we manage. People are dependent on their connection at home, children are receiving digital education and parents are holding digital meetings. And that is just the beginning. A digital connection allows people to spend more time on the things that are important to them, as time wasted in travelling, queueing and suchlike can be eliminated. It is gratifying that we can make a real contribution to this transition in society. We are convinced that we will generate something positive for everyone over time.

Finally, I would like to thank my colleagues for their creativity and commitment which has made possible our massive progress over the eleven years that the Company has been in existence. Our success is not due to our well-established brand, our other local advantages or our effective collaboration with municipalities or public agencies. Nor to the fact that we have an exclusive right to something. Our success is built on us as individuals at the Company and on the culture we have jointly created. I am proud to be a part of this.

Johan Sundberg, CEO
Stockholm, April 2020

Fibre infrastructure is the future

Services such as 4K-streaming, virtual reality and connected gadgets in the home are continuing to increase constantly. Even the mobile network requires fibre to function, and fibreoptic infrastructure is the only technology which can cope with current and future demands for speed, stability and capacity.

Technology	Fibre	ADSL	Coax (copper)	4G	5G
This is how it works	Transfers data via fibreoptics, and has, in principle, unlimited transfer capacity. It is the technology at each end which is the limiting factor. Fibre can transfer large quantities of data over long distances without great loss.	Transfers data via telecom cables. This type of broadband will disappear.	Transfers data via the cable TV network. Is regarded as inexpensive and effective, but will not cope with future requirements.	Transfers data via mobile phone masts and you pay for a specific quantity of data per month.	Successor to 4G. Transfers data via radio transmitters on mobile phone masts. Every individual 5G transmitter requires a fibre connection to function.
Speed	**Extremely fast** Up to 10,000 Mbit/s. Stream without limit.	**Slow** Seldom achieves as much as 60 Mbit/s, which can seem desperately slow.	**Medium speed** Up to 500 Mbit/s, functions adequately for streaming. Not really good for gaming.	**Fast, but...** Bear in mind that movies use up your mobile data fast (take 7GB per hour).	**Extremely fast** Said to achieve 10,000 Mbit/s.
Stability	**Very stable** Copes with large numbers of users and rarely goes down.	**Very unstable** Full of bugs, sensitive to distance and cables which give trouble.	**Fairly stable** Totally OK, but the speed is affected by distance.	**Not always stable** Varies depending on how overloaded the mobile network is.	**Unstable** Varying coverage and does not easily pass through an ordinary wall.
Availability	**Accessible with a little patience** Requires land permits, installation and excavation work. But once it is in place, nothing more is required for a very long time.	**Accessible, perhaps** You can have it immediately, but the technology is on the way out.	**Highly accessible** Easy to get, but there is, unfortunately, no investment for the future.	**Accessible** Simple to order, but coverage is patchy and requires new data continuously.	**Accessible, perhaps** Under test in various locations across the world, not yet available for private citizens.

This is Open Infra

This is Open Infra Open Infra is an infrastructure developer for digital communication. The Company operates in growth regions in Sweden. We install, own, manage and develop fibre optical infrastructure as individual projects in which we densify an existing fibre infrastructure or as part of a larger project in which we create totally new infrastructure.

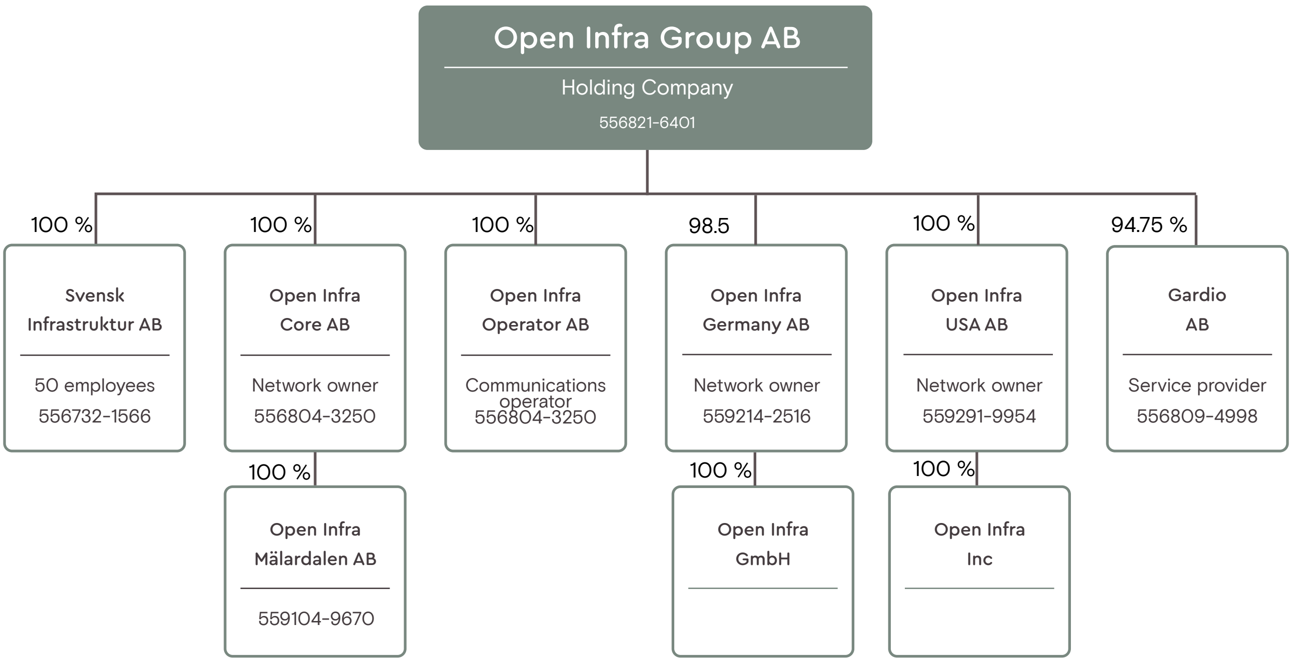
We have one of Sweden's largest fibre infrastructures. Our network serves around 120,000 customers, of whom 60,172 – primarily single-family households – are connected and operational. Over and above this, we have around 14,000 households in production, networks which will be connected and operational over the next two years. Our operation covers a great part of Sweden – from Luleå in the north to Malmö in the south – and our head office is in Solna, just outside Stockholm.

Through land contracts with property owners, we have ownership of our fibre infrastructure. This enables us to densify and improve our infrastructure continuously. We sell fibreoptic connections to individual households, businesses, schools and others in the community. We install new infrastructure through excavation permits with the municipalities and landowners involved.

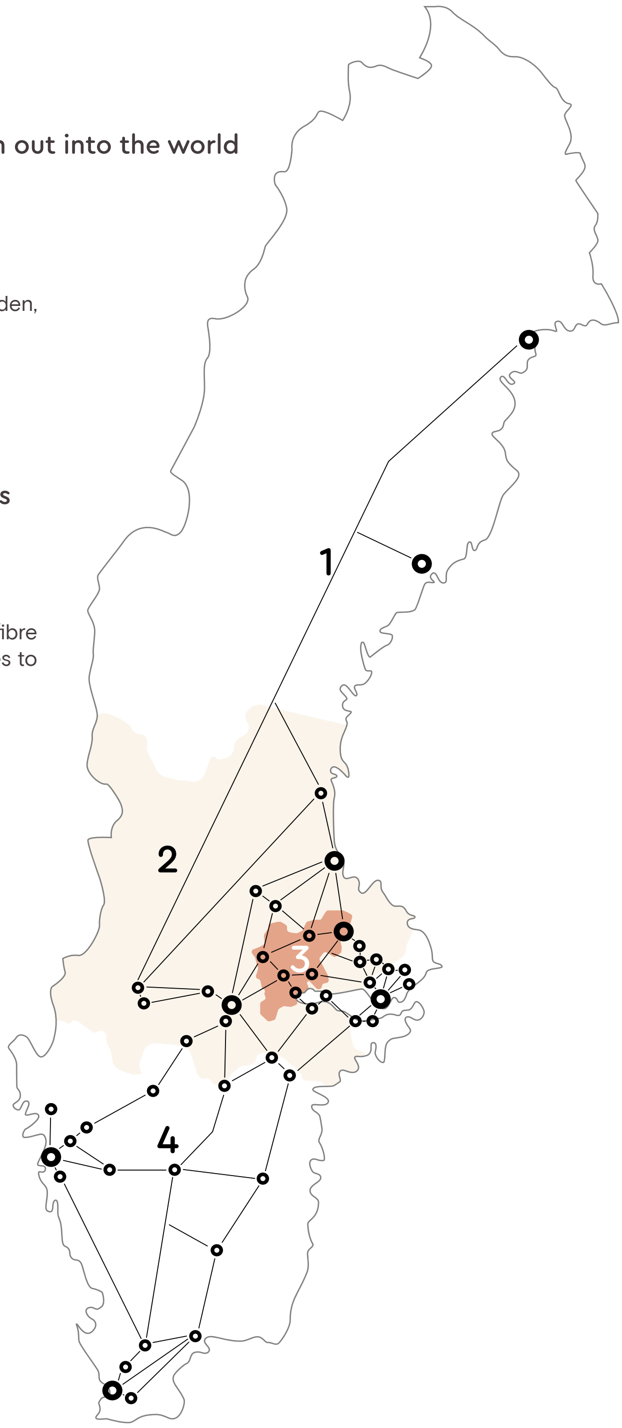
When we have connected an individual household or business, we operate the infrastructure so that various service providers can provide their services in Open Infra's open network to their respective users. Consequently, each household and each business can select the service and the operator which suit them best That is why we call ourselves Open Infra – our infrastructure is open so that our customers can select the service and the operator which suit them best. Our customers pay us for connecting their properties to Open Infra's infrastructure. Since we continuously improve the capacity and quality of our networks, our customers, in certain cases, also pay a recurring service charge.

For the service enabling them to surf the net, watch movies and use other services in infrastructure, the customers pay a monthly fee to their service providers. The price depends largely on the capacity that customers decide to use. The service provider in turn passes on part of this monthly fee to Open Infra for the hire of the infrastructure and for Open Infra's management of the infrastructure which enables the service providers to offer the full range of their services to the customers.

We take a holistic approach in which our operation is carried on in a way which promotes long-term sustainable social development. Connection to the fibre infrastructure is a decisive factor in facilitating a vibrant residential environment and in enabling businesses and schools to carry on their own activities. We focus on the community and on society, and create modern fibre infrastructure which improves the residential environment. At the same time, we are committed to making life simpler in the localities in which we



From Luleå to Malmö, and then out into the world



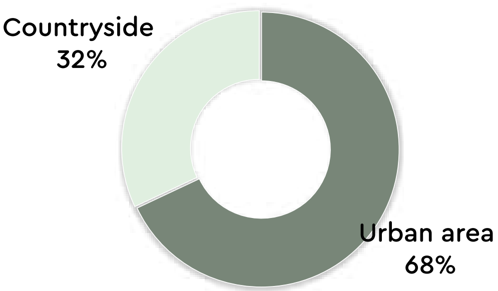
1. National fibre network
The national network covers the whole of Sweden, linking regions together.

2. Regional fibre network
Connects the towns in the region.

3. Municipal and local fibre networks
Connect all the areas in a municipality.

4. Access network
Open Infra's primary development of the fibre network Connects households and businesses to Sweden's fibre network.

- Alingsås
- Alvesta
- Arboga
- Askersund
- Bollnäs
- Botkyrka
- Danderyd
- Enköping
- Eskilstuna
- Finspång
- Gävle
- Gothenburg
- Hallsberg
- Hallstahammar
- Hammarö
- Haninge
- Hofors
- Huddinge
- Håbo
- Hässelby
- Järfälla
- Jönköping
- Knivsta
- Kumla
- Kungsängen
- Kungsör
- Köping
- Lerum
- Lidingö
- Lund
- Munkarboda
- Mölndal
- Nacka
- Norrköping
- Nykvarn
- Nynäshamn
- Ockelbo
- Salem
- Skövde
- Solna
- Stockholm
- Strängnäs
- Svedala
- Söderhamn
- Södertälje
- Tyresö
- Täby
- Upplands Väsby
- Upplands-Bro
- Uppsala
- Vallentuna
- Värmdö
- Vaxholm
- Västerås
- Värmdö
- Västerås
- Växjö
- Åkersberga
- Örebro
- Österåker
- Östhammar



Network overview	Numbers
Municipalities with active networks	68
Connected customers	60,172
Total number of possible customers in the network	120,000

Milestones in the Company's history

Establishes Open Infra Inc in the USA

The fibre network has also begun to gather speed in the USA, and Open Infra is involved at an early stage.

Establishes Open Infra GmbH in Germany

The development of the fibre market in Germany has just begun, and Open Infra is involved right from the start.

Financing with the fibre network as security

The Company carries out a public financing, and is the first company in Sweden to use a fibre network as security.

Establishes Open Infra Operator AB

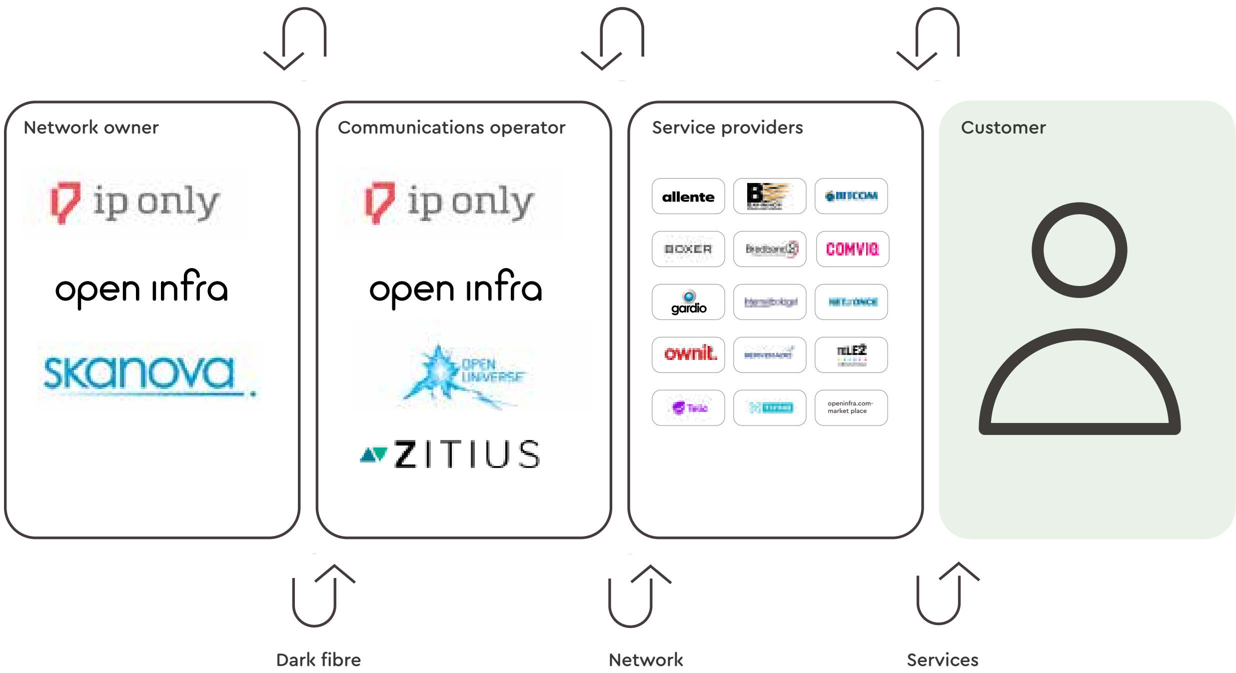
The launch of a new independent communications operator.

The first fibre installation

The Company connects its first fibre installation in Österåker in October 2009.

A value-generating and customer-focused operation

Open Infra's operation balances risk and value creation at all stages.



Mission
Open Infra shall install and own fibre infrastructure for households, businesses and organisations, while maintaining satisfactory profitability. These are Open Infra's most important cornerstones.

1. Projects sold
At the beginning of 2020, projects sold consisted of just over 14,000 connections, primarily single-family households, for installation within two years. This makes Open Infra one of the largest developers of fibre infrastructure in Sweden. In addition to households, the properties connected included businesses, schools, preschools, community buildings and communications masts. We are also densifying our existing networks where new customers wish to connect, as well as, for example, in connection with new construction.

2. Organisation
Open Infra's local presence is provided by just over 60 employees and around 400 affiliated contractors, who sell, excavate for and install Open Infra's fibre infrastructure. Our core competence is in the areas of project planning and project management. Our know-how and experience in these areas gives the Company full control over the project from original idea to operational connection.

3. Financing:
We carry out the project planning for all our networks, including a cost estimate for each project. The customers sign contracts to purchase a fibreoptic connection at an early stage before the first sod is turned.

Sales are made through affiliated sales companies who are paid per connection sold. This means that Open Infra finances the project throughout the project planning and sales phases.

During the project phase, Open Infra's Project Manager is responsible for the coordination of street excavation, site excavation and installation, and for ensuring that the work is carried out so as to minimise the time from the commencement of excavation to the completed installation. This minimises the risk and the capital tied up in the project.

The actual cost of connecting a customer is higher than the amount the customer is prepared to pay for the fibre connection. Open Infra's investment in the fibre connection is repaid through future payments from service providers for the hire and operation of the network. However, a significant financing gap does arise. Financing is normally through secured loans. We can also finance our operation using bond loans.

Our stakeholders

Owners
Open Infra aims to generate sustainable value growth for its owners.

Society
Open Infra develops sustainable fibre infrastructure which links urban districts, towns and rural areas. Our infrastructure helps make everyday life more practical by making it possible for people to work from home, making interactive educational material available to schools and connecting 5G masts. Accordingly, Open Infra helps fill a great and growing need in the community.

Customers
Open Infra installs and manages open fibre infrastructure in which customers themselves choose their own service provider and the range of services which suit them best. Our fibre network is equipped with homogeneous systems offering high levels of capacity, stability and functionality.

Partners
Open Infra is a partner which can run projects efficiently and expertly from pilot study to completion and installation. The partners we work with fulfil all the requirements we demand from our own employees.

Employees
Open Infra aims to be an attractive employer. We offer an exciting workplace based on equality, and we are committed to skills development, career planning and promoting the health and welfare of our employees.

This is how we generate value for our stakeholders

Dependable project plans
All of the Company's project plans are based on a project costing and careful preparatory work carried out by Open Infra's own project planning team. This reduces the risk of problems arising during the course of the project. Swedish municipalities' needs are very great when it comes to developing new fibre infrastructure. This means that we are sometimes forced to turn down projects which are too capital intensive.

Parallel development
In parallel with the project planning process, a sales plan is developed. Open Infra's project planning team works closely with the sales team and our contractors to ensure that the project is as cost-effective as possible. At an early stage in the process, we also make contact with the property owner.

Project management from start to finish
Open Infra runs the project from the idea, through the project planning work and sales right through to the completed installation. We have long-term partnership agreements with well-established construction companies. Production is procured through fixed-price construction contracts, and this limits the risk of cost increases related to the execution of the project.

Long-term value growth in our own network
Open Infra's mission is to build a large portfolio of fibre infrastructure under its own management, which strengthens the balance sheet, generates a continuous cash flow and provides long-term growth in value. Financing is usually obtained through close collaboration with banks and other sources of finance.

Sustainability
In developing our fibre infrastructure, we start from a life-cycle perspective and aim to meet or exceed environmental certification standards. Quality and security are other essential aspects that we take into account, and so all the contractors we engage in procurement must be committed to Robust Fibre. ABO4 is a procurement model for contractors which is structured to ensure quality and security in execution, and one in which we carry out all the project planning, entrusting only the actual execution to subcontractors.

Open Infra's personnel are certified in Robust Fibre, which is a sector-wide concept aimed at providing clear guidance for the construction of robust and reliable fibre networks.

The instructions cover a number of elements, such as cable-laying methods in different ground conditions, choice of materials, requirements for building robust nodes, joint laying and documentation procedures.

Strategy and goals

Based on our mission and with the support of our strategy, we work to achieve our operational, financial and sustainability goals.

To ensure that we achieve our goals within the framework of our mission, we have adopted the following strategies:

- We will install fibre in places with good long-term demographics.
- We will plan and install fibre infrastructure in line with current market conditions and the individual potential and characteristics of the respective areas.
- We will own and manage our fibre infrastructure with the aim of generating a continuous cash flow and long-term growth in value.
- Our network will be open to enable our customers to choose the range of services and the service provider which suit them best. This approach is highly demanding in respect of cutting-edge technology and a high level of capacity and stability in our network, so that we can offer services to the most demanding of customers.
- Production will not start until there is clear demand and until all land contracts have been signed and permits obtained from the authorities.
- We will work closely with long-term partners who share our approach to sustainable fibre installation.
- If the opportunity arises, Open Infra will acquire external fibre infrastructures. Essential criteria for such acquisitions are that there is a homogeneous technical architecture and that the network's customers are judged to be long term.
- The balance sheet will be utilised effectively, in particular through rapid cable-laying throughout the project chain from street and site excavations to installation.
- We will manage all new infrastructure and gradually take over the management of older networks currently managed by other communication operators.

Long-term operational goals

Number of new households per year

20,000

Outcome 2020 14,533 connected households

ARPU

350

Outcome 2020 SEK 265

Geographies:

+4

Outcome 2020
2 geographies;
Sweden and Germany

Financial objectives

Network net

SEK 250 million

Outcome 2020 Net operating profit amounted to SEK 168.7 million adjusted for discounts provided through an initial installation campaign

EBITDA

350

Outcome 2020 EBITDA amounted to SEK 248.7 million

Sustainability goals - 3 focus areas

1. Carbon footprint

We are committed to minimising the carbon footprint of the installation, and one of the elements we follow-up is the fuel consumption of our machines.

2. Client satisfaction

Installing fibre is a long and sometimes complex process. We must be transparent and informative in relation to our customers and their fibre delivery.

3. Network stability

Unforeseen events can always occur, and we take a preventive approach to maintaining a high level of quality in our network and we do everything we can to rectify disruptions in the network rapidly and effectively.

The market and the business environment

Over the past 20–30 years, the digital development of society has progressed at breath-taking speed. The amount of digital traffic consumed by each household has virtually doubled every year.

Is 100 Gbit/s the new normal?
Streaming providers such as Netflix, Spotify, TikTok, YouTube and Snapchat have gained a firm foothold in our everyday lives. UHD TV, generally called 4k, is already the standard in many homes, and 8k will soon be here.

Together with the present and future levels of online gaming and a wide range of digital social functions, this trend will continue to break speed records. The quantity of digital traffic to every household may well increase to fantastic levels.

Only 15–20 years ago, we laughed at people who suggested that, in future, an ordinary Swedish household would need 100 Mbit/s. Today we laugh at 100 Gbit/s, but that will be the standard in the not too distant future.

Older communications technology just can't cut it any longer
Today, along with large parts of the community, we rely on coaxial cable, telephone cables or wireless communications such as 4G or, in the near future, 5G, but as the table on page 5 shows, these technologies are hardly able to cope with current needs let alone the needs and demands of the future. The only technology which is stable and is able to cope with really high speeds and offer high-capacity is fibre. Consequently, fibre technology will be the one which supports fixed locations such as homes and offices. Then we will also need good mobile solutions when we are away from these locations. For this, we are very confident that 5G will eventually be able to meet this requirement.

Sweden at the forefront in fibre
The level of development of the fibre market differs in different parts of the world. Sweden is at the forefront, and the latest survey carried out by the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority, PTS, shows that 85.13 percent of all households in Sweden had access to broadband of 100 Mbit/s in October 2019.

Nevertheless, this is some way short of the target set by the Swedish government in 2009. The target is that 95 percent of all households and businesses should have access to broadband of at least 100 Mbit/s by 2020. The target is a driving force in expanding the fibre infrastructure. At the same time, 5G is being extended while the coaxial network is being phased out, since it is a technology which has reached the limit of its development and capacity.

Open Infra has largely focused on households, but the Company decided in 2019 to broaden the portfolio to give businesses and municipalities the opportunity to connect to our fibre infrastructure. During the past year, we signed major agreements with the Municipalities of Täby, Tyresö and Uddevalla, with a total contract value of over SEK 200 million. This is the first step in the direction we must now follow.

Open Infra has constructed its fibre infrastructure in over 60 municipalities, which puts us in a strong position to help businesses and municipalities further in the future. The demand is certainly there, and we will take new initiatives in these segments in 2021. Investment in these segments is not as capital intensive, which means that it does not have a negative impact on our core business, which continues to be single-family households.

Open Infra at the forefront in fibre
Open Infra's work will not, however, cease when 100 % of all homeowners in Sweden are connected to the fibre network. We will continue to connect municipalities and businesses which require the best possible digital facilities. Consequently, our work in Sweden will continue for at least 10 more years. We are looking forward to digitising municipalities and businesses, which will also generate increased network revenue for the Company from the existing infrastructure.

Sweden and Open Infra are leading the field in fibre infrastructure, and we anticipate real opportunities to export our successful concept to new markets.

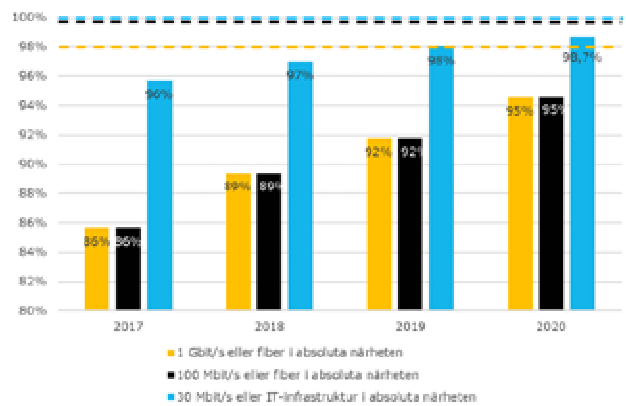
The fibre market continues to grow

The goal that the whole of Sweden should have access to high-speed broadband by 2025 was evaluated by PTS in the report on the PTS survey of mobile coverage and broadband 2020.

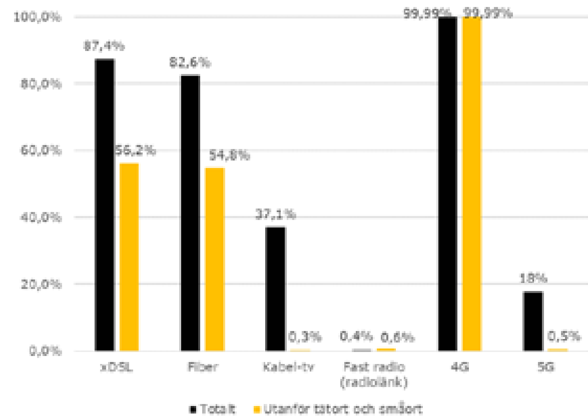
The report's conclusion is that the expansion of the fibre network is continuing at the same rate as in the three previous years, but from now on government support will be required to achieve the target of 98 % access to 1 Gbit/s or fibre in the immediate vicinity ("Homes passed"). In sparsely populated areas, 69 % of households had access to 1 Gbit/s in October 2020.

PTS also surveys the types of technology in use, and the results are shown in the diagram below. Many customers are still using xDSL and cable TV as their access technology, which means that they are categorised as having reached the target in accordance with the definition of high-speed broadband even though these technologies do not have the future potential speed that fibre can offer. The roll-out of 5G has commenced, primarily in densely-populated areas.

Figur 6. Status för bredbandsmålet för år 2025

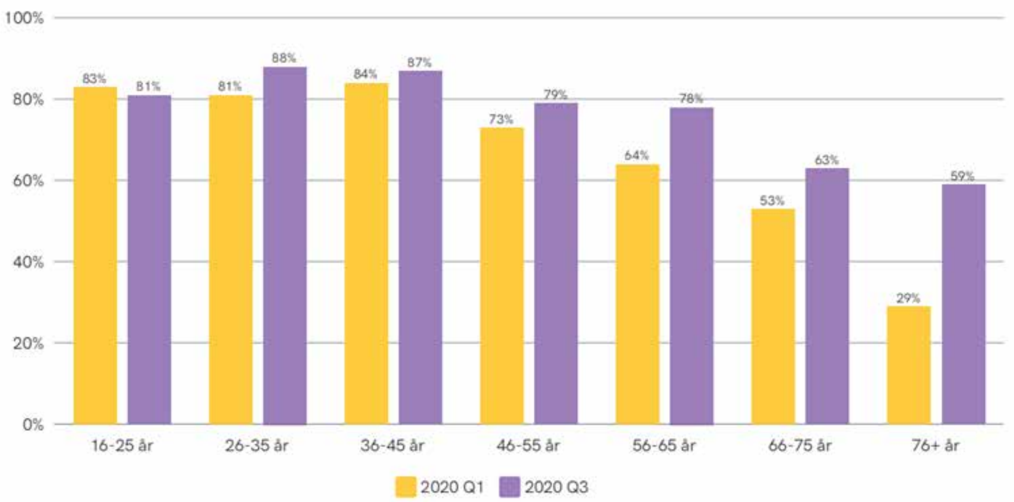


Figur 10. Fast bredband per accessteknik



During the pandemic, the importance of access to high-speed broadband became very clear, not least for older people (76 years old and above) who were required to be isolated to a great extent. The use of more demanding Internet services such as video calls increased by 100 % between Q1 2020 and Q3 2020 (according to the Swedish Internet Foundation's report, Svenskarna och Internet 2020 [Swedes and the Internet 2020]). It is very gratifying to see modern technology making such a clear contribution to improving the quality of life.

Diagram 8.9 Andel av internetanvändarna (16+ år), Använder videosamtal/videochatt minst någon gång, Ålder, år 2020 Q1-Q3.



Open Infra's delivery projects

Open Infra operates from Luleå in the north to Malmö in the south. The majority of our projects are completed within 12 months.

When a project idea has been identified, we begin by carrying out a preliminary design of the fibre infrastructure. If the preliminary design work shows that the project would be sufficiently profitable, project planning begins. The assessment takes account of the number of metres of excavation work, the type of ground and the number of households which are passed, as well as possible penetration in the area. The type of ground may be soft soil, hard ground or asphalt. The possible penetration may differ depending on where the fibre infrastructure is located, for example in an urban area, a rural area or in an area dedicated to holiday homes.

When the project has been approved after the planning stage with on-site visits to verify the assumptions on ground conditions, the sales phase begins.

For the sales phase, an external sales company is engaged. That company receives payment in proportion to the number of connections above a pre-set minimum. Simultaneously, the necessary permits are obtained. Normally, Open Infra will have land contracts with the municipality concerned but additional permits must also be obtained, such as those to lay fibre under highways, railways, in water courses or over private landowners' properties.

When all the required permits have been obtained, the excavation for main network cables and site cables begins. The trench for the main cable is dug by ploughing, bucket excavation or chain excavation. As far as possible, the excavation for the site cable connection is done using hand tools to reduce the environmental footprint and minimise the damage which excavating machinery normally does to lawns and plants.
When the excavation work has been completed, and the ducts are in the ground, we blow the fibre from the connection node to the respective access node, and then from the access node to the appropriate connection in the home. Finally, the fibre cable is connected to a fibre converter in the home, and the connection process can begin.

It normally takes just over one year from the customer placing an order for broadband until the main and site cable excavation, installation and connection work is completed. Our in-house preliminary design and project planning work, along with the procurement of sales companies and contractors normally takes six to twelve months.

We prefer to plan projects in connection with one of our existing access networks, since these connections have lower operating costs as we do not need to rent connections from external parties.

Open Infra began laying its fibre infrastructure in the northern suburbs of Stockholm, and gradually expanded into Mälardalen. Today, we operate from Luleå in the north to Malmo in the south. We have operated a fibre network in Germany since 2019 and in the USA since 2020.

The Group's financing as at 31 December 2020

The main part of the interest-bearing liabilities consists of bank loans amounting to SEK 505 million.

Open Infra has a total loan framework of SEK 1,000 million, of which SEK 505 million was utilised as at 30 December 2020. Open Infra has the right to utilise further financing in step with the connection of new customers. The bank loans taken out are at variable interest rates.

The due date for the loans is in July 2023. The bank financing is secured against shares in subsidiaries.

When you are ready, so are we

When you have decided, we get things going. We deal with everything from bureaucratic requirements to excavation and connection. You can relax and leave everything to us.

01 Our initial meeting

We run through everything and show you how we will connect your property to the fibre network. We show you what it will cost and what services you will be able to access. We tell you the estimated delivery date. It really helps if your neighbours would also like to have fibre. That reduces everyone's costs, since we are connecting multiple houses. So invite your neighbours for a coffee and check whether they would also like to come on board.

02 Red tape, permits and excavators

We carry out detailed planning and obtain all the necessary permits for excavating land and streets. This involves a great deal of hard work, going through a mass of red tape with public authorities and agencies and with landowners. This takes a lot of time, and we can't start digging until everything is settled.

03 Planning and installation

We meet with you at your property, and we jointly plan how to lay the fibre cable. At the same time, we take the opportunity to install the fibre boxes, one indoors and one on the outside of your house so that everything is ready for the next stage. This will usually be the only time you actually have to be at home, since we handle everything else ourselves.

04 Excavation

When you and your neighbours have an individual plan for how the fibre cable is to be laid on your own land, and we are clear on how the fibre cable will be laid to your house, it is time for the excavation work to get started. The excavation is usually done with pick and spade, but compact machinery may also be used. The trench in which the fibre cable will be laid is not usually more than the width of a spade. We backfill the trench with the existing soil, but leave any grass sowing or flower planting to you. While we are on site, we connect the fibre cable to the outside box and carry out the preparatory work for connecting you to the network.

05 Connecting

When your fibre is blown in and we have completed the routing of the fibre from the central box in the area to the closest telephone network, we switch on the fibre. Now you can enjoy your favourite services at the speed of light!

06 Surf the net at the speed of light

Now you can surf the World Wide Web at the speed of light! You can consult the doctor online, carry out bank transactions, watch movies, enjoy games and listen to music.

07 Is everything working properly?

As soon as the fibre is connected, you should test to make sure that everything is working properly. Do all the lamps light up? Are you getting the right speed etc? It is essential that you report any problems to us within around 14 days. Teething troubles sometimes occur when the fibre is newly installed. The fault may be in the equipment installed in your home, in the network cables or the fibre boxes in the area. The time taken to identify and rectify the fault varies depending on the cause. But the sooner you let us know, the sooner we can sort it out.

08 Finishing up

We finish off everything in the area, and this may involve asphalting roads and restoring other areas.

Corporate Governance Report

To ensure that Open Infra is managed effectively and to generate long-term value for shareholders, there is a clear division of responsibility among the decision-making levels in the Company.

Open Infra Group AB is a Swedish joint-stock company. The Corporate Governance Report describes how Open Infra's owners directly and indirectly control the Company throughout the year through various decision-making systems.

Corporate governance is intended, among other things, to clarify roles and the division of responsibility between the Management Team and the supervisory bodies to ensure that the shareholders can safeguard their interests in relation to the management bodies and provide the best possible conditions for dialogue between the owners and the capital markets.

Corporate governance is based on external and internal regulations, which are subject to constant development and improvement.

Articles of Association
The Articles of Association, which are approved by the general meeting of shareholders, set out, inter alia, the operation, the share capital, the number of members of the Board of Directors and the number of auditors, as well as the provisions for convening the Annual General Meeting and for its agenda. The Articles of Association are on page 21 of this report. The Company trades as Open Infra Group AB, and is a Swedish joint-stock company with its registered office at Lings väg 2, 169 70 Solna, telephone 010-492 71 00.

The Company shall own and manage movable and immovable property, and carry on trading in shares and participations and compatible activities. Open Infra's subsidiaries shall manage fibre infrastructure and carry out operations and services in connection therewith, and also carry out operations as communications providers for data, TV and telephony and compatible activities.

Annual General Meeting
The Annual General Meeting is the decision-making body at which all shareholders have the right to participate.

The Annual General Meeting considers the progress of the Company and takes decisions in areas such as share dividends, discharge from liability for the Board of Directors, the election of auditors, the remuneration of the Board of Directors and auditors, as well as the election of the Board of Directors for the period until the end of the next Annual General Meeting.

2020 AGM
The ordinary AGM for 2020 took place on 15 April 2020. The meeting was attended by four shareholders, who jointly represented 98 % of the votes. Torgny Nyström was elected Chair of the meeting. All members of the Board of Directors were present.

The 2020 AGM resolved, inter alia, on the following:

- The adoption of the income statement and balance sheet for the financial year, as well as the appropriation of the Company's profits in accordance with the adopted balance sheet (at which, in accordance with the proposal of the Board of Directors, no dividend was proposed for the financial year).

- The granting of discharge from liability to the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO for the financial year.

- Ratification of fees for the Board of Directors and auditors.
- The re-election of the following members of the Board: **Torgny Nyström, Johan Sundberg** and **Gunnar Brundin**. **Torgny Nyström** was elected Chair of the Board.

- The re-election of the registered auditing firm Ernst & Young AB as auditors. The authorised public accountant, **Beata Lihammar,** was appointed auditor in charge.

- All elections were made for the period until the close of the next Annual General Meeting.

Shares and shareholders
The total number of shares as at 31 December 2020 amounted to 824, allocated to five shareholders. The Company's Parent is NoHoSU AB. The quota value is SEK 108.93 per share. Each share is entitled to one vote and carries the same right to participation in equity.

The Board of Directors
The Board of Directors is appointed by the general meeting of shareholders. It is the Board of Directors which manages Open Infra on behalf of the shareholders by setting goals and strategy, evaluating the operating activities and putting in place procedures and systems for following up the set goals. Under the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors of Open Infra shall consist of three to five members.

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's Board consisted of three members who were elected at the 2019 AGM. All members of the Board were re-elected. **Torgny Nyström** was elected Chair of the Board. The work of the Board of Directors includes determining strategies, business plans and budgets, annual and interim reports and annual accounts, as well as adopting instructions, policies and guidelines. The Board also monitors financial performance and ensures the quality of financial reports and internal controls, as well as evaluating the operation on the basis of the goals and guidelines adopted by the Board.

Finally, the Board takes decisions in respect of the Company's significant investments as well as significant changes to its organisation and operation. The Board's tasks are carried out through an organised interaction between the Board and the Management Team. The Board has a control function to ensure that the interests of the Company's owners are safeguarded and, through submitted reports, to comply with the statutory assessment obligations, stock exchange rules, the Code of Corporate Governance and good practice. Over and above this, the work of the Board of Directors is governed by guidelines adopted by the general meeting of shareholders and the formal workplan of the Board of Directors. The Board also approves the Instructions for the Audit Committee, the Instructions for the CEO and the Instructions for financial reports.

Chair of the Board
The Chair of the Board leads the work of the Board of Directors, is responsible for ensuring that the work of the Board is carried out effectively and that the Board fulfils its obligations under the applicable laws and regulations. The Chair of the Board shall, in particular, oversee the performance of the Board and also prepare and lead Board meetings. The Chair of the Board is also responsible for the Board evaluating its work every year and obtaining the information required to enable the Board to carry out its work effectively. The Chair of the Board represents the Board to the Company's shareholders.

The work of the Board in 2020
Open Infra's Board of Directors held **four** Board meetings in 2020. Under the current formal workplan of the Board of Directors, the Board must hold a minimum of six ordinary Board meetings per calendar year.

Board meetings are held in connection with the Company's quarterly reporting, in preparation for the Company's Annual General Meeting, for decisions on the Company's business plans and in preparation for decisions on the budget.

In addition, ordinary Board meetings have a recurring structure and consider issues of significant importance for the Company, such as ongoing business and projects, marketing and operational development.

The Board is also informed of the current market situation and receives a financial presentation as well as follow-ups of ongoing projects. The normal business transacted by the Board in 2020 included matters such as company-wide policies and the formal workplan of the Board of Directors, the overall business plan and the budget, as well as operational and organisational matters.
Senior executives of the Company have participated in Board meetings to provide input on particular issues. At one meeting, the Board also met the Company's auditors without the presence of the Management Team.

Extraordinary Board meetings normally deal with decisions on major transactions and decisions on financing.

Evaluation of the work of the Board
The Board of Directors is evaluated every year for the purpose, firstly, of improving the work of the Board and, secondly, to provide the necessary information for the evaluation of the composition of the Board by the Nominations Committee. An important purpose of the Board evaluation is to ensure that the Board's work is carried out effectively. Accordingly, the evaluation includes examining the types of issues which the Board considers should be given greater focus, determining the areas in which the Board requires additional expertise and examining the composition of the Board.

The information from the evaluation with identified areas of improvement and the subsequent Board discussion are used as the basis for the ongoing development of the Board's approach to its work.

Investment Committee
The Board of Directors has set up an Investment Committee. The principal task of the Investment Committee is to provide advice and support to management in connection with decisions on project starts. The remit of the Investment Committee was updated during the year to include budget reviews of planned projects with estimates of project costs. Each project is then followed up in an electronic approval process before projects start to minimise the risk of project deviations. A budget at completion is prepared to see where any deviations arose.

The Investment Committee shall consist of three members, who are selected by the Board once a year. During 2020, the Investment Committee consisted of three members: The Company's CFO **Erik Stiernstedt**, along with Board members **Torgny Nyström** and **Gunnar Brundin**.
The appropriate Project Managers present their project costings to the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee decides on project start when required. The Investment Committee's decisions are documented in minutes which, along with other relevant documentation and information, are kept available to the Board of Directors on the Board's portal. The CEO reports the Investment Committee's decisions at ordinary Board meetings.

The CEO and Group Management
The CEO is responsible for the Company's ongoing administration in accordance with the CEO instruction determined by the Board of Directors annually, the rules of the Swedish Companies Act (2005:551), other applicable laws and guidelines, and in accordance with the Company's policies and the Board's instructions.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group Management Team consisted of the company's CEO, CFO and Product Manager. The Management Team meets regularly to discuss in particular overall operational issues and strategies.

Remuneration of members of the Board of Directors
Fees and other remuneration paid to members of the Board of Directors, including the Chair of the Board, are determined by the general meeting of shareholders. At the AGM held on 15 April 2020, it was resolved that the fees paid to members of the Board of Directors up to and including 31 December 2020, shall be SEK 0. Members of the Company's Board of Directors do not have the right to any benefits when they cease to be members of the Board.

Remuneration of the CEO
Johan Sundberg, as CEO, is remunerated at the market rate. For further information, see Note 6 Employees and personnel expenses. Johan Sundberg has been involved with Open Infra since the Company began trading in 2009, including as an adviser. Johan Sundberg, through NoHuSu AB, is the Company's largest shareholder.

Auditors
Open Infra's external auditors are appointed by the AGM. The auditors' duties are to audit the administration of the Company by the Board of Directors and the CEO on behalf of the shareholders and to ensure that the Annual Report is drawn up in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The 2020 AGM resolved to elect EY AB as auditors for the period until the close of the 2021 AGM, and to appoint **Beata Lihammar** as auditor in charge. In addition to auditing, EY also provided tax advice during the year.

The total remuneration paid to the auditors during 2020 amounted to SEK 0.8 million (0.3). See also Note 5 Auditors' Remuneration.

Internal controls
The Board of Directors' responsibility for internal controls is regulated in the Swedish Companies Act. The Board has ultimate

responsibility for ensuring that internal controls are developed, and are communicated to and understood by Open Infra's employees. Open Infra implements the individual control structures and is responsible for ensuring that the control structures are monitored, executed, updated and complied with. Departmental Managers at each level are responsible for ensuring that internal controls are established within their areas and that these controls achieve the intended effects.

The process for internal controls and risk assessment, as well as control structures and supervision of financial reporting have been designed to guarantee reliable overall financial reporting and external financial reporting in accordance with I FRS, applicable laws and regulations. This work involves the Board of Directors, senior executives and other employees.

The manner in which the Board monitors and ensures the quality of internal controls is documented in the Board's formal workplan.

Control environment
The basis for the internal controls in respect of financial reporting is Open Infra's organisation, decision paths, responsibility and authorisations which are communicated in the governing documents. These documents include the Articles of Association, the formal workplan of the Board of Directors, the CEO Instruction, the Code of Conduct, the attestation instructions, the Company's business plan, policies, the remit of the Investment Committee, process descriptions and handbooks. Open Infra's approach to internal controls is intended to identify and manage risks. All internal control documents are updated regularly in the event, for example, of changes to legislation and/or accounting standards and when the need arises.

Risk assessment
The assessment of the risks of errors and financial reporting is made both by Open Infra's Board and Management Team and by the Company's external auditors. Open Infra has an established risk management process. The CEO, in collaboration with other departments, is responsible for ensuring that the Company has a structured risk assessment of the whole operation. Open Infra's risks are divided into three main types: (1) external risks, (2) operating risks and (3) financial risks.
External risks include geopolitical, macroeconomic, regulatory, socioeconomic, price and competition-related risks which affect our market, industry, business dealings and internal processes.
Operating risks are linked to the Company's business dealings, projects and processes such as regulatory compliance, quality shortfalls and ethical violations. Operational risks also include organisational risks attributable to succession planning, the supply of expertise and resource planning.
Financial risks which affect the financial conditions for the Company's trading are interest-rate risk, financing risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Financial risks also include risks in Open Infra's internal procedures linked to accounting and reporting.

Open Infra's adopted business model, along with established control systems, procedures and processes, limits the Company's risks and ensures that the Company has the ability to act when so required.

Control activities
Control activities are designed on the basis of the risk analysis with the aim of managing the significant risks which have been identified. These are both preventive, that is to say actions which are intended to avoid losses or errors in reporting, and investigative in nature. The controls must also ensure that errors are rectified.

Examples of areas which have significant influence on the Company's performance and which have highly-developed control activities are the accounting of projects and financing issues, as well as sales. Controls are implemented partly through deviation analyses and at quarterly meetings between the Business Areas and the Group Management Team. For business activities, the operational systems are the basis for the control structure that has been set up. It focuses on important stages of the business operation, such as investment decisions, production start and sales. Open Infra places great importance on following up projects linked to the procedures developed for the project process such as regular meetings, the Investment Committee and the Quality Council.

Information and communication
Open Infra's governing documents, the Code of Conduct, policies, process descriptions and handbooks are reviewed annually by the process owners and are updated if necessary. They are also available on the Company's intranet.

All new employees are informed of the governing documents, and Open Infra provides information opportunities at which values and the Code of Conduct are discussed. All employees also have a personal responsibility to familiarise themselves with the applicable laws and regulations and to act in accordance with the Company's guidelines.

The Company has an information policy which is intended to inform employees and others affected within the Company about the laws and regulations which are applicable in relation to the dissemination of information by the Company.

Follow-up
Follow-ups take place at many levels within Open Infra. The Company has a business plan and a budget which are determined by the Board of Directors every year. The Board receives monthly summary financial reports and, at least once per quarter, also receives financial reports with commentary, including project follow-ups and liquidity forecasts. The Board of Directors also reviews interim and annual accounts as well as reports to banks.

The Company's external auditors report their observations from audits and assessments of internal control to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, firstly during the autumn and secondly in connection with the year-end audit. Open Infra has procedures which ensure that measures taken to deal with any shortcomings, as well as proposed measures to which attention has been drawn, are followed up.

After review, the Board stated that the Group has a single operational structure in which the business is carried on in one segment. Follow-ups of ongoing and completed investments are presented to the Board on a regular basis. The Board considers that the audit by the external auditors in combination with the in-house follow-up is sufficient to ensure that internal control in respect of financial reporting is satisfactory. The overall conclusion is that the establishment of a special internal audit unit is not be justified. This decision will be reviewed annually

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF OPEN INFRA GROUP AB
Corporate ID no. 556821- 6401

§ 1 Business name
The Company's business name is Open Infra Group AB.

§ 2 Registered Office
The registered office of the Company is in Solna.

§ 3 Activities
The company shall own and manage securities and conduct other business compatible with this.

§ 4 Share capital and number of shares
The share capital amounts to a minimum of SEK 5,000 and a maximum
of SEK 200,000. The number of shares shall be a minimum of 500 and a maximum of 2,000.

§ 5 the Board of Directors
The Board of Directors shall consist of 1 to 10 members.

§ 6 Auditors
The Company shall have 1–2 auditors of which one can be a registered audit firm, with a maximum of 1 deputy auditor.

§ 7 Notice convening a General Meeting
Notice to attend a General Meeting shall be given by advertising in the Swedish Official Gazette and posting the notification on the Company's website.

§ 8 Participation in a General Meeting
To be entitled to attend a General Meeting, shareholders must be included in the transcript or other reproduction of the entire share register five working days prior to the General Meeting and notify the Company on the day stipulated in the notice convening the General Meeting. This day must not be a Sunday, any other public holiday, a Saturday, Midsummer Eve, Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve and must not be more than the five working days prior to the Meeting. Shareholders may be accompanied by one or two assistants, but only if the shareholder has notified the Company in accordance with the previous paragraph.

§ 9 Opening of the General Meeting
The Chair of the Board of Directors or a person appointed by the Board for the purpose opens the General Meeting and chairs the proceedings until a Chair is elected by the Meeting.

§ 10 Annual General Meeting
An Annual General Meeting is held each year no later than six months after the end of the financial year. The following business shall be dealt with at the Annual General Meeting.
1. Election of the chair of the meeting;
2. Preparation and approval of the voting list;
3. Approval of the agenda;
4. Election of one or two persons to verify the minutes;
5. Determination of whether the meeting has been duly convened;
6. Presentation of the annual report and auditor's report submitted and, where applicable, the consolidated accounts and group auditor's report;
7. Resolutions on
a. the adoption of the income statement and balance sheet and, where applicable, the consolidated income statement and consolidated balance sheet,
b. appropriations regarding the profit or loss in accordance with the balance sheet adopted,
c. discharge from liability for the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO;
8. Determination of the number of members of the Board of Directors as well as the number of auditors and deputy auditors, who are to be appointed by the General Meeting;
9. Adoption of fees for the board of directors and the auditor(s);
10. Election of Board of Directors and auditor;
11. Decision on guidelines for the remuneration of senior executives;
12. Other business to be dealt with by the general meeting under the Swedish Companies Act or the articles of association.

§ 11 Financial year
The Company's financial year shall be the calendar year.

The Board of Directors

Open Infra's Board of Directors consists of three representatives each of whom contributes guidance and knowledge to the Company in their own way.

The Board takes overall decisions on the Company's significant investments and changes. The Board holds meetings six times per calendar year.

Chair	Member of the Board	Member of the Board
Torgny Nyström	**Gunnar Brundin**	**Johan Sundberg**
Born: 1947	Born: 1965	Born: 1979

Management Team

Open Infra's Management Team consists of four representatives who represent the various operational areas in the Company in their own way. The representatives are selected by the CEO.

The purpose of the Management Team is to manage the operational sections of the Company. The Management Team holds regular meetings once a week. The four representatives pass on the Management Team's decisions to the organisation.

CEO **Johan Sundberg**	Chief Financial Officer **Erik Stiernstedt**	Product Manager **Sven Hålling**
Employed since: 2008	Employed since: 2016	Employed since: 2019
Born: 1979	Born: 1981	Born: 1967
Experience: Founder Ownit Broadband AB Founder Offerta AB	Education: MSc from Lund University	Education: MSc Industrial Economics, The Institute of Technology at Linköping University General Management Program, Harvard Business School
Previous posts: Founder, Marketing Manager, Roll-out Manager, CEO since 2015	Previous posts: CFO Orasolv AB, Partner Navigo Partners, Founder Adamsberg Fastighetsförvaltning	Previous posts: Business Manager, Ercisson, (Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, Mexico) CEO, It's Alive Mobile Games CEO, Terraplay Systems CEO, Gardio
Shareholders in the Company Yes	Shareholders in the Company Yes	Shareholders in the Company No

Administration Report

The Board of Directors and the CEO of Open Infra Group AB (corporate ID number 556821-6401) hereby submit the Annual Report and consolidated financial statements for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020. The Annual Report has been drawn up in Swedish Kronor (SEK), and the figures are in SEK thousand unless otherwise stated.

Information about operating activities
The Company shall own and manage movable and immovable property, and carry on trading in shares and participations and compatible activities.

Ownership structure
The Parent of the Group is NoHoSu AB, corporate ID number 556650-3529, with its registered office in Stockholm.

Significant events during the year
In January 2020, the Company changed its business name to Open Infra Group, and the Company's subsidiaries, with the exception of Svensk Infrastruktur, have changed their names to the same brand.

The Company has continued to connect customers of its subsidiary, Open Infra Cores, through the wholly-owned subsidiary, Open Infra Operator, which is an open and neutral communications operator.

In December, the Company implemented a refinancing of just over SEK 1 billion with the aim of ensuring its continued expansion over the next three years. The first customers outside Sweden were connected in August, when a node station outside Berlin in Germany came on stream. At the end of the year, almost 1,000 German households had been connected through fibre and around 3,000 prepared for fibre connection.

Significant events after the end of the financial year
After the end of the year, the Company established subsidiaries in both the USA and Great Britain with the aim of continuing its international expansion. In Sweden, the Company established a subsidiary for the purpose of connecting commercial property owners and businesses in the existing network. This is a customer group which the Company had not previously addressed.

Future development
At present, demand for digital infrastructure continues to be strong, and the Company is confident about the outlook for the coming years.

Risks and uncertainties
The Group is dependent on access to subcontractors for the continued expansion of fibre. Currently, the access to such subcontractors is good, but the general price pressure on these services has had a negative impact on the conditions for this type of contract.

The Group is dependent on capital for financing its continued expansion of fibre. The credit facility which the Company arranged in December 2020 is judged to be sufficient for the forecast growth until the end of 2023. As the cash flow from the Company's networks increases, the need for external financing decreases, since the network's surplus finances the expansion.

Use of financial instruments
The Group currently has a credit facility which runs until the end of 2023. This credit must be repaid on the due date, and the Group's own funds will not cover the repayment of the full amount of the credit. Accordingly, refinancing will be necessary.

Multi-Year Review**

The Group	2020	2019	2018	2017*	2016*
Net sales	329,825	205,683	180,699	144,666	164,298
Profit after financial items	172,136	99,612	63,072	114,401	-11,054
Total assets	3,345,646	2,290,467	1,884,119	287,632	149,497
Equity/assets ratio (%)	70.1	75.9	80.2	51.4	22.4

Parent	2020	2019	2018	2017*	2016*
Net sales	0	0	0	0	0
Profit/loss after financial items	88,822	3,802	-115	-197	143
Equity/assets ratio (%)	28.6	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.9

*Comparison figures have not been recalculated to IFRS.

**For definitions of key performance indicators, see Note 24 Definition of key performance indicators.

Proposed appropriation of profits

The following funds in SEK are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting:

Profit brought forward	2,708,543
Profit for the year	91,216,997
	93,925,540
To be allocated as follows:	
Dividend paid to shareholders (SEK 0 per share)	-
To be carried forward	2,725,701
	2,725,701

With regard to the Group's profit/loss and general position, see the following consolidated income statement and Group statement of financial position with accompanying notes.

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Note	01 January 2020 -31 December 2020	01 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Operating income etc.			
Net sales	3.4	329,825	205,683
Other operating income		27,846	21,066
		357,671	**226,749**
Operating expenses			
Raw materials and consumables		-51,993	-22,973
Other external expenses	5	-15,498	-21,706
Personnel expenses	6	-41,445	-31,326
Depreciation/amortisation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets	10,11,12	-54,365	-34,296
Other operating costs		-2	-2
		-163,303	**-110,303**
Operating profit		**194,368**	**116,447**
Profit from financial items			
Other interest income and similar profit/loss items	7	2	3
Interest expense and similar profit/loss items	8	-22,234	-17,287
		-22,232	**-17,285**
Profit/loss after financial items		**172,136**	**99,162**
Tax on profit for the year	9	-42,150	-21,645
Profit for the year		**129,986**	**77,517**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Note	1 January 2020 31 December 2020	1 January 2019 31 December 2019
Profit for the year		129,986	77,517
Items that will not be reclassified as earnings			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	16	477,758	148,447
Other comprehensive income for the year, after tax		**477,758**	**148,447**
Comprehensive income for the year, after tax		**607,744**	**225,964**

GROUP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**10**		
Capitalized development expenditure	**10**	10,305	6,280
Goodwill	**10**	122,665	50,170
Property, plant, and equipment	**11**		
Equipment, tools, and fixtures and fittings	**11**	2,831,505	2,029,344
Right-of-use assets	**12**	243,868	128,051
Financial assets		-	
Deferred tax assets	**9**		-
Other long-term receivables	**13**	414	119
Total fixed assets		**3,208,757**	**2,213,965**
Current assets			
Inventories		156	273
Accounts receivable	**13.17**	44,976	17,495
Current tax assets	**9**	-	346
Other receivables	**13**	16,931	11,618
Contract assets	**4.17**	23,876	26,800
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	**14**	30,105	10,939
Cash and cash equivalents	**13.15**	20,845	9,033
Total current assets		**136,889**	**76,502**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,345,646**	**2,290,467**

GROUP STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	**16**		
Share capital		100	100
Other contributed capital		-	-
Revaluation reserves		1,978,960	1,501,202
Retained profits, including the profit for the year		365,173	236,779
Total equity attributable to the Parent's shareholders		**2,344,233**	**1,738,081**
Total equity		**2,344,233**	**1,738,081**
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	**13.17**	505,199	280,999
Lease liabilities	**17**	227,614	103,192
Deferred tax liabilities	**9**	62,485	24,586
Other liabilities		1,103	13,752
Total non-current liabilities		**796,401**	**422,528**
Current liabilities			
Overdraft facilities	**17**	-	18,304
Liabilities to credit institutions	**13.17**	105	108
Lease liabilities	**17**	21,215	9,734
Accounts payable	**13.17**	43,949	43,873
Contract liabilities	**4**	30,666	25,741
Current tax liabilities		4,332	1,847
Other liabilities	**13.17**	70,474	15,749
Accrued expenses and deferred income	**19**	34,271	14,502
Total current liabilities		**205,012**	**129,859**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,345,646**	**2,290,467**

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Operating activities			
Operating profit/loss before net financial income/expense		194,369	116,447
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	20	53,821	7,755
Interest received		2	3
Interest paid		-22,234	-17,287
Income tax paid		-1,420	-2,116
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**224,538**	**104,802**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Change in inventory		117	
Change in accounts receivable		27,481	2,907
Net change in current receivables		-76,519	-17,571
Change in accounts payable		76	18,476
Net change in current liabilities		79,419	12,933
Cash flow from operating activities		**255,112**	**121,546**
Investing activities			
Investments in property, plant and equipment and in intangible assets	11	-571,105	-243,663
Sale of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets	11	-	-
Investment in financial assets	11	-295	-28,481
Sale of financial assets	11	-	-
Acquisition of Group companies		-	-3,358
Dividends from Group companies		-	-
Cash flow from investing activities		**-571,400**	**-275,502**
Financing activities	20		
Net change in overdraft facilities		-18,304	8,229
Long-term loans raised		640,483	329,583
Repayment of long-term loans		-280,806	-208,819
Amortisation of lease liability		-13,273	-4,649
Cash flow from financing activities		**328,100**	**124,344**
Cash flow for the year		**11,812**	**-29,612**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		9,033	38,646
Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15	**20,845**	**9,033**

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Share capital	Other contributed capital	Reserves	Retained profits, including the profit for the year	Total equity
		Equity attributable to the Parent's shareholders				
Opening equity 1 January 2019	**16**	**100**	**0**	**1,352,755**	**158,864**	**1,511,719**
Profit for the year		0	0		77,517	77,517
Other comprehensive income for the year		0	0	148,447	398	148,845
Comprehensive income for the year		**0**	**0**	**148,447**	**77,915**	**226,362**
Closing equity 31 December 2019		**100**	**0**	**1,501,202**	**236,779**	**1,738,081**
Opening equity 1 January 2020		**100**	**0**	**1,501,202**	**236,779**	**1,738,081**
Profit for the year		0	0	0	129,986	129,986
Other comprehensive income for the year		0	0	477,758	-1,592	476,166
Comprehensive income for the year		**0**	**0**	**477,758**	**128,394**	**606,152**
Closing equity 31 December 2020		**100**	**0**	**1,978,960**	**365,173**	**2,344,233**

THE PARENT'S INCOME STATEMENT	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Net sales		-	-
Operating expenses			
Other external expenses	3	-417	-1,198
		-417	**-1,198**
Operating profit		**-417**	**-1,198**
Profit from financial items			
Profit from participations in Group companies	4	91,199	5,000
Interest expense and similar profit/loss items		-1,960	-
		89,239	**5,000**
Profit after financial items		**88,822**	**3,802**
Appropriations			
Group contributions received		2,400	1,300
		2,400	**1,300**
Profit before tax		**91,222**	**5,102**
Tax on profit for the year	5	-5	-27
Profit for the year		**91,217**	**5,075**

PARENT'S STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Profit for the year		**91,217**	**5,075**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Comprehensive income for the year		**91,217**	**5,075**

THE PARENT'S BALANCE SHEET	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Participations in group companies	6	126,642	54,148
Receivables from Group companies	12	193,028	105,286
Other long-term receivables		37	37
Total financial assets		**319,707**	**159,471**
Total fixed assets		**319,707**	**159,471**
Current assets			
Current receivables			
Receivables from Group companies		4,820	0
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		223	0
		5,043	0
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,984	6,161
		3,984	**6,161**
Total current assets		**9,027**	**6,161**
TOTAL ASSETS		**328,734**	**165,631**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	8		
Share capital		100	100
Restricted equity		**100**	**100**
Bonus issue		15	5
Profit brought forward		2,694	133
Profit for the year		91,217	5,075
Non-restricted equity		**93,926**	**5,213**
Total equity		**94,026**	**5,313**
Current liabilities			
Liabilities to group companies		198,606	160,267
Other liabilities		35,000	
Current tax liabilities	5	29	36
Accrued expenses and deferred income	9	1,073	15
Total current liabilities		**234,708**	**160,318**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**328,734**	**165,631**

THE PARENT'S STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW	Note	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Operating activities			
Operating profit/loss		-417	-1,198
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	10	92,400	6,300
Interest received			
Interest paid		-1,960	0
Tax paid		-12	0
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**90,011**	**5,102**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Net change in current receivables		-5,041	0
Net change in current liabilities		1,058	0
Cash flow from operating activities		86,028	5,102
Investing activities			
Investments in participations in Group companies		-72,495	-28,501
Sale of participations in Group companies		1,200	0
Investment in financial assets		-87,743	-64,589
Sale of financial assets		0	0
Cash flow from investing activities		**-159,038**	**-93,090**
Financing activities			
Loans raised		113,338	63,397
Amortization of loans		-40,000	0
Group contributions		0	0
Bonus issue		-2,505	-49
Cash flow from financing activities		**70,833**	**63,348**
Cash flow for the year		-2,177	-24,641
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**6,161**	**30,801**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**3,984**	**6,161**

THE PARENT'S STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Restricted equity	Non-restricted equity		
	Share capital	Profit brought forward	Profit for the year	Total equity
Opening equity 1 January 2019	**100**	**111**	**75**	**286**
Treatment of previous year's profit/loss	0	75	-75	0
Bonus issue	3	-52	0	-49
Cancellation of shares	-3	3	0	0
Profit for the year	0	0	5,076	5,076
Comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**26**	**5,001**	**5,027**
Transactions with the Parent's owners				
New share issue	0	0	0	0
Shareholder contribution received	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Closing equity 31 December 2019	**100**	**137**	**5,076**	**5,313**
Opening equity 1 January 2020	**100**	**137**	**5,076**	**5,313**
Transfer of profit/loss preceding year	0	5,076	-5,076	0
Bonus issue	10	-2,515	0	-2,505
Cancellation of shares	-10	10	0	0
Profit for the year	0	0	91,217	91,217
Comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0	0
Comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**2,571**	**86,141**	**88,712**
Transactions with the Parent's owners				
New share issue	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Closing equity 31 December 2020	**100**	**2,708**	**91,217**	**94,025**

GROUP NOTES

Note 1 Significant accounting policies
General disclosures

This Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements cover the Swedish Parent, Open Infra Group AB, corporate ID number 556821-6401 and its subsidiaries.

The Group's principal activity is to own and manage movable and immovable property, and carry on trading in shares and participations and compatible activities.

The Parent is a joint-stock company with its registered office in Stockholm, Sweden. The address of the head office is Lings Väg 2, 169 70 Solna.

The Board of Directors approved this Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements on 15 April 2021 which are to be presented for adoption at the Annual General Meeting on 15 April 2021.

Basis for the consolidated financial statements
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) as approved by the EU. In addition, the Group applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and RFR 1 "Supplementary accounting rules for groups" issued by Rådet för finansiell rapportering [the Swedish Financial Reporting Board].

The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up on a going concern assumption. Assets and liabilities are valued at their historic cost with the exception of certain financial instruments and the fibre network/fibre cables which are valued at fair value. The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up using the acquisition method, and all subsidiaries over which the Group has control, are consolidated from and including the date on which that control was obtained.

In preparing reports in compliance with IFRS, a number of estimations must be made by Management for accounting purposes. Areas which include a high level of complex assessments, or areas where assumptions and estimations are of significant importance for the consolidated financial statements are detailed in Note 2 Significant estimations and assessments. These judgements and assumptions are based on historical experience and a number of other factors deemed reasonable under the prevailing circumstances. The actual outcome may differ from the judgements made if the judgements are altered or other circumstances arise.

The Parent applies the same accounting principles as the Group unless otherwise specified in the Parent's accounting policies. The Parent applies the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities. The deviations which occur are caused by limitations in the ability to apply IFRS in the Parent in consequence of the Annual Accounts Act and the applicable tax regulations.

The following accounting policies have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation
Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are all companies over which Open Infra Group AB has control. The Group controls a company when it is exposed or entitled to variable returns from its holding in the company and has the ability to affect the return through its influence in the company. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from and including the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and are excluded from the consolidated financial statements from and including the date on which that control ceases.

Subsidiaries are recognised according to the acquisition method. This method means that the acquisition of a subsidiary is considered as a transaction in which the Group indirectly acquires the subsidiary's assets and assumes its liabilities. The acquisition analysis determines the fair value on the acquisition date of acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities. For each acquisition, the Group determines whether any holdings without control are measured at fair value or at the holding's percentage of the carrying amount of the acquired company's identifiable net assets. Transaction expenses that arise – except for transaction expenses that are attributable to the issuance of equity or debt instruments – are recognised directly in net profit/loss for the year. For business combinations in which the consideration transferred exceeds the fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities recognised separately, the difference is recognised as goodwill. When the difference is negative – known as a low-cost acquisition – this is recognised directly in net profit/loss for the year.

Whenever acquisitions take place in stages (step acquisitions), goodwill is recognised on the date on which control is obtained. Previous holdings are valued at fair value, and the change in value is recognised in profit/loss. If further participations are acquired, that is to say after control has been obtained, this is recognised as a transaction between shareholders in equity.

Holdings are recognised using the equity method Associates/ other jointly-controlled companies
Shareholdings in associates, in which the group has a minimum of 20 percent and a maximum of 50 percent of the votes or otherwise has a significant influence, are recognised in the Group in accordance with the equity method.

Equity method
The equity method means that the Group recognises the carrying amount of the shares in associates and joint ventures as equivalent to the Group's share of the equity of the associates and joint ventures, as well as the Group's surplus value and undervaluation. The equity method is applied until the date on which the significant influence ceases or the jointly-owned company ceases to be jointly owned.

Transactions which are eliminated on consolidation
Intra-Group receivables and liabilities, revenue or expenses and unrealised gains or losses arising from intra-Group transactions between Group companies are eliminated in their entirety in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency
Functional currency and presentation currency
The functional currency for the Parent is the Swedish Kronor (SEK), which constitutes the presentation currency for the Parent and the Group. All amounts are in SEK thousand unless otherwise stated.

Transactions in foreign currencies
Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date. Non-monetary

items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Exchange rate differences arising on translation are recognised in net profit/loss for the year. Exchange rate differences on operating receivables and operating liabilities are included in operating profit or loss, while differences on financial receivables and liabilities are recognised as financial items.

Classification
Fixed assets and long-term liabilities essentially consist of amounts expected to be recovered or settled more than twelve months from the balance sheet date. Current assets consist essentially of amounts that are expected to be realised during the Group's normal operating cycle, which is 12 months after the reporting period. Current liabilities consist essentially of amounts that are expected to be settled during the Group's normal operating cycle, which is 12 months after the reporting period.

Segment reporting
Operating segments are accounted for in a manner corresponding to the internal accounting given to the chief operating decision maker (Swedish abbreviation HVB). The chief operating decision maker is the function in charge of resource allocation and of evaluating the results of the operating segments. The CEO is designated as the chief operating decision maker in the Group. An operating segment is a part of the Group that carries out activities from which it may generate revenue and incur expenses, and for which separate financial information is available. The division of the Group into segments is based on the internal structure of the Group's business activities, which means that the Group's operations are divided into two reportable segments based on business areas; Network and Installation.

The accounting policies used within the segments are the same as for the Group.

Revenue from contracts with customers
The Group recognises revenue when the Group satisfies a performance obligation, which is when a promised good or service is delivered to the customer and the customer takes control of the good or service. Control of a performance obligation may be transferred over time or at any point in time The revenue consists of the amount which the Group expects to receive as payment for the transferred goods or services. The Group's customer contracts are analysed in accordance with the five-step model set out in IFRS:

Step 1: Identify a contract between at least two parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the various promises (performance obligations) contained in the contract.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price, i.e. the amount of consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services. The transaction price is adjusted for variable elements, such as any discounts.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when the appropriate performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when control passes to the customer. This is done at one point in time or over time if one of the criteria specified in the standard is met.

The Group's revenue consists essentially of revenue from connection charges when the fibre network is expanded and households are connected. Other revenue consists of ongoing charges invoiced by the operator chosen by the household for the utilisation of the fibre network, initial charges which are invoiced to the operator and service charges which are invoiced for the service and maintenance of the network. The Group's customers consist primarily of network operators and private households.

When the Group reaches an agreement to connect the fibre network to a property, the criteria for determining when a contract with the customer exists in accordance with IFRS 15 are considered to be met when the Group has fulfilled its part of the agreement, that is when the Group has installed a functioning fibre cable to the household. The contract continues in force in respect of support, as well as the service and maintenance of the network.

For the Group's significant revenue streams, three performance obligations are normally present in each contract:
- To deliver a functioning fibre connection which is connected to the residential property
- Internet subscription for a certain period
- That the customer can utilise and access a functioning fibre network

The transaction price for the fibre connection is normally fixed, and is attributable to individual performance obligations through independent pricing. Variable payments are included in the transaction price only insofar as it is highly likely that a significant reversal of accumulated recognised revenue will not occur in later periods. If Internet connection is included for a certain period, the fibre connection and Internet subscription will be offered at a discounted package price. In that event, the discount is allocated to the performance obligations for the Internet subscription and for the fibre connection. The transaction price for operation (service and support charges) is variable in character, with a fixed amount which is invoiced for each one. The variable components in the contract are estimated using the method judged to give the fairest result.

When the Group concludes an agreement to connect the fibre network to a property, the performance obligation is considered to be met when the installation is completed and the customer can utilise the network by connecting fibre services to it. Accordingly, revenue is recognised in this type of contract at the point in time at which the fibre network is connected and control thereby passes to the customer. Control over the Internet service and its operation pass to the customer as the services are implemented. Consequently, revenue from the operation of the network and Internet subscriptions are recognised linearly over time during the contract period by applying the practical solution of the production method, i.e. revenue is recognised at the amount which the Group is entitled to invoice. The customers are normally invoiced monthly with a 30-day credit period in advance, but there is also the option of invoicing on satisfaction of a performance obligation.

Remuneration to employees
Short-term remuneration
Short-term remuneration of employees, such as salary, social security contributions and holiday pay are expensed in the period in which the employees perform the services.

Defined-contribution pension schemes
A defined-contribution post-employment plan is a post-employment plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a separate juridical unit. The group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if this legal entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current or prior periods. The Group therefore has no additional risk. The Group’s commitments in respect of contributions paid to defined-contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement at the same rate as they are earned by the employees performing services for the Group during the period.

Compensation on termination of employment
A cost for remuneration in connection with the termination of personnel is only recognised if the company is demonstrably obligated by a formally detailed plan, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to terminate employment before the normal retirement date.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income
Financial income consists of interest income and any capital gains on financial assets. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the interest rate which discounts the estimated future receipts and payments during the expected life of a financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation includes all fees and charges which are paid or received by the contracting parties which are a part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. Financial income is recognised in the period to which it relates.

Dividend income received is recognised when the right to receive a dividend is determined.

Financial expenses
Financial expenses consist primarily of interest expense on liabilities which are calculated using the effective interest method as described above. Financial expenses are expensed in the period to which they relate.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised net.

Income taxes
Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in net profit/loss for the year unless the underlying transaction is recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity whereby the attributable tax effect is recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity.

Current tax is tax that must be paid or received for the current year, applying the tax rates adopted or adopted in practice as at the reporting date. Current tax also includes the adjustment of tax attributable to previous periods.

Deferred income tax is reported in full, using the balance sheet method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the balance sheet. Temporary differences are not taken into consideration in reporting goodwill or in the initial reporting of an asset acquisition, since the acquisition will not affect either the accounting or taxable profit/loss. Nor are temporary differences taken into account that are attributable to shares in subsidiaries that are not expected to be reversed in the foreseeable future. The valuation of deferred tax is based on how and in which jurisdiction the underlying assets or liabilities are expected to be realised or settled. The deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax rules enacted or substantively enacted on the reporting date, and which are expected to apply in the jurisdiction when the deferred tax credits are realised or the deferred tax liabilities settled.

Deferred tax assets for tax-deductible temporary differences and loss carry-forwards are recognised only to the extent it is likely that it will be possible to utilise these items. The value of deferred tax assets is reduced when it is no longer deemed likely that they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if there is a legal right to offset tax assets against tax liabilities and the deferred tax is attributable to the same unit in the Group and the same tax agency.

Intangible assets
An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will accrue to the Company and the cost can be calculated in a reliable way. An intangible asset is valued at cost once it is recognised for the first time in the financial report. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognised at cost less amortisation and any impairment. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed annually to assess for impairment and whenever there are indications that an impairment may be necessary.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of a business acquisition and the fair value of acquired net assets. Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units which are expected to benefit from the synergy effects of the business acquisition. The factors which constitute recognised goodwill are primarily the various forms of synergies, personnel, know-how and strategically significant customer contacts. Goodwill is considered to have an indefinite useful life and is, accordingly, reviewed at least annually to assess for impairment.

Other intangible assets
Other intangible assets consist of software and brands.

Depreciation principles
Property, plant and equipment are depreciated systematically over the expected useful life of the asset. The useful life is reviewed at the end of each year and adjusted if necessary. For intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, useful life is reviewed in preparing the annual accounts. When the depreciable amount of the asset is determined, the residual value of the asset is taken into account when applicable. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or as soon as there are indications that the asset in question has decreased in value. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date on which they are available for use. Estimated useful lives for essential intangible assets:

Other intangible assets	5 years
Goodwill	Indefinite

Property, plant, and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are recognised as assets in the balance sheet if it is probable that the future economic benefits will accrue to the Company and the cost of the asset can be calculated in a reliable way. Property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Group at cost after the deduction of accumulated depreciation and any impairment with the exception of fibre cable and fibre networks which are recognised in accordance with the revaluation method (see below). The cost of acquisition includes the purchase price and costs directly attributable to the asset to put it in place and make it fit for use in accordance with the intended purpose of the acquisition. Property, plant and equipment which consist of parts with different useful lives are treated as separate components of property, plant and equipment.

The carrying amount for an asset is derecognised from the balance sheet upon disposal or sale, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or the disposal/sale of the asset. Gains or losses realised on the disposal or sale of an asset consist of the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount of the asset, less direct selling expenses. Gains and losses are recognised as other operating income/expenses.

Additional expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is added to the cost of acquisition only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will belong to the Group and if the cost of acquisition

can be measured reliably. All other additional expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.
Revaluation of fibre cable and the fibre networks
Fibre cables and fibre networks are recognised in accordance with the revaluation method. The revalued amount consists of the fair value of the assets less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. If the valuation results in the carrying amount being increased, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and is accumulated in equity as a revaluation reserve. If the carrying amount is reduced, this is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that it reduces the revaluation reserve. Any residual amount is recognised in profit or loss. Straight-line depreciation is applied to allocate cost or the revalued amount, reduced by the estimated residual value, over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Depreciation principles and useful lives
Straight-line depreciation is applied to allocate cost or the revalued amount, reduced by the estimated residual value, over the estimated useful life of the asset. Each part of an asset which is classified under property, plant and equipment which has a cost which is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately. The calculated useful lives are:

- Fibre cable and fibre network 3 0 years
- Equipment, tools, and fixtures and fittings 5 years

The depreciation methods, residual values, and useful lives utilised are reviewed at the end of each year.

Leases
On entering into a contract, the Group establishes whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract transfers the right, for a certain period, to control the use of an identified asset in exchange for payment.

The Group as lessee
Right-of-use assets
The group recognises right-of-use assets in the statement of financial position on the starting date for the lease (i.e. the date on which the underlying asset becomes available for use). Right-of-use assets are valued at cost after the deduction of accumulated depreciation and any impairment, and are adjusted for revaluations of lease liabilities with the exception of currency translation. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the initial value recognised for the associated lease liability, initial direct expenditure and any advance payments made on or before the start date of the lease after the deduction of any incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain that ownership of the underlying asset will be taken over at the expiry of the lease, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Lease liabilities
On the starting date of a lease, the Group recognises a lease liability equivalent to the present value of the lease payments that will be paid over the period of the lease. The period of the lease is determined as the non-terminable period together with periods to extend or terminate the contract if the Group is reasonably certain of exercising those options. The lease payments include fixed payments (after the deduction of any benefits in connection with the signing of the lease that will be received), variable lease charges based on an index or a price (e.g. a reference rate) and amounts which are expected to be paid in accordance with residual value guarantees. In addition, lease payments include the strike price for an option to purchase the underlying asset or financial penalties payable on termination in accordance with a termination option, if such options are reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group. Variable lease charges which are not based on an index or a price are recognised as an expense in the period to which they are attributable.

In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses the implicit interest rate in the contract if this can readily be established, and, in other cases, the Group's incremental borrowing interest rate as at the starting date for the lease is used. After the starting date of a lease, the lease liability increases to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reduces on payment of lease charges. In addition, the value of the lease liability is revalued as a result of modifications, changes to the period of the lease, changes in lease payments or changes in a judgement to purchase the underlying asset.

Application of practical exemptions
The Group applies the practical exemptions in respect of short-term leases and leases in which the underlying asset is of low value. Short-term leases are defined as leases with an initial period of lease of a maximum of 12 months after taking account of any options to extend the lease. Leases in which the underlying asset is of low value in the Group consist of items such as office equipment. Lease payments for short-term leases and leases in which the underlying asset is of low value are expensed on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The Group as lessor
Contracts in which the Group is lessor are recognised as either financial or operational leases. The future income from financial leases is recognised as a net investment, while income from operational leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract. At present, the Group has operational leases only, since risks and benefits linked to ownership are not transferred to the counterparties.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Group applies an impairment test whenever there are indications that there has been a reduction in value of an asset classified as property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset, i.e. whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is not recoverable. In addition, assets with an indefinite useful life, i.e. the Group's goodwill, are reviewed annually to assess impairment by calculating the recoverable amount, irrespective of whether or not there are indications of a reduction in value.

An impairment loss is recognised in the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. A recoverable amount consists of the higher of a net selling value or a value in use which constitutes an internally-generated value based on future cash flows. In assessing impairment requirements, assets are grouped at the lowest levels where there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). When an impairment need has been identified for a cash-generating unit (or group of units), the impairment amount is initially allocated to goodwill. This is followed by proportional impairment of other assets in the unit (or group of units). When calculating the value in use, future cash flows are discounted by a discount factor that takes into account risk-free interest and the risk associated with the specific asset. Impairment is charged to profit or loss.

Previously recognised impairment is reversed if the recoverable amount is judged to exceed the carrying amount. Reversal is not, however, applied at an amount greater than the carrying amount would have been if the impairment had not been recognised in previous periods. Any reversal is recognised in profit or loss. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

Financial instruments
Financial instruments are every form of contract which give rise to a financial asset in one company and a financial liability or equity instrument in another company. Financial instruments

which are recognised in the balance sheet include, on the asset side; accounts receivable, other long-term receivables and other receivables, as well as cash and cash equivalents. The liabilities include; liabilities to credit institutions, accounts payable and other current liabilities. Recognition depends on how the financial instruments are classified.

Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes party to the contractual terms of the instrument. The acquisition and disposal of financial assets is recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group undertakes to acquire or dispose of the asset. Accounts Payable are recognised in the balance sheet when an invoice has been sent and the Group's right to payment is unconditional. A liability is recognised when the counterparty has performed its service and there is a contractual obligation to pay, even if no invoice has been received. Accounts Payable are recognised when an invoice has been received.

A financial asset is derecognised from the balance sheet (in whole or in part) when the rights in the contract have been realised or expired, or when the Group no longer has control over them. A financial liability is derecognised from the balance sheet (in whole or in part) when the obligation in the contract is performed or otherwise extinguished. A financial asset and a financial liability are recognised net in the balance sheet when there is a legal right to offset the carrying amounts and the intention is either to settle the net amount or to realise the asset at the same time as the liability is settled. Gains and losses on derecognition from the balance sheet, along with any modifications, are recognised in profit or loss. On every report occasion, the Company assesses any need for impairment in respect of expected credit losses on a financial asset or group of financial assets, as well as any other existing credit exposure.

Classification and valuation
Financial assets

Debt instruments: the classification of financial assets which are debt instruments is based on the Group's business model for managing assets and the character of the contractual cash flow of the asset. The instruments are classified at

Amortised cost:
- Fair value via other comprehensive income, or
- Fair value via profit or loss.

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are held in accordance with the business model to collect contractual cash flows which are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal. Financial assets which are classified at amortised cost are valued initially at fair value with the addition of transaction expenses. After initial recognition, the assets are valued using the effective rate method. The assets are covered by a loss provision for expected credit losses. The Group's debt instruments are classified at amortised cost.

Equity instruments are classified at fair value via profit or loss with the exception of those which are not held for trade, since an irrevocable choice can be made to classify them at fair value via other comprehensive income without subsequent reclassification to profit or loss. The Group currently holds no such equity instruments.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost. Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost are valued initially at fair value including transaction expenses. After initial recognition, they are valued at amortised cost using the effective rate method.

Borrowing is classified as short-term liabilities if the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer payment of the debt for at least twelve months after year-end. Borrowing costs are expensed in the period to which they relate. Accrued interest is recognised as a part of short-term borrowing from credit institutions, where the interest is expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date.

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, except for those which are classified at fair value via profit or loss and equity instruments which are valued at fair value via other comprehensive income, are covered by impairment for expected credit losses. In addition, the impairment also covers contract assets which are not valued at fair value via profit or loss. Impairment for credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 is based on future forecasts, and a loss provision is made when there is an exposure to credit risk, normally on initial recognition of an asset or receivable. Expected credit losses reflect the present value of all cash flow deficits attributable to default either for the next 12 months or for the expected remaining term of the financial instrument, depending on the asset class and on the credit deterioration since initial recognition.

The simplified model is applied to accounts payable and contract assets. A loss provision is recognised, in the simplified model, for receivables or the expected remaining term of the asset.

For other items covered by expected credit losses, a three-stage impairment model is applied. Initially, and as at each reporting date, a loss provision is recognised for the next 12 months, or for a shorter period depending on the remaining term (stage 1). If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, leading to a rating below investment grade, a loss provision is recognised for the remaining term of the asset (stage 2). For assets which are judged to be credit impaired, the provision for expected credit losses continues for the remaining term (stage 3). For assets and receivables which are credit impaired, the calculation is based on the interest income on the carrying amount of the asset, net of loss provisions, in contrast to a gross amount as in preceding stages. The Group's assets have been judged to be in stage 1, that is there has been no significant increase in credit risk.

The valuation of expected credit losses is based on various methods, see the Group's Note 17 Financial risks. For credit impaired assets and receivables, an individual assessment is made taking into account historical and current information, as well as future forecasts. The valuation of expected credit losses takes account of any security and other credit enhancements in the form of guarantees.

The financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, that is the net of gross value and loss provision. Changes in the loss provision are recognised in profit or a loss.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash assets along with immediately accessible balances held in banks and equivalent institutions. Cash and cash equivalents are covered by the requirement for a loss provision for expected credit losses.

Equity
The Company's shares are recognised as share capital The share capital is recognised at its quota value, and any excess part is recognised as other contributed capital. Transaction expenses that are directly attributable to new share issues or options are recognised, net of tax, in equity as a deduction from the the issue proceeds.

Provisions
A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company

has an existing legal or informal obligation as a result of an event that has occurred, and where it is likely that an outflow of financial resources will be needed to settle the obligation and it is possible to make a reliable estimation of the amount. If the effect of when in time payment is made is significant, provisions are calculated through discounting the expected future cash flow at an interest rate before tax that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, if applicable, the risks associated with the liability Provisions are reviewed at each accounting occasion.

Contingent liabilities
A contingent liability is recognised when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence is confirmed only by one or more uncertain future events, or when there is an obligation that is not recognised as a liability or provision because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required.

Cash flow
The statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method. This means that the net income or loss is adjusted for transactions which do not lead to the inflow are outflow of cash as well as for income and expenses which are attributable to investing and/or financing activities.

Note 2
Important estimations and assessments

In preparing the financial statements the Management Team and the Board of Directors must make assessments and assumptions which affect the carrying amount of asset and liability items and income and cost items respectively, as well as other information submitted. These judgements are based on historical experience and assumptions deemed reasonable by management and Board under the prevailing circumstances. The actual outcome may differ from the judgements made if other circumstances arise. The estimations and assumptions are evaluated regularly, and are judged as not posing any substantial risk of significant adjustments in carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. Changes to estimates are reported in the period in which the change is made if the change affects that period only, or in the period in which the change is made and in future periods if the change affects both the current period and future periods. The most significant judgements in the preparation of the Company's financial reports are described below.

Impairment test for intangible assets with indefinite useful life
To determine whether the value of goodwill has decreased, the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill is attributable, i.e. the appropriate segment, must be valued and this is done by discounting the cash flow of the unit. In applying this method, the Company relies on several factors, including profit/loss achieved, business plans, financial forecasts and market data. Changes in the underlying conditions for these assumptions and estimations could have a significant effect on the value of goodwill.

Acquisition analyses
On the acquisition of subsidiaries, an acquisition analysis is carried out which determines the fair value on the acquisition date of acquired identifiable assets, as well as assumed and contingent liabilities. Acquisition analyses are based on important estimations and judgements of future events. Consequently, actual values in the final acquisition analysis may differ from those obtained in the preliminary acquisition analysis.

Note 3 Operating segments

For accounting and follow-up purposes, the Group has divided its operation into two segments, Installation and Network. The division is based on the Group's business areas. The operational area, Installation, covers all expansion of the fibre network. The Network segment

1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020	Installation	Network	Group-wide items and eliminations	Group total
Revenue from external customers	224,982	115,399	-10,556	329,825
Total income	**224,982**	**115,399**	**-10,556**	**329,825**
Raw materials and consumables	-37,416	-31,004	7,700	-60,720
Subcontractors	-271,077	-	271,077	-
Other external expenses	-18,398	-	246	-18,152
Personnel expenses	-38,575	-	-2,870	-41,445
EBITDA	**-140,484**	**84,395**	**265,597**	**209,508**

Information per country in which the Group operates	Net external sales	Non-current assets
Sweden	329,129	3,207,120
Germany	696	10,012
Total	**329,825**	**3,217,132**

The external revenue is based on where the customers are located and the carrying amounts of the non-current assets are based on where the assets are located.

1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019	Installation	Network	Group-wide items and eliminations	Group total
Revenue from external customers	149,001	85,466	-28,785	205,683
Total income	**149,001**	**85,466**	**-7,719**	**226,749**
Raw materials and consumables	-37,391	-17,839	32,257	-22,973
Subcontractors	-160,246	-	160,246	-0
Other external expenses	-17,054	-	-4,652	-21,706
Personnel expenses	-28,711	-	-2,615	-31,326
Other operating costs	-	-	-2	-2
EBIDTA	**-94,401**	**67,627**	**177,515**	**150,742**

Information per country in which the Group operates	Net external sales	Non-current assets
Sweden	205,683	2,214,819
Germany	-	2
Total	**205,683**	**2,214,819**

The external revenue is based on where the customers are located and the carrying amounts of the non-current assets are based on where the assets are located.

No segment has an individual customer who is responsible for 10 % or more of sales.

Note 4 Revenue from contracts with customers

1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020	Installation	Network	Group eliminations	Group total
Revenue from contracts with customers	206,465	123,360		**329,825**
Internal Group income	377,741	76,848	-454,589	**0**
Total income	584,206	200,208	-454,589	**329,825**
Type of customer				
Company	0	123,360	0	**123,360**
Private customers	206,465	0	0	**206,465**
Revenue from contracts with customers	206,465	123,360	0	**329,825**

1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019				
Revenue from contracts with customers	121,004	84,679	0	**205,683**
Internal Group income	239,816	56,980	-296,796	**205,683**
Total income	360,820	141,659	-296,796	**411,366**
Type of customer				
Company	0	84,679	0	**84,679**
Private customers	121,004	0	0	**121,004**
Revenue from contracts with customers	121,004	84,679	0	**205,683**

Contract balances	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Contract assets	23,876	26,800
Contract liabilities	30,666	25,741

Revenue recognised during the year	1 January 2020 -1 January 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Shown in contract liabilities as at 1 January	15,588	6,015

Contract assets consist of deferred income, the Company's right to which is conditional on continued performance in accordance with the contract. When the Company's right to payment becomes unconditional, the asset is recognised as an account payable. Contract liabilities refer to advance payments from customers, for which the performance obligation has not been satisfied. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the performance obligation in the contract is satisfied (or has been satisfied). Revenue which is allocated to contracts which are expected to be completed within one year are not disclosed.

Note 5 – Auditors' Remuneration

Ernst & Young AB	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Audit engagement	**785**	**288**
Tax advice	122	719
Total	**907**	**1,439**

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB		
Audit engagement	0	25

The term "audit assignment" refers to the work of the auditors on the statutory audit, and "auditing activities" refers to various types of quality assurance services. Other services are those which are not included in audit assignments or tax advice.

Note 6 Employees and personnel expenses

	1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020			1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019		
Average number of employees	**Average number of employees**	**Of whom women, percent %**	**Of whom men, percent %**	**Average number of employ-ees**	**Of whom women, percent %**	**Of whom men, percent %**
Parent	0	0 %	0 %	0	0 %	0 %
Subsidiaries	50	18.8 %	81.2 %	43	9.3 %	90.7 %
Total for Group	**50**	**18.8 %**	**81.2 %**	**43**	**9.3 %**	**90.7 %**

	1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020		1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019	
Gender distribution, Board of Directors and senior executives	**Of whom women, percent %**	**Of whom men, percent %**	**Of whom women, percent %**	**Of whom men, percent %**
Board members	0 %	100 %	0 %	100 %
Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives	0 %	100 %	0 %	100 %
Total for Group	**0 %**	**100 %**	**0 %**	**100 %**

Personnel expenses	1 January 2020 -31 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Subsidiaries		
Board of Directors and senior executives		
Wages, salaries and other benefits	3,038	3,003
Social security contributions	955	943
Pension costs	673	673
Total	**4,666**	**4,619**
Other staff		
Wages, salaries and other benefits	20,906	15,322
Social security contributions	5,790	4,926
Pension costs	1,709	874
Other employee benefit expenses	8,374	5,584
Total	**36,779**	**26,707**

Remuneration and terms and conditions of senior executives

The remuneration of the CEO and other senior executives consists of basic salary, retirement benefits and other benefits. The term "other senior executives" refers to individuals who, together with the CEO, constitute the Group Management Team.

Note 7 Financial income

	1 January 2020 –1 December 2020	1 January 2019 –31 December 2019
Liabilities valued at amortised cost:		
Interest expense liabilities to credit institutions	13,207	9,216
Interest expense other financial liabilities	9,027	8,071
Total interest expense in accordance with the effective rate method	**22,234**	**17,287**
Total financial expenses	**22,234**	**17,287**

Note 9 Taxes

Current tax	1 January 2020 –1 December 2020	1 January 2019 –31 December 2019
Current tax on profit/loss for the year	2,710	1,747
Adjustment for previous years	1,536	-56
Total current tax	**4,246**	**1,691**
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax on temporary differences	37,904	19,954
Total deferred tax	**37,904**	**19,954**
Tax recognised in the income statement	**42,150**	**21,645**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	01 January 2020 31 December 2020	01 January 2019 31 December 2019
Profit before tax	**172,316**	**99,162**
Tax according to current tax rate for the Group company 21.4%	-21,301	-2,000
Tax effect of:		
Non-taxable income	19,517	3
Non-deductible expenses	-1,161	-225
Other deductible expenses	0	0
Utilisation of loss	235	475
Temporary differences in accordance with customer contracts and leases	-37,904	-19,954
Adjustment for previous years	-1,536	56
Reported tax	**-42,150**	**-21,645**
Effective tax rate	-24.5 %	-21.8 %

Disclosures on deferred tax assets and liabilities

The following tables specify the tax effect of the temporary differences:

Deferred tax assets	Financial assets	Total
Opening carrying amount 1 January 2020	57,051	59,196
Recognised:		
In profit or loss	0	1,868
Closing carrying amount 31 December 2020	**57,051**	**61,064**

Deferred tax assets	Financial assets	Total
Opening carrying amount 1 January 2019	36,088	36,890
Recognised:		
In profit or loss	20,963	22,306
Closing carrying amount 31 December 2019	**57,051**	**59,196**

Deferred tax liabilities	Financial assets	Total
Opening carrying amount 1 January 2020	-48,293	-84,431
Recognised:		
In profit or loss	-17,944	-39,773
Closing carrying amount 31 December 2020	**-66,237**	**-124,204**

Deferred tax liabilities	Financial assets	Total
Opening carrying amount 1 January 2019	-14,850	-42,171
Recognised:		
In profit or loss	-33,443	-42,260
Closing carrying amount 31 December 2019	**-48,293**	**-84,431**

Note 10 Intangible assets

Acquisition value	Goodwill	Other intangible assets
As at 1 January 2019	**24,997**	**0**
Separate acquisitions	24,951	4,639
Business acquisitions	222	2,750
As at 31 December 2019	**50,170**	**7,389**
Separate acquisitions	72,495	6,626
As at 31 December 2020	**122,665**	**14,015**

Depreciation/amortisation		
As at 1 January 2019	**0**	**0**
Depreciation for the year	0	-1,109
As at 31 December 2019	**0**	**-1,109**
Depreciation for the year	0	-2,601
As at 31 December 2020	**0**	**-3,710**

Closing carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	**50,170**	**6,280**
Closing carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	**122,665**	**10,305**

Impairment testing

The Group's goodwill of SEK 122,665 thousand (50,170) has increased in line with the buyback of shares in Open Infra Core AB. Goodwill is assessed for impairment at the lowest levels where there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). This does not lead to any impairment need for the Group in 2020.

The Group assesses the need for impairment of intangible assets with an indefinite useful life. These consist of goodwill.

Note 11 Property, plant and equipment

	Equipment, tools, and fixtures and fittings	Fibre cable and fibre network
As at 1 January 2020		
Cost or revalued amount	**3,161**	**2,078,399**
Acquisitions during the year	42	354,915
Sales and disposals	-21	0
Revaluations	0	477,758
Closing cost	**3,182**	**2,911,072**
Opening accumulated depreciation	**-1,715**	**-50,500**
Depreciation for the year	-558	-29,976
Sales and disposals	0	0
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-2,273**	**-80,476**
Closing carrying amount as at 31 December 2020	**909**	**2,830,596**

	Equipment, tools, and fixtures and fittings	Fibre cable and fibre network
As at 1 January 2019		
Opening cost or revalued amount	**2,413**	**1,711,665**
Acquisitions during the year	767	218,287
Sales and disposals	-19	0
Revaluations	0	148,447
Closing cost	**3,161**	**2,078,399**
Opening accumulated depreciation	**-1,231**	**-31,568**
Depreciation for the year	-497	-18,932
Sales and disposals	13	0
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-1,715**	**-50,500**
Closing carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	**1,446**	**2,027,899**

Note 12 Leases

The Group's significant leases consist mainly of contracts relating to premises and vehicles. The Group classifies its leases in asset classes land and other. The class "other" relates to vehicles and one rented premises. The following table shows the Group's closing balances in respect of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, as well as business during the year:

	Right-of-use assets		
	Land	**Other**	**Total**
Opening balance, 1 January 2019	**83,302**	**4,407**	**87,709**
Additional contracts	53,163	4,365	57,528
Depreciation/amortisation	-12,096	-2,586	-14,682
Closing balance 31 December 2019	**124,369**	**6,186**	**130,555**
Additional contracts	131,737	2,806	134,543
Depreciation/amortisation	**-18,317**	**-2,913**	**-21,230**
Amendment of contract		0	0
Closing balance 31 December 2020	237,789	6,079	243,868

The amounts recognised in the Group's statement of comprehensive income during the year attributable to lease activities are presented below:

	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	-20,600	-13,016
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-7,830	-3,308
Total	-28,430	-16,324

For information on lease liabilities, see Note 20.

Note 13 Financial instruments

Valuation of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020

Financial assets	**Financial assets/liabil-ities are valued at amortised cost**	**"Total carrying amount"**
Other long-term receivables	414	414
Accounts receivable	44,976	44,976
Other receivables	16,931	16,931
Cash and cash equivalents	20,845	20,845
Total	**83,166**	**83,166**
Financial liabilities		
Liabilities to credit institutions	505,304	505,304
Accounts payable	43,949	43,949
Other liabilities	70,474	70,474
Total	**619,727**	**619,727**

Valuation of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2019

Financial assets	Financial assets/ liabilities are valued at amortised cost	"Total carrying amount"
Other long-term receivables	119	119
Accounts receivable	17,495	17,495
Other receivables	11,618	11,618
Cash and cash equivalents	9,033	9,033
Total	**38,265**	**38,265**

Financial liabilities		
Liabilities to credit institutions	281,107	281,107
Accounts payable	43,873	43,873
Other liabilities	15,749	15,749
Total	**340,729**	**340,729**

The Group considers that the carrying amount is a good approximation of fair value.

The Group has no financial assets or liabilities which have been offset in the accounts or which are covered by a legally-binding agreement on netting. The maximum credit risk associated with the assets consists of the net values of the carrying amounts in the tables above. The Group has not received any collateral for the net financial assets

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price which, on the valuation date, should be received on the sale of an asset or the payment on the assignment of a liability through an orderly transaction between market actors. The table below shows financial instruments measured at fair value, based on how the classification in the fair value hierarchy has been made. The different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1- Quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Observable input data for the asset or liabilities other than quoted prices included in level 1, either directly (i.e. as quoted prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from quoted prices)

Level 3 - Input data for the asset or liability which is not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable input data)

Interest-bearing receivables and liabilities

The fair value of interest-bearing liabilities is provided for informational purposes and is calculated by discounting future cash flows of principal and interest discounted at the current market rate.

Current receivables and liabilities

For current receivables and liabilities, such as accounts receivable and accounts payable, the carrying amount is considered to be a good approximation of fair value.

Note 14 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Prepaid hire costs	0	0
Accrued income	11,006	7,034
Prepaid expenses	19,099	3,905
Other items	0	0
Carrying amount	**30,105**	**10,939**

Note Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	20,845	9,033
Carrying amount	**20,845**	**9,033**

Note 16 Equity

Share capital

As at 31 December 2020, the registered share capital is of one share class:

	Class A shares
Quota value 1 January 2019	105.26
Quota value 31 December 2019	108.93
Quota value 31 December 2020	121.36
Opening number of shares 1 January 2019	**950**
Cancellation of shares	-32
Closing number of shares 31 December 2019	**918**
Cancellation of shares	-94
Closing number of shares 31 December 2020	**824**

Reserves

The Group's reserves consist of the conversion reserve and the revaluation reserve. Translation reserves include all exchange differences that arise when translating financial statements from foreign operations whose financial statements are drawn up in currencies other than the Group's presentation currency. The Group present their financial statements in SEK. Cumulative translation differences are recognised in profit/loss upon the disposal of the foreign operation. The revaluation reserve refers to the revaluation of fibre networks and fibre cables which are valued using the revaluation method.

	Revaluation reserve
Opening balance 1 January 2019	**1,352,755**
Change during the period	148,447
Closing balance 31 December 2019	**1,501,202**
Change during the period	477,758
Closing balance 31 December 2020	**1,978,960**

Note 17 Financial risks

Overall, the Group's risk profile is low. Profit/loss and cash flow are, however, affected both by external changes and by the Group's own actions. Risk management aims at clarifying and analysing the risks which the Group encounters and, as far as possible, preventing and limiting any negative effects.

Through its operation, the Group is exposed to various types of financial risk; credit risk, market risk (interest rate risk and other price risks), as well as liquidity risk and refinancing risk. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the Group's risk management including financial risks. Risk management involves identifying, assessing and evaluating the risks to which the Group is exposed. Priority is given to risks which in an overall assessment in respect of possible impact, probability and consequences, are deemed to be capable of resulting in the most negative effects for the Group. The Group's overall objective for financial risks is to secure short-term and long-term capital, achieve a durable and stable capital structure with diverse maturities and achieve low risk exposure.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group's counterparty in a financial instrument will be unable to fulfil its obligation and thereby cause the Group to suffer a financial loss. The Group's credit risk arises in the first instance through accounts receivable, as well as the investment of cash and cash equivalents. On each reporting date, the Group evaluates existing credit risk exposures taking account of factors from future forecasts. An assessment is carried out when the Group is exposed to a credit risk

The Group makes provisions for expected credit losses on accounts receivable. Over and above accounts payable, the Group also monitors the provision requirements for other financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents and blocked bank funds. Whenever the amounts are deemed to be significant, provision is made for expected credit losses for these financial instruments as well.

Credit risk in accounts receivable and contract assets (simplified method for credit provision)

The Group's main credit risks occur in accounts receivable. The Group's objective is to follow up this credit risk on a continuous basis. The Group's customers consist predominantly of private customers. The Group has adopted guidelines to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with a suitable credit history and, if necessary and if possible, the credit risk is reduced through measures such as advance payment, guarantees or other credit enhancement. The terms of payment are normally 20-30 days depending on the counterparty. The historically feared credit losses amount to a modest amount in relation to the Group's sales: 1.48% (2019: 1.02%).

The Group applies the simplified method for recognising expected credit losses for accounts receivable. This means that a provision is made for expected credit losses for the remaining term, and this is expected to be less than one year for all receivables. The Group applies the "historical loss ratio" to all accounts receivable. The method is applied in combination with other known information and factors from future forecasts including information on individual customers and the Management Team's assessment of the impact of the sector's business climate. Due to the historically low level of credit losses, the Group has chosen to value expected credit losses for accounts receivable collectively.

The Group has defined default as occurring when payment of a receivable is delayed for 120 days, or if other factors indicate that payments have been suspended. In these cases, an individual assessment is made to estimate the expected credit loss over and above the loss ratio. The Group writes off a receivable when there is no longer any expectation of receiving payment and when active measures to obtain payment have been concluded.

Age analysis of accounts receivable	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	Gross	**Gross**
Accounts receivable not overdue	27,028	12,706
Accounts receivable overdue		
1-30 days	10,614	1,773
31-60 days	2,248	1,020
61-90 days	1,210	581
91-120 days	1,962	2,044
120 days	11,241	3,815
Total	**54,303**	**21,939**

The credit quality of receivables which are overdue for less than 120 days is judged to be good, based on historical low bad debts and taking account of factors from future forecasts. The value of the recognised receivables which are still subject to action for recovery amounts to SEK 9,327 thousand (4,445).

Expected bad debts for accounts receivable (in accordance with the simplified method)	2020	2019
Opening carrying amount	**4,445**	**2,343**
Reversal of previous provisions	-27	-
Impairment	4,909	2,102
Closing carrying amount	**9,327**	**4,445**

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's credit risk also arises from the investment of cash and cash equivalents. The Group's objective is to follow up the credit risk attributable to investments on a continuous basis. For investments in bank accounts, the objective is that the counterparty must have a credit rating of at least A (S&P).

Provisions for expected credit losses (general method)

The financial assets which are covered by provisions for expected credit losses under the general method consist of other long-term receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Under the general method, the credit risk is measured for the next 12 months. The Group applies a rating-based method in which expected credit losses are valued on the product on the probability of default, loss given default and exposure in the event of default. Attention is also paid to other known information and future forecasts in assessing expected credit losses. No significant increase in credit risk is deemed to exist as at the reporting date for any receivable or asset. This judgement is based on whether payment is late by 30 days or more, or if there is a significant deterioration in credit rating, leading to a credit rating below investment grade. In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, the credit risk is measured for the remaining period of the exposure. The Group has defined default as occurring when payment of a receivable is delayed for 90 days or more, or if other factors indicate that payments have been suspended.

Credit risk exposure

The Group's accounts receivable are distributed over a large number of customers, so that there is no significant credit risk concentration on individual counterparties. The Company's significant credit risk concentrations in respect of assets which are covered by provisions for expected credit losses are set out below.

Credit risk exposure (gross) as at 31 December 2020

The Group's credit risk exposure consists of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and blocked bank funds. Accounts receivable with a gross value of SEK 24,787 thousand consist of receivables from private and public sector companies without official credit ratings. Cash and cash equivalents of SEK 20,446 thousand and blocked bank funds of SEK 399 thousand are invested with financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

"Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may have difficulty in fulfilling obligations relating to financial liabilities which are to be settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously following up its operations and by maintaining a Group account structure which safeguards the Companies' credit needs. The Group forecasts future cash flow regularly on the basis of various scenarios to ensure that financing is obtained in time.

The risk is reduced by the Group's adequate liquidity reserves which are immediately accessible. The Group's operations are essentially financed via [XXXX]. The Group has [no] commitments to the lender [Alternative: specify actual commitments, e.g. indebtedness in relation to EBITDA]. The Group has been granted overdraft facilities of SEK XX thousand (XX). The total liquidity reserve consists of cash and cash equivalents plus [unutilised overdraft facilities). The overdraft as at the reporting date was [adjust if it has been utilised]. [Describe the risks associated with the loans, i.e. the terms and conditions of the loans]"

The Group's contracted and un-discounted interest payments and repayments of financial liabilities are shown in the table below. Financial instruments with variable interest rates have been calculated using the interest rate on the reporting date. Liabilities have been included in the earliest period in which repayment can be required.

	31 December 2020			
Maturity analysis	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities to credit institutions	505,199	0	0	505,304
Lease liabilities	37,763	17,121	172,730	248,829
Accounts payable	0	0	0	43,949
Other current liabilities	0	0	0	70,474
Total	**542,962**	**17,121**	**172,730**	**868,555**

	31 December 2019			
Maturity analysis	**1-3 years**	**3-5 years**	**>5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities to credit institutions	280,999	0	0	299,412
Lease liabilities	8,004	5,682	89,505	112,926
Accounts payable	0	0	0	43,873
Other current liabilities	0	0	0	15,749
Total	**289,003**	**5,682**	**89,505**	**471,959**

Refinancing risk

The term "refinancing risk" refers to the risk that financing for acquisitions or development may not be retained, extended or refinanced, or that such financing can be obtained only on terms which are unfavourable for the Group. The requirement for refinancing is reviewed regularly by the Company and the Board of Directors to ensure the financing of the Company's expansion and investments. The objective is to ensure that the Group has access to external borrowing on an ongoing basis without the cost of borrowing increasing significantly. The refinancing risk is reduced by starting the refinancing process in a structured and timely manner. For large loans, the process commences no later than 3-9 months before the due date. In addition, the company maintains continuous discussions with a number of credit providers.

The credit agreement/credit frameworks which the Group has entered into are shown below:

	Amount 31 December 2020	**Utilised** 31 December 2020	**Amount** 31 December 2019	**Utilised** 31 December 2019
Overdraft facilities	**60,000**	**0**	**20,000**	**18,304**
Total	**60,000**	**0**	**20,000**	**18,304**

Note 18 Shares in Group companies

The holdings of the Parent, Open Infra Group AB, in direct and indirect subsidiaries which are included in the consolidated accounts are shown in the table below:

Company	**Org. no.**	**Reg. office**	**"Proportion of equity/proportion of votes 31 December 2020"**	**"Proportion of equity/proportion of votes 31 December 2019"**
Open Infra Group AB	556821-6401	Stockholm	Parent	Parent
Svensk Infrastruktur	556732-1566	Stockholm	100 %	100 %
Open Infra Core AB	556804-3250	Stockholm	100 %	100 %
Open Infra Operator AB	556964-5707	Stockholm	100 %	100 %
Open Infra Mälardalen AB	559104-9670	Stockholm	100 %	100 %
Open Infra Tyskland AB	559214-2516	Stockholm	98.50 %	100 %
Gardio AB	556809-4998	Stockholm	94.75 %	94.75 %
Open Infra GmbH	HRB 211871	Germany	100 %	100 %

Note 19 Accrued expenses and deferred income

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Other accrued expenses	28,666	11,133
Accrued salaries and vacation pay	3,460	2,563
Accrued social security contributions	1,087	805
Accrued interest expenses	1,058	-
Carrying amount	**34,271**	**14,502**

Note 20 Statement of cash flows

Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Adjustments in operating profit/loss		
Depreciation/amortisation	54,365	34,926
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	0	-179,000
Changes in provisions	-544	152,459
Total	**53,821**	**8,385**

Change in liabilities attributable to financing activities

	1 January 2020	Cash flow from financing	31 December 2020
Non-current liabilities to credit institutions	280,707	224,293	505,000
Current liabilities to credit institutions	18,704	-18,400	304
Lease liabilities	126,620	122,207	248,827
Total liabilities attributable to financing activities	**426,031**	**328,100**	**754,131**

Note 21 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Pledged assets for the Group's liabilities to credit institutions	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Floating charges	79,125	79,125
Total	79,125	79,125

Note 22 Related party transactions

A list of the Group's subsidiaries, which are also related parties of the Parent, is given in Note 18 Participations in Group companies. All transactions between Open Infra Group AB and its subsidiaries have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, information on the Parent's transactions with subsidiaries is given in the Parent's Note 12 Related party transactions.

For information on the remuneration of senior executives, see Note 6 Employees and personnel expenses.

The Group's other related party transactions consist of services performed by the Holding Company and subcontractors.

Subcontractors	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Sales of goods/services	2,963	1,243
Purchases of goods/services	118,943	71,792
Outstanding unsettled sales/purchases of goods and services	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Receivables on the reporting date	2,110	279
Liabilities on the reporting date	13,305	9,541

Holding Company	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Purchases of goods/services	3,211	3,503
Outstanding unsettled sales/purchases of goods and services	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Liabilities on the reporting date	369	425

Note 23 Events after the balance sheet date

At the beginning of 2021, the Group established the following subsidiaries: Open Infra Business AB, Open Infra USA AB and Open Infra UK AB. The latter two shall establish their own subsidiaries in the USA and in Great Britain. Open Infra Business AB will operate in the Group's existing networks, but will focus on corporate customers and property owners.

Note 24 Definition of key performance indicators

Equity/assets ratio

Equity as a percentage of total assets.

Purpose: The equity/assets ratio is used to analyse financial risk and show what proportion of the assets are financed through equity.

THE PARENT'S NOTES

Note 1 Significant accounting policies

The Parent has prepared its annual report in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (1995:1554) and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation "RFR "2 “Accounting for legal entities”. The Parent applies the same policies as the Group, with the exceptions set out below. The following accounting policies for the Parent have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Parent's financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Formatting

The income statement and balance sheet for the Parent have been formatted in accordance with the schedule in the Annual Accounts Act, while the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows are based on IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows respectively.

Income from shares in subsidiaries

A dividend is recognised when the right to receive the dividend payment is judged to be secure. Income from the sale of subsidiaries is recognised when control of the subsidiary passes to the purchaser.

Taxes

In the Parent, deferred tax liabilities attributable to the untaxed reserves are recognised at the gross amount in the balance sheet. The appropriations are recognised at the gross amount in the balance sheet.

Participations in subsidiaries

Participations in subsidiaries are recognised in the Parent in accordance with the cost method. This means that transaction expenses are included in the carrying amount for the holding. Whenever the carrying amount exceeds the companies' consolidated value, an impairment is made which is charged to profit or loss. An analysis of impairment need is carried out at the end of each reporting period. Whenever a previous impairment is no longer justified, it is reversed.

Assumptions are made of future conditions to calculate future cash flows which determine the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is compared with the carrying amount for these assets, and forms a basis for any impairments or reversals. The assumptions which have the greatest impact on the recoverable amount are future profit/loss, the discount rate and useful life. If external factors and conditions change in future, the assumptions may be affected so that the carrying amounts of the Parent's assets change.

Group contributions and shareholder contributions

The Parent recognises Group contributions received and paid as appropriations in accordance with the alternative rule. Shareholders' contributions made by the Parent are posted directly in equity at the recipient and are recognised as shares and participations by the Parent. Shareholders' contributions received are recognised as an increase in non-restricted equity.

Financial instruments

"Due to the connection between accounting and taxation, the rules on financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 are not applied in the Parent as a legal entity. Instead, the Parent applies the cost method in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act. Consequently, non-current financial assets are valued in the Parent at cost, and current financial assets at the lower of cost or net realisable value, applying impairment for expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 in respect of assets which are debt instruments. For other financial assets, impairment is based on market values."

The Parent applies the exception that it does not value financial guarantee contracts in favour of subsidiaries and associates, as well as joint ventures, in accordance with the rules in IFRS 9, but instead applies the valuation principles in IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, including internal Group receivables, are impaired for expected credit losses. For methods relating to impairment for expected credit losses, see the Group's Note 17 Financial risks.

No expected credit losses for liquid funds have been recognised, since the amount is judged to be insignificant.

Note 2 Significant estimations and judgements

No significant estimations and judgements have been made in preparing the Parent's financial statements.

Note 3 – Auditors' Remuneration

Ernst & Young AB	1 January 2020 –1 December 2020	1 January 2019 –31 December 2019
Audit engagement	0	104
Other services	0	0
Total	0	104

Note 4 Profit/loss from interests in Group companies

	1 January 2020 –1 December 2020	1 January 2019 –31 December 2019
Anticipated dividends	90,000	5,000
Total	**90,000**	**5,000**
Total recognised in profit or loss after financial items	**90,000**	**5,000**

Note 5 Taxes

	1 January 2020 –1 December 2020	1 January 2019 –31 December 2019
Current tax	5	25
Changes in deferred tax on temporary differences	0	2
Reported tax	**5**	**27**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	1 January 2020 –1 December 2020	1 January 2019 –31 December 2019
Profit before tax	**91,222**	**5,102**
Tax according to current tax rate for the Parent 21.4 % (21.4 %)	**19,522**	**1,092**
Tax effect of:		
Non-taxable income	**-19,517**	**-1,070**
Reversal of tax allocation reserve	0	0
Changes in deferred tax on temporary differences	0	2
Non-deductible expenses	0	0
Reduction of unutilised loss with reference to the Group relief limit	0	3
Reported tax	**5**	**27**
Effective tax rate	**0 %**	**1 %**

Note 6 Participations in Group companies

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Opening cost	54,148	25,647
Acquisition/shareholders' contribution	72,494	28,501
Closing cost	**126,642**	**54,148**

Impairment of participations in Group companies	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Opening accumulated write-down	0	0
Impairment for the year	0	0
Closing accumulated write-down	**0**	**0**
Closing carrying amount	**126,642**	**54,148**

The following list contains shares and participations directly owned by the Parent. For information on shares and participations indirectly owned by the Parent, see the Group's Note 18 Participations in Group companies.

Company	**Org. no.**	**Reg. office**	**"Share of votes"**	**Share of equity**	**Carrying amount 31 December 2020**	**"Carrying amount 31 December 2019"**
Svensk Infrastruktur	556732-1566	Stockholm	100 %	**100 %**	**25,051**	**25,051**
Open Infra Core AB	556804-3250	Stockholm	100 %	**100 %**	**97,542**	**25,046**
Open Infra Operator AB	556964-5707	Stockholm	100 %	**100 %**	**500**	**500**
Gardio AB	556809-4998	Stockholm	95 %	**95 %**	**3,500**	**3,500**
Open Infra Tyskland AB	HRB 211871	Germany	99 %	**99 %**	**49**	**50**

Company	**Org. no.**	**Reg. office**	**Equity on 31 December 2020**	**Profit/loss 2020**
Svensk Infrastruktur	556732-1566	Stockholm	**24,309**	**5,996**
Open Infra Core AB	556804-3250	Stockholm	**114,149**	**-4,321**
Open Infra Operator AB	556964-5707	Stockholm	**4,331**	**1,286**
Gardio AB	556809-4998	Stockholm	**3,226**	**1,056**
Open Infra Tyskland AB	HRB 211871	Germany	**-11,157**	**-12,943**

Note 7 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	31 December 2020	1 January 2019
Prepaid expenses	223	0
Carrying amount	**223**	**0**

Note 8 Equity

For information on equity, see the Group's Note 16 Equity.

Note 9 Accrued expenses and deferred income

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Accrued interest expenses	1,058	0
Other items	15	15
Carrying amount	**1,073**	**15**

Note 10 Information on cash flow

Adjustments for items not included in cash flow *Adjustments in operating profit/loss*	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Depreciation/amortisation	0	0
Group contributions	2,400	1,300
Dividend received	90,000	5,000
Total	**92,400**	**6,300**

Note 11 Pledged assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Guarantees	0	50,000
Total	**0**	**50,000**

Note 12 Related party transactions

Subsidiaries	1 January 2020 -1 December 2020	1 January 2019 -31 December 2019
Receivables on the reporting date	197,848	105,286
Liabilities on the reporting date	-198,606	-160,267

Note 13 Proposed appropriation of profits

The following funds are at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting:	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Profit brought forward	2,694	138
Profit for the year	91,217	5,075
	93,911	5,213
The Board proposes that the profit be allocated as follows:		
To be carried forward	93,911	

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