



ZyberSafe ApS

Erik Husfeldts Vej 7
2630 Taastrup
CVR No. 36447753

Annual report 2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 26.05.2021

Trine Bøgelund
Conductor

Contents

Entity details	2
Statement by Management	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Management commentary	7
Income statement for 2020	8
Balance sheet at 31.12.2020	9
Statement of changes in equity for 2020	11
Notes	12
Accounting policies	14

Entity details

Entity

ZyberSafe ApS

Erik Husfeldts Vej 7

2630 Taastrup

CVR No.: 36447753

Registered office: Høje Taastrup

Financial year: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Board of Directors

Christian Holm Christensen, Chairman

Anton Bjørn Therkildsen

Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen

Executive Board

Christian Jul Jensen, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of ZyberSafe ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

I believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 26.05.2021

Executive Board

Christian Jul Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Christian Holm Christensen
Chairman

Anton Bjørn Therkildsen

Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of ZyberSafe ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ZyberSafe ApS for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 requirements. 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 26.05.2021

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Mads Juul Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne44386

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company focuses on producing own unique encryption hardware IT security solutions and selling IT security solutions to clients.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2020 shows a result of TDKK -3.019 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2020 a balance sheet total of TDKK 13,194 and an equity of TDKK -2,132.

Management finds the result in accordance with the plan for the year 2020, and is satisfied with the progress and development of the company according the long term plan. Management believes that progress of 2020 is well within the threshold of the overall plan therefore the result is considered as satisfactory.

Capital loss

During 2020 half of the company's shareholder capital was lost. Management is aware that the company is subject to the Danish Companies Act on capital losses. The Executive board has presented a plan for recapitalization. The share capital will be recapitalised firstly by future profit or secondly by conversion of debt.

Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Income statement for 2020

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		916,326	746,638
Staff costs	1	(3,678,733)	(4,349,106)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(867,208)	(997,415)
Operating profit/loss		(3,629,615)	(4,599,883)
Other financial income	2	0	9,741
Other financial expenses	3	(413,923)	(314,556)
Profit/loss before tax		(4,043,538)	(4,904,698)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	1,024,939	587,260
Profit/loss for the year		(3,018,599)	(4,317,438)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(3,018,599)	(4,317,438)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(3,018,599)	(4,317,438)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2020

Assets

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Completed development projects	5	359,733	1,207,786
Development projects in progress	5	6,296,438	4,894,411
Intangible assets		6,656,171	6,102,197
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		156,841	0
Property, plant and equipment		156,841	0
Fixed assets		6,813,012	6,102,197
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		680,350	695,158
Prepayments for goods		239,850	0
Inventories		920,200	695,158
Trade receivables		1,167,709	1,299,156
Receivables from group enterprises		0	806,958
Other receivables		484,116	195,308
Income tax receivable		110,164	982,284
Joint taxation contribution receivable		180,020	0
Prepayments		13,774	11,362
Receivables		1,955,783	3,295,068
Cash		3,504,886	46,362
Current assets		6,380,869	4,036,588
Assets		13,193,881	10,138,785

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Contributed capital		755,000	755,000
Reserve for development expenditure		5,191,816	4,311,310
Retained earnings		(8,078,481)	(4,179,376)
Equity		(2,131,665)	886,934
Deferred tax		0	1,337,062
Other provisions		46,000	22,336
Provisions		46,000	1,359,398
Other payables		374,662	148,261
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		374,662	148,261
Trade payables		315,849	690,567
Payables to group enterprises		13,211,944	6,239,777
Other payables		1,315,352	795,740
Deferred income		61,739	18,108
Current liabilities other than provisions		14,904,884	7,744,192
Liabilities other than provisions		15,279,546	7,892,453
Equity and liabilities		13,193,881	10,138,785
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Group relations	8		

Statement of changes in equity for 2020

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	755,000	4,311,310	(4,179,376)	886,934
Transfer to reserves	0	880,506	(880,506)	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(3,018,599)	(3,018,599)
Equity end of year	755,000	5,191,816	(8,078,481)	(2,131,665)

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	3,736,235	4,565,963
Pension costs	339,150	232,449
Other social security costs	28,026	43,193
Other staff costs	63,322	107,132
	4,166,733	4,948,737
Staff costs classified as assets	(488,000)	(599,631)
	3,678,733	4,349,106
Average number of full-time employees	5	5

2 Other financial income

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	0	9,741
	0	9,741

3 Other financial expenses

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	392,980	305,100
Other interest expenses	20,943	9,456
	413,923	314,556

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Change in deferred tax	(1,337,062)	395,024
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	312,123	(982,284)
	(1,024,939)	(587,260)

5 Development projects

As previous years Zybersafe has treated certain cost as Development cost in this. The development costs are related to the development of the company's unique core basic encryption hardware products along with add on applications, test of the platform, documentation etc.

Management expects the value of the development cost will carry value for many years as the business model is centered around the sale of these hardware encryption boxes. The development can be used worldwide and is future proofed for capacities up to at least 10/100 Gbit. The company possess the required knowledge and technical capacity to complete the project.

6 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2020	2019
	DKK	DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	257,844	350,420

7 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where LNZ Holding Zibra ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

8 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:

LNZ Holding Zibra ApS
 Høveltevej 67
 DK-3460 Birkerød
 CVR-no. 39 18 89 96

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Costs of goods sold

Costs of goods sold comprise the consumption of inventories for the financial year after adjustment for changes in inventories of these goods from the beginning to the end of the year. This item includes shrinkage, if any, and ordinary writedowns of the relevant inventories.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, exchange gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, exchange losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Intangible assets**

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects where the technical rate of utilisation, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the Company are provable and where the intention is to manufacture, market or use the product or process are recognized as intangible assets if the value in use can be determined reliably and it is sufficiently certain that future earnings can cover production, sales and administration costs as well as total development costs.

Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 5 years. The amortisation periods used are 5 years.

Development projects are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
--	---------

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets is reviewed annually to determine whether there is an indication of impairment beyond the annual depreciation. If this is the case, a write-down is made to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials and consumables.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprise of cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Non-recourse guarantee commitments comprise commitments to remedy defects and deficiencies within the guarantee period.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.