

Outpost24 Denmark ApS

Axeltorv 2F, 4., 1609 København V
CVR no. 35 51 79 36

Annual report for 2020

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 09.06.21

Carl Jonas Alfredson
Dirigent



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The company

Outpost24 Denmark ApS
Axeltorv 2F, 4.
1609 København V
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 35 51 79 36
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Carl Jonas Alfredson
Karl Andreas Thedéen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 for Outpost24 Denmark ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, June 9, 2021

Executive Board

Carl Jonas Alfredson

Karl Andreas Thedéen

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the capital owner of Outpost24 Denmark ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Outpost24 Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.20 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Statement regarding the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of conclusion on the management's review.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have obtained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review contains the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as the 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 extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 9, 2021

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Torben Skov
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne19689

Primary activities

The company's main activity is sales and marketing of products and services regarding IT security within vulnerability management, wireless threat detection, cloud security assessment and application security testing, as well as related activities. For further information visit www.outpost24.com.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 shows a profit/loss of DKK 1,844,614 against DKK 290,378 for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 5,595,705.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

		2020	2019
Note		DKK	DKK
	Gross profit	13,436,366	13,732,076
1	Staff costs	-12,513,773	-12,728,975
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	922,593	1,003,101
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-52,395	-41,388
	Profit before net financials	870,198	961,713
2	Financial income	978,663	325,390
3	Financial expenses	-81,706	-996,725
	Profit before tax	1,767,155	290,378
	Tax on profit for the year	77,459	0
	Profit for the year	1,844,614	290,378
 Proposed appropriation account			
	Retained earnings	1,844,614	290,378
	Total	1,844,614	290,378

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.20	31.12.19
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	128,415	38,628
	Total property, plant and equipment	128,415	38,628
	Deposits	325,875	154,958
	Total investments	325,875	154,958
	Total non-current assets	454,290	193,586
	Receivables from group enterprises	8,134,260	12,327,898
	Deferred tax asset	331,459	254,000
	Other receivables	152,477	106,768
	Prepayments	20,002	55,252
	Total receivables	8,638,198	12,743,918
	Cash	579,084	453,358
	Total current assets	9,217,282	13,197,276
	Total assets	9,671,572	13,390,862

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.20	31.12.19
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	80,000	80,000
	Retained earnings	5,515,705	3,671,091
	Total equity	5,595,705	3,751,091
	Other payables	0	313,770
	Total long-term payables	0	313,770
	Payables to other credit institutions	0	10,359
	Trade payables	279,629	203,351
	Payables to group enterprises	67,387	7,278,066
	Other payables	3,728,851	1,834,225
	Total short-term payables	4,075,867	9,326,001
	Total payables	4,075,867	9,639,771
	Total equity and liabilities	9,671,572	13,390,862

4 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20			
Balance as at 01.01.20	80,000	3,671,091	3,751,091
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,844,614	1,844,614
Balance as at 31.12.20	80,000	5,515,705	5,595,705

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	11,469,190	10,857,266
Pensions	609,828	721,888
Other social security costs	102,300	111,302
Other staff costs	332,455	1,038,519
Total	12,513,773	12,728,975
Average number of employees during the year	15	14

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	238,537	320,358
Foreign currency translation adjustments	740,126	5,032
Total	978,663	325,390

3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	73,365	277,365
Foreign currency translation adjustments	8,341	719,360
Total	81,706	996,725

4. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 52 months resulting in a total obligation of t.DKK 2.824.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

5. Accounting policies - continued -**LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

5. Accounting policies - continued -

	Useful life, year per cent	Residual value, year per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.