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# **Entrust Denmark A/S**

**Park Allé 350 D, 2605 Brøndby**

**Company reg. no. 21 78 03 40**

## **Annual report**

**1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 September 2022.

DocuSigned by:

*Lisa J. Tibbits*

140B5D507FFD490...  
Lisa Jeanne Tibbits  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## Management's statement

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Entrust Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022.

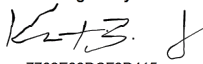
The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022.

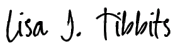
We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.


Brøndby, 28 September 2022


### Managing Director

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Kurt Brian Ishaug

### Board of directors

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Lisa Jeanne Fibbits

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Xavier André J. Coemelck

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Kurt Brian Ishaug

## Independent auditor's report

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### To the Shareholders of Entrust Denmark A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Entrust Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## Independent auditor's report

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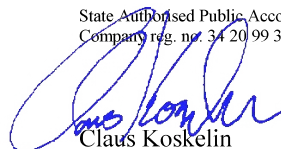
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hillerød, 28 September 2022

### Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Claus Koskelin  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30140

## Company information

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**The company**

Entrust Denmark A/S  
Park Allé 350 D  
2605 Brøndby

Company reg. no. 21 78 03 40  
Established: 27 June 1999  
Domicile: Broendby  
Financial year: 1 April - 31 March

**Board of directors**

Lisa Jeanne Tibbits  
Xavier André J. Coemelck  
Kurt Brian Ishaug

**Managing Director**

Kurt Brian Ishaug

**Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Nordstensvej 11  
3400 Hillerød

**Parent company**

Entrust Europe Ltd, UK

## Income statement 1 April - 31 March

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Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>47.382.523</b>	<b>60.999</b>
2 Staff costs	-23.629.168	-24.648
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-165.682	-143
Other operating expenses	-87.570	-110
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>23.500.103</b>	<b>36.098</b>
Other financial income from group enterprises	1.842.382	989
Other financial income	0	326
Other financial expenses	-473.644	-534
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>24.868.841</b>	<b>36.879</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-5.497.495	-8.116
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>19.371.346</b>	<b>28.763</b>
 <b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	19.370.000	30.260
Transferred to retained earnings	1.346	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-1.497
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>19.371.346</b>	<b>28.763</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 March**

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Goodwill	236.193	311
Total intangible assets	236.193	311
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	187.611	222
Total property, plant, and equipment	187.611	222
Deposits	161.393	158
Total investments	161.393	158
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>585.197</b>	<b>691</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	10.777.501	12.151
Receivables from group enterprises	45.165.613	58.778
3 Deferred tax assets	3.231.985	3.698
Income tax receivables	7.149.966	0
Other receivables	79.608	284
Prepayments	334.276	0
Total receivables	66.738.949	74.911
Cash and cash equivalents	7.433.980	15.200
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>74.172.929</b>	<b>90.111</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>74.758.126</b>	<b>90.802</b>



**Balance sheet at 31 March**

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	500.000	500
Retained earnings	1.485	0
Proposed dividend for the financial year	19.370.000	30.260
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>19.871.485</b>	<b>30.760</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		
Bank loans	47.725	1
Prepayments received from customers	48.235.526	51.386
Trade payables	509.895	161
Payables to group enterprises	944.569	796
Income tax payable	0	1.379
Other payables	5.148.926	6.319
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	54.886.641	60.042
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>54.886.641</b>	<b>60.042</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>74.758.126</b>	<b>90.802</b>

**1 The significant activities of the enterprise****4 Contingencies****5 Related parties**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Proposed dividend for the financial year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 April 2020	500.000	1.497.539	0	1.997.539
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.497.400</u>	<u>30.260.000</u>	<u>28.762.600</u>
Equity 1 April 2021	500.000	139	30.260.000	30.760.139
Distributed dividend	0	0	-30.260.000	-30.260.000
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>1.346</u>	<u>19.370.000</u>	<u>19.371.346</u>
	<b><u>500.000</u></b>	<b><u>1.485</u></b>	<b><u>19.370.000</u></b>	<b><u>19.871.485</u></b>

## Notes

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Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

### 1. The significant activities of the enterprise

Entrust Denmark A/S is an internationally recognized and leading producer of software within the field of IT Security. The Company produces and sells IT Security Software, which protects employees against identify theft through multi-factor authentication, when using remote access systems and cloud applications etc. The product is sold through distributors and resellers.

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
<b>2. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	22.815.680	23.878
Pension costs	599.650	625
Other costs for social security	<u>213.838</u>	<u>145</u>
	<b><u>23.629.168</u></b>	<b><u>24.648</u></b>
 Average number of employees	 <u>24</u>	 <u>25</u>
	 <u>31/3 2022</u>	 <u>31/3 2021</u>
<b>3. Deferred tax assets</b>		
Deferred tax assets 1 April 2021	3.697.596	1.453
Deferred tax of the net profit or loss for the year	<u>-465.611</u>	<u>2.245</u>
	<b><u>3.231.985</u></b>	<b><u>3.698</u></b>

Deferred tax assets comprise mostly of licenses with af duration of 12 months or fewer which has not been recognized as income in the annual report but is subject to taxation.

### 4. Contingencies

#### Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into a office lease agreement on the premises at Park Allé 350 D, 2. in Brøndby. The lease agreement is terminable at six' months notice. The liability amounts to t.DKK 281.

### 5. Related parties

#### Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Datacard International Limited, Forum 3, Solent Business Park, Whiteley, Fareham PO15 7FH.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Entrust Denmark A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

## Accounting policies

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### Income statement

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

#### **Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment**

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

#### **Other operating costs**

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

#### **Tax on net profit or loss for the year**

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Accounting policies

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### Statement of financial position

#### Intangible assets

##### Patents, and licences

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

##### Property, plant, and equipment

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

## Accounting policies

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### Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

### Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### Investments

#### Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

## Accounting policies

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### Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### Equity

#### Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

### Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.



## **Accounting policies**

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Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.