

Tel.: +45 39 15 52 00 koebenhavn@bdo.dk www.bdo.dk BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 DK-1561 København V CVR no. 20 22 26 70

MICROSTRATEGY DENMARK APS C/O GORRISSEN FEDERSPIEL, AXELTORV 2, 1609 KØBENHAVN V ANNUAL REPORT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 19 May 2022

Onno Christian van der Valk

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.



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COMPANY DETAILS

Company MICROSTRATEGY DENMARK ApS

c/o Gorrissen Federspiel, Axeltorv 2

1609 Copenhagen V

CVR No.: 29 40 24 42 Established: 1 March 2006 Municipality: Copenhagen

Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive Board Phong Quoc Le

Onno Christian van der Valk

Jeremy David Price

Auditor BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V

Oversættelsesforbehold Translation Disclaimer

Übersetzungvorbehalt

Den del af dette dokument er en uofficiel oversættelse af den originale danske tekst, og i tilfælde af uoverensstemmelse mellem den danske tekst og den oversættelse, har den danske tekst forrang.

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

Der deutsche Teil dieses Textes ist eine inoffizielle übersetzung der dänischen Original-fassung. Im falle einer Abweichung zwischen dem dänischen Text und der deutschen Übersetzung, hat der dänische Text Gültigkeit .



MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of MICROSTRATEGY DENMARK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Repor	t be approved at the Annual Gene	ral Meeting.
Copenhagen, 23 March 2022		
Executive Board		
Phong Quoc Le	Onno Christian van der Valk	Jeremy David Price



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of MICROSTRATEGY DENMARK ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of MICROSTRATEGY DENMARK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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:

- 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management Commentary.

Copenhagen, 23 March 2022

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Søren Søndergaard Jensen State Authorised Public Accountant MNE no. mne32069



MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

Sale of infonnation software as well as consulting and advisory services within the computer and infonnation industry.

MicroStrategy Denmark ApS was established in 2006 with the purpose of expanding MicroStrategy's presence in Danmark in order to support existing customers and to increase revenue via resellers and partners from our Scandinavian office to Sweden.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

Gross profit for the year amounts to DKK 89 thousand compared to DKK 86 thousand last year. Profit for the year amounts to DKK 294 thousand compared to a loss of DKK 189 thousand last year.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.



INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		89.624	86.127
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX		89.624	86.127
Other financial income	2 3	270.522 17.388	29.264 -364.576
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		377.534	-249.185
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-83.058	60.229
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		294.476	-188.956
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Retained earnings		294.476	-188.956
TOTAL		294.476	-188.956



BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Trade receivables Receivables from group enterprises Deferred tax assets Other receivables Receivables		1.672.743 3.918.185 461.866 0 6.052.794	0 3.624.286 544.924 941 4.170.151
Cash and cash equivalents		2.884.470	2.786.740
CURRENT ASSETS		8.937.264	6.956.891
ASSETS		8.937.264	6.956.891



BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital		127.000 3.800.236	127.000 3.505.761
EQUITY		3.927.236	3.632.761
Payables to group enterprises		940.845 1.053.573 3.015.610 5.010.028	678.234 708.231 1.937.665 3.324.130
LIABILITIES		5.010.028	3.324.130
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8.937.264	6.956.891



EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	127.000	3.505.760	3.632.760
Proposed profit allocation		294.476	294.476
Equity at 31 December 2021	127.000	3.800.236	3.927.236



NOTES

			Note
Staff costs Average number of employees	1	1	1
Other financial income Other interest income	270.522 270.522	29.264 29.264	2
	270.522	29.204	
Other financial expenses Other interest expenses	-17.388	364.576	3
	-17.388	364.576	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Adjustment of deferred tax	83.058	-60.229	
	83.058	-60.229	
Receivables falling due after more than one year Deferred tax assets	0	461.866	5
	0	461.866	



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of MICROSTRATEGY DENMARK ApS for 2021 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of maintenance contracts recognised on an ongoing basis during the maintenance period. Other services are recognised upon delivery.

Income from the Supply of services is recognised as revenue as the services are delivered.

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities including trade payables and debt to group enterprises are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominel value.

Accruals, liabilities

Deferred Income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent years.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.