ANNUAL REPORT

2024

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CYBER1 in short

Despite a challenging second half, the Group achieved a relatively modest full-year revenue decline of 5.38%, reflecting resilience and strong performance in H1 2024. Strategic decisions, including the downsizing of the Middle East distribution operations, have enabled a reallocation of resources toward consistently profitable regions in Africa and Southern Africa. Continued growth in high-margin service areas, such as the Security Operations Center and managed services, is expected to support improved margin performance in 2025 and beyond. In parallel, increased investment in future-focused business segments and operational streamlining across units positions the Group to better leverage economies of scale and enhance long-term profitability.

CYBER1 is a multi-product and multi-jurisdictional leader in cyber security advisory and solutions. We are uniquely placed to help customers achieve cyber resilience. CYBER1 has been listed on First North Growth Market since 2016.

It’s headquartered in Stockholm Sweden, with multiple offices across the EMEA region which creates good opportunities for adapting services to local conditions and security threats, where each company's needs are unique.

TRINEXIA is the trusted Cyber Security, forensics, governance, risk and compliance value added distributor of leading solutions across Africa, Southern Africa and India. We are consistently and successfully adding great value to our partner community, with our partners, we design and deliver intuitive, trusted and leading solutions that are customised to achieve the required results, whilst being admired for our people, partnerships and performance.

CYBER1 Solutions - Our advisory solutions deliver information security; IT risk management; fraud detection; governance and compliance; as well as a full range of managed services. We also provide bespoke security services across the spectrum, with a portfolio that ranges from the formulation of our customers’ security strategies to the daily operation of end-point security solutions. To do this, we partner with world-leading security vendors to deliver cutting-edge technologies augmented by our wide range of professional services.

MAIDAR SECURE- A robust Next-Generation SOC can bolster any organisations cybersecurity by offering improved threat intelligence, automation, real-time visibility, and compliance with regulations and standards. Gartner suggests that organisations consider outsourcing their SOC if they lack the resources or expertise to build and maintain one in-house. **MAIDAR SECURE** offers ongoing monitoring of advanced threats across endpoints, networks, cloud environments, and applications. Our services detect emerging, evolving, and established threats through the latest threat intelligence and hunting.

Outsourcing a SOC to a Managed Security Services Provider (MSSP) can offer several benefits, including:

- Access to expert resources: MSSPs can provide access to a team of experienced security professionals who can monitor and respond to threats around the clock.
- Cost savings: MSSPs can provide SOC services at a lower cost than building and maintaining an in-house SOC.
- Scalability: MSSPs can quickly ramp up or down services based on an organisation’s changing security needs.
- Flexibility: MSSPs can provide a range of SOC services tailored to an organisation’s specific needs and requirements.

Highlights 2024

CYBER1 secures debt funding of €3,612,500, restructuring previous loan arrangement

At the start of 2024, CYBER1 announced additional funding and arranged for repayment and restructuring of previous loan arrangements. To support the Company's ongoing financial stability and meet existing obligations, a new loan facility of €3,612,500 was secured in early February 2024. This loan, arranged by Ivo van Laar Beheer B.V. (a non-shareholder), has enabled the full repayment of a €2.5 million facility originally provided by SVE Group BV. In addition, it supports the restructuring of interest and repayment terms related to both this facility and a further €750k loan from SVE Group BV. These steps form part of a broader loan restructuring arrangement aimed at improving the Company's financing position.

CYBER1 Carries Out Directed Set-Off New Issue

On 27 February 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to issue 50,416,666 new shares at a subscription price of €0.0150 per share, following approval granted at the AGM on 26 May 2023. This directed set-off issue was carried out at the request of lender Ivo van Laar Beheer B.V., converting a loan of €750,000 including accrued interest into equity. The transaction, based on the loan agreement announced on 12 January 2024, strengthens the Company's balance sheet by reducing debt and aligning with its capital structure strategy.

C1 SOC Rebrands as Maidar Secure

CYBER1 has strategically rebranded its Security Operations Center (SOC) as **Maidar Secure**, marking a significant evolution in its managed security services. The new name reflects a modern, AI-driven SOC offering that delivers 24/7 threat detection, advanced threat intelligence, and proactive incident response—without the high costs of in-house operations. Under this refreshed identity, Maidar Secure provides scalable, tailored SOC-as-a-Service solutions, ranging from basic continuous monitoring to enterprise-grade SOAR integrations, backed by ISO 27001:2022 certification and advanced automation. This rebranding underscores the company's commitment to delivering sophisticated, cost-effective cyber resilience and positions it as a next-generation leader in the cybersecurity landscape.

CYBER1 announced short term loan

On 9 September 2024, the Company secured two short-term loans totaling €300,000 to support parent company-related costs. The loans were provided by existing shareholders Frank Romeijn Pensioen B.V. (€200,000) and TriArch Capital B.V. (€100,000), the latter owned by CYBER1 Chairman Johan Bolsenbroek. To maintain governance integrity, the Chairman recused himself from any decision-making related to the loan approval. The funds were made available to the Company on the same day, ensuring continued operational support.

President's message

Strategic resilience amid challenges, positioning for sustainable growth

Dear shareholders,

The second half of 2024 brought several challenges, resulting in revenue slightly below the prior year's full-year figure. Key factors included underperformance from Trinexia DMCC, delayed government and enterprise deals, and margin pressures on closed contracts. Additionally, a modest rise in costs impacted profitability, underscoring the importance of our ongoing strategic transformation.

Despite these headwinds, strong performances from our European operations and two of our three distribution entities (Africa and South Africa), demonstrate our ability to navigate difficult market conditions while seizing growth opportunities. These areas have shown resilience and growth potential, providing a solid foundation as we recalibrate our focus.

The broader macroeconomic environment, including postponements in major government tenders, has influenced our recent results. In response, we are actively evolving our business model to enhance long-term profitability and build resilience against market fluctuations. This transformation is designed to position us for sustainable success in the years ahead.

Looking forward, we remain optimistic about the evolving cybersecurity landscape. Emerging technologies and value-driven solutions offer new avenues for growth, with our expansion in Europe playing a central role in our long-term strategy. Concurrently, our commitment to Southern and wider Africa remains unwavering, with these regions continuing as core markets of focus.

As economic conditions stabilise and tender processes recommence, we believe CYBER1 is well-positioned to capitalise on upcoming opportunities. By executing our strategic priorities and leveraging our strengths across key markets, we are confident in our ability to deliver sustainable growth and long-term value to our shareholders and stakeholders.

Our Board, executive team, and staff are dedicated to this journey, and while near-term challenges remain, our long-term vision is clear: to build a resilient, profitable business that delivers lasting value.

Our three-year strategic focus has seen some great examples of progress within 2024:

Expanding into Target Territories

During the year, CYBER1 Solutions has continued to broaden its international footprint, with notable expansion into South America. Landmark customer acquisitions in the region are now serving as strong reference cases for further growth. Our core operational hubs across EMEA have played a critical role in supporting this expansion, ensuring consistent service delivery and market penetration in these new territories.

Developing Our Next–Gen SOC Offering on a Global Scale

Our Security Operations Centre has undergone further development in 2024, with the successful onboarding of new technologies, including the Devo SIEM/SOAR platform—an advanced, cloud-native solution that enhances visibility and response capabilities. With a focus on continuous innovation, our SOC teams have expanded their expertise and certifications, enabling us to deliver more sophisticated and scalable managed services to clients across multiple regions.

Engaging with the Latest Innovative Technologies on the Market

Our technology stack is continuously evolving to meet the latest industry trends and market demands. In 2024, we have actively integrated AI-driven solutions, data pipelining technologies, and cutting-edge cloud innovations to ensure we are delivering best-in-class offerings. This strategic approach ensures that every region is equipped with market-relevant tools that drive measurable outcomes for our customers.

Identifying New Business Lines Based on Emerging Market Trends

We continue to expand our capabilities in response to new trends, particularly within DevSecOps and cybersecurity education. Our initiatives in training and talent development across Africa are gaining momentum, addressing the global shortage of cybersecurity professionals. By equipping local talent with industry-leading skills, we are not only supporting workforce development but also creating long-term value for the cybersecurity ecosystem.

With the end of 2024, CYBER1 is continuing to implement its strategic objectives for 2025, building on the progress achieved across our four growth priorities. The company's vision remains to create the world's most resilient cyber security environments, and our evolving strategy is designed to help clients face increasingly complex threats. Our sincere thanks go to our stakeholders, and especially to our shareholder base, for your continued support throughout 2024. This year, we expanded into South America with key customer wins, strengthened our SOC with new technologies like Devo, and refined our technology stack to align with demand for AI, data pipelining, and cloud solutions. From the foundation laid in 2023, we have further grown our platform in 2024 to unlock lasting value and sustainable growth into 2025 and beyond

Stockholm, 27 June 2025.

Robert Brown Group President and Executive Director

CYBER1 as an investment

Four key areas are driving growth.

CYBER1 has excellent opportunities to continue to grow at a high rate throughout EMEA , based on our best of breed products and services, history of growth, and the strongly underlying market demand in cyber security.

Continued lack of skills capabilities and global shortage of cyber security professionals

The cybersecurity talent shortage remains acute, with approximately 3.5 million roles unfilled globally as of 2025 due to continuing gaps in qualified professionals. This persistent deficit has driven companies to invest heavily in both personnel and automated solutions to secure evolving digital environments.

Meanwhile, global cybersecurity spending is surging. Gartner forecasts spending to grow from $183 billion in 2024 to $212 billion in 2025, a notable 15% year-over-year increase, with continued growth (CAGR 11-12%). Key drivers include rising investments in AI security, endpoint protection, zero-trust architectures, and managed security services.

Local presence within growing cyber security markets

CYBER1 has seven entities which cover predominantly across EMEA but with a globally expanding scope with our Next-Gen SOC offering. Trinexia Distribution, with offices in South Africa and Mauritius. CYBER1 Solutions, which covers the Group's advisory and solutions component in South Africa, Kenya, Europe and Middle East. Our SOC entity, which delivers twenty-four by seven monitoring and threat intelligence, is based in South Africa. The companies have technical specialists, enabling them together with sales and development to assess security environments and advocate solutions for each unique environment. The different markets depend on the deeply entrenched relationships CYBER1's key people hold with niche vendors in cyber security. These relationships ensure that the CYBER1 group is the gateway to some of the fastest growing regions.

Specialist Services

CYBER1 is a leading provider of innovative solutions and services in the field of cybersecurity. The company has partnered up with numerous leading cybersecurity vendors, enabling them to provide customers with a robust line of defence against potential threats to their organisation. In addition to software sales, CYBER1 also offers professional services to help identify potential vulnerabilities, provides expert advice on preventative solutions, and ensures that appropriate protocols are in place in the event of a security breach.

CYBER1's Next-Gen Security Operating Centre employs state-of-the-art technology to ensure real-time monitoring of client security, remotely. This feature provides CYBER1's clients with a formidable defence against cyber-attacks.

With its diverse array of products and services, CYBER1 is well positioned to continue generating strong sales and maintaining healthy margins into the future. As a customer-focused company, CYBER1 is committed to providing superior cybersecurity solutions and ensuring the safety and security of all its clients.

CYBER1 offers best in class software solutions and services related to cyber security. The company has license rights to sell software programs from many suppliers in cyber security, which gives them the opportunity to offer strong protection. The company also uses professional services to identify deficiencies, acts as an advisor regarding solutions, and ensures that the right processes are in place in the event of a data intrusion. The Next-Gen Security Operating Centre area gives customers a chance to defend themselves against cyber-attacks by CYBER1, by monitoring security in real time, remotely. Our selected products and services give CYBER1 the opportunity to increase its sales and maintain good margins going forward.

Markets and trends

Africa

Africa’s digital economy is expanding rapidly, with McKinsey projecting it will contribute over $700 billion to GDP by 2027. This digital growth drives significant opportunities but also escalates cybersecurity risks across the continent.

Market Size and Spending

The Deloitte Africa Cybersecurity Report 2025 forecasts cybersecurity spending to exceed $2.5 billion by 2026, growing at a 15% CAGR. Spending is mainly by governments (45%), large enterprises (35%), and SMEs (20%). Investment focuses on cloud security, identity management, and AI-driven threat intelligence. However, SMEs remain underinvested, presenting a substantial market for managed security services.

Threat Landscape

According to the World Economic Forum’s 2024 Global Cybersecurity Outlook, Africa faces rapid growth in cybercrime, with ransomware, supply chain attacks, and credential stuffing as top threats. Over 30% of organisations report recent breaches, driven by skill shortages, weak regulation, and infrastructure gaps.

Regulatory Environment

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) 2024 shows only 70% of African countries have enacted or are drafting cybersecurity laws, lagging global averages. Regulatory fragmentation and inconsistent enforcement hinder cross-border collaboration and risk management. Key nations like Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa lead in developing stronger frameworks but need deeper private sector engagement.

Role of Artificial Intelligence

AI plays a dual role: cybercriminals use it to automate and enhance attacks, while defenders employ AI to improve threat detection and response. Deloitte’s 2025 AI in Cybersecurity Study finds AI-driven security operations centres reduce response times by up to 50%. AI also supports real-time compliance and predictive analytics—critical amid evolving regulations.

Strategic Implications

- **For SMEs:** AI-powered managed security services can fill cybersecurity gaps affordably and improve visibility.
- **For large enterprises:** Integrating AI into security frameworks and investing in advanced threat intelligence is vital against sophisticated threats.
- **Cross-sector collaboration:** Public-private partnerships and capacity building are essential to strengthen Africa’s cybersecurity ecosystem.

Swedish/European market

Europe’s digital economy remains one of the most mature globally, with Sweden positioned as a leading innovator. According to the European Commission’s Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) 2024, Europe’s digital sector contributes over €3 trillion annually to GDP, with Sweden ranking in the top five for digital readiness and cybersecurity maturity.

Market Size and Spending

The PwC European Cybersecurity Market Report 2025 projects the European cybersecurity market to exceed €45 billion by 2027, growing at a CAGR of 9%. Sweden, as a digital frontrunner, dedicates around 8-10% of IT budgets to cybersecurity, particularly investing in cloud security, AI-enabled threat detection, and data privacy solutions. SMEs in Europe are increasingly allocating budgets towards managed security services, closing the maturity gap with larger enterprises.

Threat Landscape

The ENISA Threat Landscape Report 2024 identifies ransomware, supply chain attacks, and IoT vulnerabilities as top threats across Europe, with Sweden experiencing a notable rise in sophisticated phishing and nation-state cyber espionage activities. Over 40% of European organisations reported cybersecurity incidents in the past year, highlighting an ongoing need for robust defenses.

Regulatory Environment

Europe leads globally in cybersecurity legislation, with the NIS2 Directive now enforced in all member states, including Sweden. The directive enhances security requirements and incident reporting, supporting a more harmonized regulatory framework. Compliance rates in Sweden are high, supported by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)'s active engagement with both public and private sectors.

Role of Artificial Intelligence

AI is transforming cybersecurity across Europe. The Deloitte AI in Cybersecurity Europe Report 2025 shows AI-powered security tools reduce detection and response times by up to 55%, enabling faster containment of threats. AI also plays a critical role in GDPR compliance monitoring and predictive threat intelligence, essential for meeting stringent privacy standards.

Strategic Implications

- For SMEs: Leveraging AI-driven managed security services helps meet rising compliance demands affordably and enhances threat resilience.
- For large enterprises: Investing in AI-integrated security frameworks and advanced threat intelligence is crucial for defending against increasingly sophisticated and targeted attacks.
- Policy and collaboration: Continued alignment with EU-wide regulations and public-private partnerships strengthen Europe's cybersecurity posture

CYBER1 is well placed to utilize its highly accredited technical team to mitigate and remove the potential threats that harness the above proliferation of sensitive information.

Financial highlights

Strong performance and well positioned for strategic growth plan

CYBER1 Group's youngest entities, Trinexia (Pty) Ltd, Trinexia Africa, Cyber One Solutions DMCC and Maidar Secure (Pty) Ltd were able to demonstrate strong revenue growth in 2024. The revenue of these four entities increased by 40%, from €21,502k in 2023 to €30,101k in 2024.

Significant investment has been made in the implementation of the Groups' Strategy to widen the scope for increased engagements in key target regions and acquiring new commercial territories for key vendors.

The Group is well positioned for strategic growth in 2025 extending its performance organically with the three entities mentioned above leading the way.

Administrator’s report

Cyber Security 1 AB (“CYBER1”) is the Parent company in the Cyber Security 1 AB Group. The company, named Cognosec AB at the time, was listed on the Nasdaq First North Stock exchange in September 2016. It is a holding company that directly or indirectly owns the operating subsidiaries of the Cyber Security 1 AB Group.

CYBER1 is a NASDAQ-listed, agile global company with offices in Sweden, UK, UAE, and Africa. It operates across the public and private sectors in the Cybersecurity space and assists organisations to reduce cyber risks, become resilient to attacks, assess organisations’ processes, procedures and systems for non-compliance and vulnerabilities.

CYBER1 operates across multiple public and private sector organisations including banking, finance, government, healthcare, retail, insurance, manufacturing, and hospitality and specialises in security, risk and compliance services that allows it to offer the best in payments, communications, network, and e-commerce security. CYBER1 designs, implements, and manages solutions that protect critical IT infrastructure, data assets, independent product advice and professional services across all cyber security application areas.

The CYBER1 share register is managed by Euroclear.

Mangold Fondkommission AB was the Nasdaq First North certified advisor to CYBER1 during the year.

Consolidated earnings for the twelve months through to 31 December 2024 amounted to a loss of €4,140k (2023: loss €2,669k). Consolidated shareholders' equity at 31 December 2024 amounted to (€2,542) (2023: €202k) of which (€552k) (2023: (€267k)) relates to equity attributable to minority shareholders.

The Parent Company result for the 12 months up to and including 31 December 2024 amounted to (€1,503k) (2023: (€4,579k)). Equity in the Parent Company at 31 December 2024 amounted to €3,047k (2023: €2,903).

CYBER1 has a governance report which can be found published on our website www.cyber1.com

Key Financial Ratios

Key Financial Ratios	2024	2023
Revenue (€’000)	50,058	52,905
Profit / (Loss) before tax (€’000)	(4,023)	(806)
Operating Margin (€’000)	10,354	12,110
Cash flow from Operating activities (€’000)	(2,118)	(789)
Basic Earnings per Share	(0.0036)	(0.0027)
Number of shares at the end of the period	1,136,345,531	1,025,928,865
Employees at the end of the period	203	208

Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties have all been executed on market terms and are further described in Note 20.

Share data

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had a total of 1,136,345,531 issued shares (2023: 1,025,928,865). The quota value amounted to 0,000262 EUR (2023: 0,000262 EUR) per share. For more information about the Company's shares, see Note 17, 18 and 19.

Business review and going concern

See the Critical Accounting Judgment: Going Concern section on page 33.

Strategy

Our leadership intends to drive innovation and experimentation within the context of greater risk awareness, so that we can accelerate the impact of our mission. The next decade is a critical time for our industry and investors. There is a clear projection of growth and business demand for cyber security provisions in the future and we must be part of that demand. For CYBER1, our services and solutions are required more than ever to deliver significant value for our customers, supporting them in achieving their security objectives.

Cyber security is a trust-based business, and more than ever our approach must continue to provide support to our clients, at all stages of their cyber security journey based on credibility and expertise. With the company moving into 2025, there are numerous commercial opportunities for the business, based on developing market factors, vendor technology progression and increasing client requirements within our regions of operation. Within our approach, the strategy document for CYBER1 assesses the Group's current position and has identified several key strategic initiatives that will set to grow CYBER1 into a greater entity by revenue, profitability and capture more of the market share moving towards 2025.

The company's vision is to create the world's most resilient cyber security environments for our customers. To achieve this, our company intends to achieve this vision through four main approaches:

- To expand into target territories, identifying markets where opportunities can be realised from existing clients, vendor partnerships, as well as referrals. We are able to harness the operational hubs across EMEA to support operational and technical requirements, making our route to new markets at a lower cost versus competitors.
- To expand our SOC offering, utilising the lower running costs whilst delivering a highly capable security monitoring service through our experienced and skilled staff.
- To engage with the latest innovative technologies on the market, demonstrating our strong sales platform to reach the leading clients in their respective fields within the private and public sectors across EMEA.
- To expand into new business lines based on new trends within the market. The convergence of DevOps and cyber security (DevSecOps) is one such example of new areas of significant growth opportunities for CYBER1.

The aim of the above four strategic points is to fully harness the collective potential of our companies, to drive scalable organic growth. In doing so, our delivery to our customers will continue to be relevant and at pace with the ever-changing security threat landscape.

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period are described in note 21.

Board of Directors

Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Group President

The Board of Directors of the Company during the year, were the following members: Johan Bolsenbroek (Chairman), Robert Brown, Alan Goslar, Pekka Honkanen and Zeth Nyström.

Zeth Nyström and Alan Goslar resigned from The Board in February and April 2025 respectively due to health concerns.

Peter Sedin is the CYBER1 Chief Executive Officer.

Employees

At the end of the financial year, the number of employees in the Group amounted to 203, compared with 208 at the beginning of the year.

Financial and business risks

Efficient and systematic risk assessment of financial and business risks is important for the CYBER1 Group. The Group's Financial Policy establishes guidelines and goals for managing financial risks in the Group and regulates the distribution of responsibility between the Board of Directors of CYBER1, the CEO and the CFO and Managing Directors of the subsidiaries. All foreign-currency management and granting of credit to customers are handled within the framework of the established policy. For a detailed account of financial and business risks and the Group's management thereof, refer to Note 1 on financial instruments and risk management.

Future Development

Market trends in 2026 will be carefully monitored by the Group's businesses. CYBER1 Group has good potential to continue improving its profitability in many areas. During the year, the focus will be on expansion of target territories, proliferation of our SOC offering across EMEA, expansion into new business lines (DevSecOps) and harnessing our vendor relationships to have the best possible partner statuses within our regions. Increased profitability and a reduction in funds tied up in working capital in the Group. The Group companies will continue developing services around implementation of vendor products and is SOC offering, which have accounted for an increased portion of the Group's total sales in recent years and will be important for an increased margin across the business.

The Group's goal is for its earnings growth over the next business cycle to amount to at least 20% of revenue growth and increase in its margin blend.

Annual general meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) convened on 26 June 2025 resolved to adjourn the meeting until the end of July.

Appropriation of current year profit/(loss)

Appropriation profit/loss	**2024**
Free equity	2,624,712
Current year profit/loss	(1,502,860)
Share issue	1,627,135
	2,748,987

Financial Statements

Group

Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024	2023	Restated 2022
Revenue	2	50,058	52,905	35,190
Cost of Sold Goods		(39,704)	(40,795)	(27,345)
Gross Profit		**10,354**	**12,110**	**7,845**
Admin		(3,029)	(3,812)	(3,950)
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment	5	(1,345)	(419)	(541)
Salaries	3	(9,174)	(7,668)	(8,460)
Operating Expenses		**(13,548)**	**(11,899)**	**(12,951)**
Operating Profit		**(3,194)**	**211**	**(5,121)**
Income from associate		(0)	(0)	(15)
Other income		**(0)**	**(0)**	**(15)**
Finance Costs		(878)	(615)	(310)
Interest Received		17	8	151
Other financial items		5	6	24
FX Gain / (Loss)		27	(416)	(78)
Other expenses		**(829)**	**(1,017)**	**(213)**
Profit before tax		**(4,023)**	**(806)**	**(5,334)**
Tax		(117)	(26)	0
Loss for the year		**(4,140)**	**(832)**	**(5,334)**
Other comprehensive income and expenses	12	0	(1,837)	0
Total comprehensive loss for year		**(4,140)**	**(2,669)**	**(5,334)**
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent				
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(3,867)	(899)	(4,641)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations		0	(1,880)	0
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent		**(3,867)**	**(2,779)**	**(4,641)**
Non-controlling interest				
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations		(273)	93	(693)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		0	17	0
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interest		**(273)**	**110**	**(693)**
Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations attributable to the equity holders of the company during the year (expressed in C per share)				
Basic earnings per share	18			
From continuing operations		(0.0036)	(0.0009)	(0.0054)
From discontinued operations		0	(0.0018)	0
		(0.0036)	**(0.0027)**	**(0.0054)**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024	2023	Restated 2022
Non-current assets				
Right of use asset	10	306	96	281
Property, plant, and equipment	9	135	183	333
Intangible assets		72	106	22
Goodwill	7,8	6,184	7,122	6,735
Investments in associates		0	0	749
	2	**6,697**	**7,507**	**8,120**
Current assets				
Deferred tax asset	1	400	254	145
Tax receivable	1	0	221	0
Inventories	1,13	95	99	151
Trade and other receivables	1,14	15,371	16,639	11,858
Cash and bank	1	25	728	747
Other current assets	1	502	142	0
		16,393	**18,083**	**12,901**
Total assets		**23,090**	**25,590**	**21,021**
Equity				
Share capital		298	268	267
Share premium		28,967	27,340	27,414
Retained earnings		(31,260)	(27,139)	(24,545)
Other reserves		5	0	0
Non-controlling interest		(552)	(267)	(453)
		(2,542)	**202**	**2,683**
Non-current liabilities				
Loans from Shareholders		5,952	5,640	5,028
		5,952	**5,640**	**5,028**
Current liabilities				
Interim debt	1	0	0	3,951
Provisions	1	3,329	2,272	1,272
Trade and other payables	1,15	14,910	16,785	5,655
Tax payable	1	164	0	216
Other current liabilities	1	172	110	240
Lease liabilities	1,10	369	131	366
Bank overdraft	1	736	449	1,610
		19,680	**19,747**	**13,310**
Total liabilities		**25,632**	**25,387**	**18,338**
Total equity and liabilities		**23,090**	**25,589**	**21,021**

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

Group	Share capital	Share premium	Retained income	Non-controlling interest	Other Reserves	Total equity
Balance as at 01 January 2023	267	27,414	(23,077)	(453)	0	4,151
Correction of error (net of tax)	0	0	(1,468)	0	0	(1,468)
Restated equity as at 01 January 2023	267	27,414	(24,545)	(453)	0	2,683
Total comprehensive income	0	0	(2,779)	110	0	(2,669)
Foreign exchange translation	0	(133)	186	76	0	129
Share issue	1	59	0	0	0	60
Balance at 31 December 2023	**268**	**27,340**	**(27,139)**	**(267)**	**0**	**202**
Total comprehensive income	0	0	(3,867)	(273)	0	(4,140)
Foreign exchange translation	0	0	(255)	(12)	5	(262)
Share issue	30	1,627	0	0	0	1,657
Balance at 31 December 2024	**298**	**28,967**	**(31,260)**	**(552)**	**5**	**(2,542)**

Consolidated Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Loss before tax		(4,022)	(806)
Other Non-cash Items		813	299
Depreciation of tangible items		1,345	419
Interest paid		595	615
FX Gain/Loss		(32)	416
Interest received		(17)	0
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in inventories		4	52
Increase (–)/decrease (+) in operating receivables		907	5,252
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in operating liabilities		(1,813)	(4,736)
Changes in working capital		**(902)**	**568**
Cash flow from operating activities		(2,221)	1,511
Cash flow from operating activities, discontinued operations		0	(1,837)
Cash flow from operations		**(2,221)**	**(326)**
Paid taxes		0	(463)
Tax refunds		103	0
Cash flow from operating activities		**(2,118)**	**(789)**
Acquisition of fixed assets		(114)	0
Cash flow from investing activities		**(114)**	**0**
New share issues		900	0
Proceeds from borrowings		3,638	612
Repayment of borrowings		(3,302)	0
Non-controlling Interest		0	(186)
Lease liabilities		238	(234)
Cash flow from financing activities		**1,474**	**192**
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year			
Net change in cash, continuing operations		(758)	(597)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(231)	129
Opening cash position		279	747
Closing cash position		**(710)**	**279**

Parent

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Revenue	2	847	1,386
Cost of Sold Goods		(155)	(405)
Gross Profit		**692**	**981**
Admin		(537)	(561)
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment		(1,131)	0
Salaries	3	(203)	(380)
Operating Expenses		**(1,872)**	**(941)**
Operating Profit		**(1,180)**	**40**
Finance Costs		(621)	(486)
Interest Received		329	279
FX Gain / (Loss)		(31)	(4)
Other expenses		**(323)**	**(211)**
Loss before tax		**(1,503)**	**(171)**
Tax (Period)		0	0
Loss for the year		**(1,503)**	**(171)**
Other comprehensive income and expenses	12	0	(4,408)
Total comprehensive loss for year		**(1,503)**	**(4,579)**

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	2,7	22	22
Investments in subsidiaries	11	5,676	6,145
Intercompany loans receivable		2,049	1,984
		7,747	**8,151**
Current assets			
Intercompany loans receivable		1,382	628
Trade and other receivables	1,14	143	354
Intercompany receivables	1,14	216	27
Tax receivable	1	66	22
Other current assets	1	190	88
Cash and bank	1	1	13
		1,996	**1,132**
Total assets		**9,743**	**9,283**
Equity			
Share capital		298	269
Share premium		28,967	27,340
Retained earnings		(26,218)	(24,706)
		3,047	**2,903**
Non-current liabilities			
Loans from Shareholders		6,126	6,023
		6,126	**6,023**
Current liabilities			
Provisions	1	15	7
Trade and other payables	1,15	298	289
Intercompany payables	1,15	189	61
Other current liabilities	1	68	0
		570	**357**
Total liabilities		**6,696**	**6,380**
Total equity and liabilities		**9,743**	**9,283**

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

Parent	Share capital	Share premium	Retained income	Other reserves	Total equity
Balance as at 31 January 2023	267	27,318	(20,139)	0	7,446
Total comprehensive income	0	0	(4,579)	0	(4,579)
Foreign exchange translation	0	(37)	13	0	(24)
Share Issue	1	59	0	0	60
Balances at 31 December 2023	**268**	**27,340**	**(24,706)**	**0**	**2,903**
Total comprehensive income	0	0	(1,503)	0	(1,503)
Foreign exchange translation	0	0	(11)	0	(11)
Share Issue	30	1,627	0	0	1,657
Balance at 31 December 2024	**298**	**28,967**	**(26,218)**	**0**	**3,047**

Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note(s)	2024	2023
Loss before tax		(1,503)	(171)
Other Non-cash Items		(160)	(742)
FX Gains or losses		31	0
Depreciation of tangible items		1,131	0
Interest paid		621	486
Interest received		(326)	(177)
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in inventories		0	0
Increase (–)/decrease (+) in operating receivables		(79)	(59)
Increase (+)/decrease (–) in operating liabilities		205	(124)
Changes in working capital		**126**	**(183)**
Cash flow from operating activities		(79)	(787)
Cash flow from operating activities, discontinued operation		0	(4,408)
Cash flow from operations		**(79)**	**(5,195)**
Paid taxes		(44)	0
Tax refunds		0	11
Cash flow from operating activities		**(123)**	**(5,184)**
Payment of receivable loans principal amounts		(918)	0
Cash flow from investing activities		**(918)**	**(0)**
New share issues		900	0
Proceeds from borrowings		3,638	5,086
Repayment of borrowings		(3,509)	0
Cash flow from financing activities		**1,029**	**5,086**
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year			
Net change in cash, continuing operations		(12)	(98)
Opening cash position		13	111
Closing cash position		**1**	**13**

Accounting policies and explanatory notes to the financial statements

These consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company, Cyber Security 1 AB ("CYBER1" or the "Parent Company") corporate identity number 556135-4811, and its subsidiaries ("the Group"). CYBER1 is a Swedish public company with its registered office in Stockholm. The registered address for the head office is Cyber Security 1 AB, Box 70396, 107 24 Stockholm.

This annual report, including the consolidated financial statements, was signed, and approved for publication by the board of directors of CYBER1 on 27th June 2025. The statements of income and the balance sheets, for the Parent Company and the Group, included in the annual report and the consolidated financial statements, are subject to adoption at the continued annual general meeting at the end of July 2025.

The most important accounting principles applied in the preparation of the financial reports are set out below and, where applicable, in the following notes. Mainly, the same principles are applied for the Parent Company and the Group. The Parent Company's accounting principles deviating from those applied by the Group, or considered important to describe, are stated under a separate heading below this note.

Significant Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation and compliance with accounting standards

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as adopted by the EU for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. In addition, the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1 Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups has been applied.

The Parent Company applies RFR 2 Accounting for Legal Entities.

Use of assessments in the financial reports

Preparing financial reports in accordance with IFRS requires that management make assessments and assumptions that affect the accounting principles and reported amounts for assets, liabilities, revenues, and costs. The assessments and assumptions are based on historical experience and several other factors that may be considered relevant under the prevailing conditions. The actual outcome may deviate from these assessments and assumptions. Assessments and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis with changes in assessments recognized in the applicable period.

Assessments made by management on the application of IFRS that have a significant impact on financial reports, and estimations made that could entail material adjustments in subsequent years' financial reports, are described in greater detail in Note 2 Critical estimates and judgements.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the Parent Company and the subsidiaries that are a part of the consolidated financial statements refer to the same period and are prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent, and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 December 2024. The acquisition method of accounting has been adopted. Under this method, the results of subsidiary undertakings acquired or disposed of in the year are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power over the entity. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Acquisition method of accounting

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- fair values of the assets transferred

- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business

- equity interests issued by the group

- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, and

- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

- The excess of the consideration transferred,

- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and

- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

Over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase. Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquirer is measured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such a remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interests

In connection with acquisitions of less than 100 percent, when a controlling influence is achieved, non-controlling interests are determined either as a proportional share of the fair value of identifiable net assets excluding goodwill or at fair value. Non-controlling interests are recognized as a separate item in the Group's equity. The Group's profit or loss and every component of its other comprehensive income are attributable to the shareholders of the Parent and to non-controlling interests. Losses attributable to noncontrolling interests are recognized even if this results in a negative balance. Subsequent acquisitions up to 100 percent and divestments of participation in a subsidiary that do not lead to a loss of controlling influence are recognized as equity transactions.

Discontinued operations

Divested operations are reported as discontinued operations if they represent a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that comprises operations and cash flow that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for reporting purposes from the rest of the Group. The post-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations and the gain or loss from the sale is presented in a single amount in the income statement as of the transaction date or as of the date when management is committed to a plan to sell and hence operations to be discontinued are reclassified as held for sale. When a business operation is discontinued or classified as held for sale and reported as such prior period income statements are restated. Prior period balance sheets are not restated.

Classification

Non-current assets and non-current liabilities in the Parent Company and the Group essentially consist of amounts that are expected to be recovered or paid after more than 12 months from the reporting date. Current assets and current liabilities essentially consist of amounts that are expected to be recovered or paid within 12 months, from the reporting date.

Translation of foreign subsidiaries

The Group companies prepare their financial statements in their functional currency, i.e., the currency used in the primary economic environment in which they operate. These reports provide the basis for the consolidated accounts which are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the Parent Company and the presentation currency. The income statements and balance sheets of foreign subsidiaries have been translated from their respective functional currency to the presentation currency of the Group. All items in the income statements have been translated at the average rate for the reporting period, while assets and liabilities in the balance sheets have been translated at the closing rate. Translation differences are reported in other comprehensive income.

Certain long-term financing related to subsidiaries, where a settlement is not considered to take place in the foreseeable future, is considered as an increase in the Parent Company's net investment in the subsidiaries. Taking the tax effect into consideration, exchange gains and losses are reported in other comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset that lacks physical substance. Intangible assets that are identified and measured separately from goodwill from business combinations may include trademark-related, customer-related, contract-related and/or technology-related assets. Typical marketing and customer-related assets are trademarks and customer relationships. Customer contracts and customer relationships are attributable to expected customer loyalty and the cash flow that is expected to rise over the remaining useful lives of these assets. The cost for this type of intangible asset consists of the fair value on the acquisition date, calculated according to established valuation methods.

Development costs are recognised as an intangible asset only if it is sufficiently probable that the development project will generate economic benefits in the future and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The cost of capitalised development costs includes only expenses directly attributable to the development project. Other internally generated intangible assets are not recognised as assets. Instead, the costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they arise.

All intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives and are reviewed on every balance sheet date. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use. Certain trademarks have an unlimited lifetime and are not amortised at all. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date.

Business combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are recognised according to the acquisition method. When a business combination occurs, the company's assets (including previously unrecognised intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and excluding future restructuring costs) are identified and measured at fair value.

If the consideration paid by the Group is greater than the fair value of the identified net assets, the difference is recognised as consolidated goodwill. Goodwill is continuously measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Since it is not possible to individually test goodwill for impairment, goodwill is allocated to one or more cash-generating units, depending on how the goodwill is monitored for internal control purposes. CYBER1 has allocated goodwill to three cash-generating units: Africa, Middle East, and Europe.

Goodwill is not amortised but is instead tested for impairment annually.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Property, plant, and equipment are physical assets that are used in the Group's operations and have an expected useful life exceeding one year. Property, plant, and equipment are initially measured at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. When property, plant and equipment are recognised, any residual value is considered when the depreciable amount of the asset is determined. Depreciation begins when the asset is ready to be taken into use. Land is not depreciated. Property, plant, and equipment are derecognised from the balance sheet on divestment or when no future economic benefits are expected from either their use or their sale. Any gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the sale proceeds and the assets' carrying amount. The gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss as other expenses or other income in the accounting period when the asset was divested.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation rate of an asset are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted, if necessary, for subsequent periods.

Customary costs for maintenance and repairs are expended as incurred. However, costs related to significant renewals and improvements are recognised in the balance sheet and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the underlying asset.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Improvement leasehold property over 6 years

- Equipment and other similar equipment over 3 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Impairment of Intangible and Tangible fixed assets

If the CYBER1 Group sees internal or external indications that the value of an asset has declined, the asset is to be tested for impairment. For goodwill and assets with indefinite useful lives, such impairment testing is to be carried out at least annually, regardless of whether there is evidence of impairment or not. If an asset cannot be tested separately, it is assigned to a cash-generating unit to which identifiable cash flows can be allocated.

An impairment loss is to be recognised for an asset or a group of assets (cash-generating units) if the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher value in use and net realisable value. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

For all assets except goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, an assessment is done annually as to whether there is an indication that an earlier impairment loss, in whole or in part, is no longer justified. If the assumptions underlying the calculation of an asset's recoverable amount have changed, the carrying amount of the asset or assets is increased to its recoverable amount. Such a reversal is to not exceed the amount the company would have recognised after depreciation and amortisation if the impairment had not been recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is recognised in a restated amount in accordance with another standard.

The carrying amounts for the Group's assets, except for financial assets, assets held for sale and disposal groups reported in accordance with IFRS 5, inventories, plan assets used for the financing of employee benefits and deferred tax assets, are tested in accordance with IAS 36 on each reporting date to evaluate whether there is an indication of impairment. Should such an indication exist, the asset's recoverable amount is assessed. An impairment charge is recognized in the income statement when the carrying amount exceeds the calculated recoverable amount.

Goodwill is allocated to different cash-generating units. If the allocation of goodwill cannot be completed before the end of the year during which the acquisition was carried out, the initial allocation should then be carried out before the end of the financial year following the year when the acquisition was carried out. In such cases, amounts relating to non-allocated goodwill and the reason why they have not been allocated should be stated. Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is not reversed.

For goodwill and other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that are not yet ready for use, their recoverable amount is calculated annually, or when an impairment is indicated. The recoverable amounts, defined as the higher value in use and fair value less cost of disposal, are normally determined based on value in use, applying discounted cash flow calculations. An impairment charge against the income statement is made when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For impairment testing, goodwill and trademarks with indefinite life are allocated to the lowest level of groups of cash generating units based on product groups and geographical markets, at which it is monitored by management.

Reversal of an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill are recognised when there is an indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods no longer exists or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Intangible assets within CYBER1 essentially pertain to goodwill, customer relationships and trademarks. Assessments are made on an ongoing basis to ensure that the book value of goodwill, customer relationships and trademarks does not exceed their recoverable amount. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but instead tested for impairment at least annually or when circumstances indicate that the value of the intangible assets is impaired. Impairment tests include significant judgements made by management, such as assumption of projected future cash flows used in the valuation of the assets. Future events could cause management to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that an intangible asset should be impaired. An impairment loss could have a material impact on the financial condition and result of operations. The Group's intangible assets as of 31st December 2024 amounted to €72k, and amortizations and impairment charge amounted to €1,026k. The amount for goodwill, which has been included in intangible assets, amounted to €6,184k.

Parent Company Investments

Fixed assets investments in the parent consist of investments in subsidiaries and are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

Pensions

The group operates only defined contribution pension plans. For defined contribution plans, the group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual, or voluntary basis. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. The pension costs charged in the financial statements represent the contributions payable by the group during the year.

Recognition of foreign currency exchange effects

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the Group's functional currency are restated at the rate prevailing on the transaction date. Assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the Group's functional currency are restated at the closing day rate. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

Receivables and liabilities in foreign currency

Receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currency have been restated at the closing day rate. Exchange gains and losses pertaining to operating receivables and liabilities are recognised in operating profit. Exchange differences related to financial assets and liabilities are recognised in financial expenses in net financial items. As of 1st January 2022, exchange differences related to inter-company financial assets and liabilities are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange rates used:

		Average rate		Closing rate	
Country	Currency	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Dubai	AED	3.85	4.00	3.82	4.00
Kenya	KES	135.55	166.70	134.45	166.64
South Africa	ZAR	19.09	20.35	19.55	20.24
Mauritius	USD	1.05	1.09	1.04	1.09
Uganda	UGX	3,839.35	4,155.65	3,818.43	4,151.9
UK	GBP	0.83	0.89	0.83	0.86

Lease contracts

From 1st January 2018 lease contracts were recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the Group's balance sheet and are affected by management's judgement and estimates of certain variables that have a direct impact on the reported balances. The most significant is the assumption of the discount rates applied in the measurement of the right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liabilities. Other judgements that may have a significant impact on the reported balances are assessments of the likelihood of using or not using extension and termination options in lease contracts. The assessment of utilizing or not utilizing extension and termination options impacts the lease period of future lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liabilities and the related right-of-use assets. As per 31 December 2024, the Group's lease liabilities amounted to €369k and corresponding balance for the right-of-use assets amounted to €306k.

Leases are classified in the consolidated financial statements as finance leases. A finance lease exists when the financial risks and rewards of ownership are essentially transferred to the lessee.

Assets that are leased under finance leases are recognised as non-current assets in the balance sheet and are initially measured at the lower of the fair value of the lease object and the present value of the minimum lease payments when the lease is entered into. The obligation to pay future lease payments is recognised as non-current and current liabilities. The leased assets are depreciated over the useful life of the asset in question, while the lease payments are recognised as interest and repayment of the liability.

Classification and Measurement

Financial assets

The Group's debt instruments are classified at amortised cost.

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Accounts receivable and lease receivable are initially recognised at their invoiced amount. After initial recognition, the assets are measured according to the effective interest method. In accordance with the business model, assets classified at amortised cost are held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows, which exclusively comprise payments of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal. The assets are covered by a loss allowance for expected credit losses.

Implementation of IFRS 9

On 1st January 2018, the group implemented IFRS 9 which allows for an assessment of impairment needs regarding impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost, including trade receivables and contract work, according to the simplified expected credit loss model. The model entails that the expected loss over the asset's useful life is recognized immediately in the income statement and monitored on an ongoing basis according to the group's risk management until realization. Impairment is computed based on expected loss rates which are stated individually, distributed by geographical location. Loss rates are computed based on historical data. This data is based on expected loss over the total maturity of the amount receivable, corrected for estimates of the effect of expected changes in relevant parameters, for instance financial development, political risks etc. on the market in question.

Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and current bank balances in the balance sheet consist of bank deposits, available cash, and demand deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Cash and bank balances are subject to the requirements for a loss allowance for expected credit losses.

Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities are divided into two categories:

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
    - Held-for-trading financial liabilities
    - Financial liabilities initially measured at fair value ("fair value option")
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Some of the Group's acquisitions include additional purchase prices. These are recognised as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the value of financial liabilities that are measured at fair value ("fair value option") and are attributable to changes in the credit risk associated with the liability are to be recognised in other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, these liabilities are recognised at amortised cost in accordance with the effective interest method.

Fees paid for loan commitments and borrowings (commitment fees) are recognised as transaction costs and are allocated over the term of the loan commitments/loans in profit or loss. In cases where quoted information/inputs are not available to measure financial instruments at fair value, established valuation methods that can be dependent on quoted information/inputs are used.

In some cases, valuation methods based on the company's own assumptions and estimates are applied. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are assumed to be their nominal values for those assets and liabilities with a term of less than one year. The fair value of financial liabilities is their discounted cash flows. Discounting is carried out at the interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

Purchases and sales of financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the financial instrument. Financial instruments are derecognised when the right to receive or pay cash flows attributable to the financial instrument expires or has been transferred, or the Group has explicitly transferred all risks, allocations and obligations entailed by the holding of the financial asset or liability.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Apart from financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss, the Group's financial assets are subject to impairment for expected credit losses. In addition, impairment also encompasses contract assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The simplified impairment method can be applied for all CYBER1's financial assets. In accordance with IFRS 9, impairment losses are recognised prospectively, and a loss allowance is recognised when there is exposure to credit risk, usually on initial recognition. Expected credit losses reflect the present value of all deficits in cash flows attributable to expected losses, either for the next 12 months or for the expected remaining term of the financial instruments, depending on the type of asset and on potential credit deterioration since initial recognition.

Expected credit losses reflect an objective, probability-weighted outcome taking into consideration multiple scenarios based on reasonable and well-founded forecasts. The calculation of the impairment requirement for doubtful receivables, which are the most material financial assets subject to a loss risk, comprises a combination of a collective and an individual assessment. For other accounts receivable, an individual assessment of the loss risk is carried out based on the customer's ability to pay and other relevant factors for individual customers or for the specific market in which the customer operates.

The CYBER1 Group assesses annually whether there are any objective circumstances that indicate that a financial asset may need to be impaired. Financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, meaning the net of their gross value and the loss allowance. Changes in the loss allowance are recognised in profit or loss.

Income Tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered from or paid to the respective tax authorities. The Group's current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date.

The current tax attributable to items recognised in equity and in other comprehensive income is recognised in equity and in other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on the balance sheet date in accordance with the balance sheet method for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except when the deferred tax liability arises because of impairment of goodwill or when an asset or liability is recognised as part of a transaction that is not a business combination and which, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the recognised gain nor the taxable gain or loss, and

- for deductible temporary differences attributable to investments in subsidiaries, apart from cases where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for deductible temporary differences, including loss carry forwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed on each balance sheet date and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow part of or the entire deferred tax asset to be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that apply for the period when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted on the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax amounts are related to the same entity in the Group and the same tax authority.

Recognition of Cash Flow

Cash and cash equivalents consist of available cash, disposable bank deposits and other short-term investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Cash received and paid is recognised in the statement of cash flows. Cash flow from operating activities is recognised in accordance with the indirect method.

Provision for Expected Credit Losses on Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivables are initially recognised at a transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15 and thereafter at amortised cost. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is made on every balance sheet date in an amount that corresponds to the expected credit losses for the remaining term. The assessment is based on criteria that show whether the risk has changed since the initial measurement date. Loss allowances for expected credit losses are recognised in profit or loss under other operating expenses.

Deferred Tax assets

Deferred tax is recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as well as for unutilised loss carry forwards. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable it can be utilised against future profit. If the actual outcome differs from the applied assumptions, or management adjusts these assumptions in the future, the value of the deferred tax assets could change.

Revenue recognition based on individual assessment

The Group applies the percentage of completion method on an individual basis for significant customer contracts, meaning contracts with a value of more than EUR 100 thousand and a term of more than three months. The estimate of total contract costs and revenue is critical for revenue recognition and provisions for onerous contracts, and the outcome of additional invoicing may affect profit.

Revenue and cost from the sale of the Company's products and services are recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities. Revenue from services is generally recognised in the period the services are provided, based on the services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

Revenue from the sale of licences and sale of hardware is recognised when the customer is invoiced. At the same time the corresponding cost of sales is recognised.

Advisory and system integration services at a fixed price are paid in relation to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date (percentage of completion). Completion of an assignment is determined by costs incurred to date with the estimated total expenditure. When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that corresponds to the contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An anticipated loss on an assignment is reported immediately as a cost.

Financing income and expenses

Financing expenses comprise interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the income statement (see foreign currency accounting policy). Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Financing income comprises interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Key accounting assessments estimates and assumptions

In preparing the financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting policies, the Board, CEO and Group President are required to make certain estimates and assumptions that impact the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. The areas where estimates and assumptions are of material importance to the Group, and which may affect the financial statements are described below.

Critical Accounting Judgement: Business combinations

The acquisition of subsidiaries or operations involves that items in the acquired companies' balance sheets as well as items that have not been recognised in the acquired companies' balance sheets, such as customer relations, shall be valued at fair value. Different valuation methods based on number of assumptions are used in fair value determination. Initial accounting is determined provisionally and may be adjusted subsequently. All acquisition calculations are finalised no later than one year after the acquisition is made.

All payments to acquire a subsidiary or operation are recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, including debt related to contingent considerations. The contingent consideration is measured at fair value in subsequent periods with re-measurement through the statement of income.

IFRS Accounting Standards require Directors to form Accounting Policies that give precedence to the Economic Substance of transactions rather than their legal form.

Critical Accounting Judgement: Taxes

Determination of income taxes and deferred taxes when the ultimate tax determination is uncertain requires management judgement. The Group recognises deferred tax assets resulting from carried forward tax losses when the realisation of related tax benefit, due to taxable profits, is probable. However, deferred tax assets are always recognised if they can be utilised to current taxable temporary differences. The assumptions regarding future taxable profits are based on the current business plan and further estimates added by consideration for the uncertainties in the current business plan and further estimates. The Group uses estimates for recognition of liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on all available information at the time of recognition.

Critical Accounting Judgement: Going Concern

The Group experienced mixed results from its subsidiaries, with the top performers being Trinexia (Pty) Ltd, Trinexia Africa, Cyber One Solutions DMCC and Maidar Secure (Pty) Ltd. Trinexia DMCC and Cyber 1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, which historically been top performers, as well as Cyber 1 Solutions East and West Africa did not reach their expectations in 2024.

The Group is experiencing cashflow difficulties resulting in the Group's ability to service their short-term debt and measures have been taken to overcome these cashflow constraints.

Steps that have already been taken are:

- Trinexia DMCC has been closed down early in 2025.
- Group wide expenses have continued to being cut with a focus on salaries.
- Ongoing negotiations with vendors on trade possibilities and payment plans.

By continuing these measures and achieving the forecasted profits, the short-term debt of the Group would be halved by end of June 2026.

With this being said the Goup will need to obtain external funding as soon as possible, either working capital in the form of the purchase of new shares or through a working capital loan.

The Directors are actively looking to obtain a working capital injection.

Critical Estimate: Impairment of assets

The Group reviews each cash generating unit annually, to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, future capital requirements, and projected growth of each operation. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

Fair value for each operation is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Management has assessed its cash generating units as comprising an independent operation, which is the lowest level for which cash inflows are largely independent of those of other assets.

An impairment test was carried out on the Group's intangible assets as on December 31, 2024. The main share of the intangible and tangible fixed assets relates to the operations in Africa, Middle East, and Europe. For this purpose, a discounted cash flow model has been used extending over a 5-year period. A few variables are simulated in the model. Among the more important assumptions are growth in EBITDA and the yield required.

The impairment tests indicated that an impairment of €942k is necessary on the Goodwill of Trinexia DMCC due to under performance by the entity. No further impairment was needed for 2024 and 2023.

It should be noted that the Group's impairment assessments of these items are based on the assumption that the Company develops in line with forecasts and receives sufficient capital injections.

Notes to the annual financial statements:

1. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial risk management in the CYBER1 Group

CYBER1 is exposed to a few financial market risks that the Group is responsible for managing under the finance policy approved by the Board of Directors. The overall objective is to have cost-effective funding in the Group. The financial risks in the Group are mainly managed in relation to the Group's functional currency, which is EUR. The impact of the financial risks on the Group's earnings is mainly managed through a weekly exchange of non-EUR cash into EUR and, to only a limited extent, using financial instruments. The main risk exposures for the Group are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and counterparty risk.

Carrying value and fair value of the Group's significant assets and liabilities:

CYBER1 applies IFRS 9 to classify and measure financial instruments.

Measured at amortized cost. All items, except loans and borrowings, have a short duration and are considered non-interest bearing, and therefore, the total carrying value of the financial instruments corresponds to the estimated fair value. The carrying amount for loans and borrowings differ from their fair value because of changes in the market interest rates, determined by using current official market quotations for our outstanding bonds or similar instruments and discounting future cash flows. The values presented are indicative and may not necessarily be realised.

The accounting principles related to financial liabilities are essentially unchanged compared with previous years. CYBER1 has updated its accounting principles related to expected credit losses and has, in accordance with the standard, implemented the "expected loss model."

1.1 Carrying value for financial instruments (current year) – assets

TEUR	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Other financial assets at amortized cost	Other receivables at amortized cost	Total carrying value
Trade receivables	10,760	0	0	10,760
Other current assets and financial receivables	0	0	4,620	4,620
Prepaid expenses	989	0	0	989
Cash and cash equivalents	25	0	0	25
	11,774	**0**	**4,620**	**16,394**

1.2 Carrying value for financial instruments (current year) – liabilities

TEUR	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Other liabilities at amortized cost	Total carrying value
Loans and borrowings	0	369	5,952	6,321
Other current liabilities	0	736	3,227	3,963
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	0	1,401	1,401
Trade payables	13,947	0	0	13,947
	13,947	**1,105**	**10,580**	**25,632**

1.3 Carrying value for financial instruments (prior year) – assets

TEUR	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	Other financial assets	Other receivables	Total carrying value
Trade receivables	11,542	0	0	11,542
Other current assets and financial receivables	0	0	5,658	5,658
Prepaid expenses	0	155	0	155
Cash and cash equivalents	728	0	0	728
	12,270	**155**	**5,658**	**18,083**

1.4 Carrying value for financial instruments (prior year) – liabilities

TEUR	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Other liabilities at amortized cost	Total carrying value
Loans and borrowings	0	149	5,640	5,789
Other current liabilities	0	449	1,997	2,446
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	0	4,430	4,430
Trade payables	12,722	0	0	12,722
	12,722	**598**	**12,067**	**25,387**

Customer credit risk

Management's assessment is that there is no significant concentration of credit risk with any individual customer, counterparty, or geographical region for CYBER1.

The Group's exposures to credit risk at the end of the reporting periods are based on carrying amounts as reported in the statement of financial position for on-balance sheet financial assets analyses as follows.

1.5 Customer credit risk

	2024	2023
Trade receivables	10,760	11,542
	10,760	**11,542**

Credit concentration risk also exists with respect to the Group's cash equivalents, which are held with a reputable financial institution of high-quality standing or rating.

As at 31 December 2024, the company's trade and other receivables were fully performing. The Company assesses the credit quality of its trade and other receivables considering the financial position, experience and other factors relating to the debtor.

The concentration of credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date by geographic region was.

1.6 Concentration of credit risk by geographic region

	2024	2023
Africa	7,528	6,369
Middle East and UAE	3,196	4,824
Europe	36	349
	10,760	**11,542**

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group unless otherwise disclosed. The maximum credit risk exposure relating to financial assets is represented by carrying value as at the balance sheet date. The Group has established procedures to minimise the risk of default by trade debtors including credit checks undertaken before a customer is accepted. Historically, these procedures have proved effective in minimising the level of impaired and past due debtors.

Credit quality of financial assets and impairment losses

The aging of trade receivables at the balance sheet date was.

1.7 Credit risk – movement in allowance gross

Gross	2024	2023
Not past due	8,379	7,522
Past due (0-30 days)	654	1,224
Past due (31-90 days)	665	1,092
More than 90 days	1,062	1,704
	10,760	**11,542**

An assessment of the recoverability of Trade and other receivables shows an impairment indicator of NIL overdue trade receivables during the year (2024: NIL). Therefore, the carrying value of Trade and other receivables fair value as at 31 December 2024 is €10,760k.

As at 31 December 2024, trade receivables at an amount of €2,381k (2023: €4,020k) were past due but not impaired. As at 31 December 2024, receivables due relate to several independent customers where there is no recent history of non-payment.

The remaining trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets as these are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other classes, it is expected that these amounts will be received when they are due. The group does not hold any collateral in relation to these receivables.

Transaction exposure

The CYBER1 Group's policy for transaction exposure is to minimise the impact of short-term changes in foreign exchange rates for currencies other than the EUR. The main transaction exposures arise in EUR against local currencies.

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The foreign exchange risk is the risk to earnings and value caused by a change in foreign exchange rates. To reduce its currency exposure, the Group generally matches its asset and liability positions represented by the amounts due by acquirers and other payment service providers and the relative amounts due to the merchants.

The net open currency exposure at the end of the reporting period is detailed below.

1.8 Sensitivity to change in exchange rate – trade receivables

2024	GBP	EUR	KES	AED	ZAR	USD	UGX	Total
Balance sheet exposure	35	1	102	3,196	3,472	3,933	21	10,760
Absolute effect from - 10% in exchange rate to Euro	4	0	10	320	347	393	2	1,076
Absolute effect from - 20% in exchange rate to Euro	7	0	20	639	694	787	4	2,151

1.9 Sensitivity to change in exchange rate – trade payables

2024	GBP	EUR	KES	AED	ZAR	USD	UGX	Total
Balance sheet exposure	5	110	21	5,080	4,894	3,835	2	13,947
Absolute effect from - 10% in exchange rate to Euro	1	11	2	508	489	384	0	1,395
Absolute effect from - 20% in exchange rate to Euro	1	22	4	1,016	979	767	0	2,789

1.10 Sensitivity to change in exchange rate – cash and cash equivalents

2024	GBP	EUR	KES	AED	ZAR	USD	UGX	Total
Balance sheet exposure	(28)	1	(8)	27	31	1	1	25
Absolute effect from - 10% in exchange rate to Euro	(3)	0	(1)	3	3	0	0	2
Absolute effect from - 20% in exchange rate to Euro	(5)	0	2	5	6	0	0	8

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows. This is based on the carrying amount for monetary financial instruments.

1.11 Group exposure to foreign currency risk – current year

2024	GBP	EUR	KES	AED	ZAR	USD	UGX	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	(28)	1	(8)	27	31	1	1	25
Trade receivables	35	1	102	3,196	3,472	3,933	21	10,760
Secured bank loans	0	0	0	0	(736)	0	0	(736)
Other loans	0	(5,952)	0	0	0	0	0	(5,952)
Trade payables	(5)	(110)	(21)	(5,080)	(4,894)	(3,835)	(2)	(13,947)
Balance sheet exposure	**2**	**(6,060)**	**73**	**(1,857)**	**(2,127)**	**99**	**20**	**(9,850)**

1.12 Group exposure to foreign currency risk – prior year

2023	GBP	EUR	KES	AED	ZAR	USD	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	(4)	13	6	136	205	372	728
Trade receivables	26	323	138	4,824	2,888	3,343	11,542
Secured bank loans	0	0	0	0	(449)	0	(449)
Other loans	0	(5,658)	0	0	0	0	(5,658)
Trade payables	0	(36)	(94)	(4,434)	(5,513)	(2,645)	(12,722)
Balance sheet exposure	**22**	**(5,358)**	**50**	**526**	**(2,869)**	**1,070**	**(6,559)**

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets that mature in the long term, its income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash flow interest rate risk arises from cash and cash equivalents. Up to the reporting date, the Company did not have any hedging policy with respect to interest rate risk as exposure to such risk was not deemed to be significant by the directors since these assets are of a short-term nature.

Management considers the potential impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift that is reasonably possible at the reporting date to be immaterial. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to fair value interest rate risk.

Capital risk management

The Group's capital structure should be maintained at a level that ensures the ability to advance the business to generate returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, while at the same time maintaining an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may, upon approval by the shareholders and external lenders when appropriate, vary the dividend that is paid to the shareholders, reduce the share capital to enable payments to the shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its debt. The Group continuously analyses the relationship between debt and equity as well as the relationship between debt and equity including loans from shareholders.

Net debt/equity ratio

Euro 000	2024	2023
Interest bearing liabilities	736	449
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	25	728
Net debt	711	(279)
Total Equity	2,542	(202)
Total Capital	(3,303)	481
Net debt/equity ratio	28%	138%

Interest bearing liabilities are the bank overdraft facility used as at 31 December. Other interest-bearing liabilities are Shareholder loans, but do not form part of this Net debt/Equity ratio. Should the shareholder loans form part of the calculation above, the Net debt/Equity ratio will be 262% as at 2024 (2023: 2,654%)

See Note 1.13 for more information on interest-bearing liabilities.

Interest bearing liabilities

All amounts in currencies other than EUR are translated at the closing day rate and interest payments on loans with variable interest have been calculated at the closing day rate. The weighted average interest rate on external loans and borrowings, including margins and the effects of interest rates, was 10.00% (2023: 10.00%).

1.13 Interest bearing liabilities

	2024		2023	
TEUR	**< 1 yr**	**>1 yrs < 5 yrs**	**< 1 yr**	**>1 yrs < 5 yrs**
Loans	0	5,952	0	5,640
Finance leases	369	0	131	0
Account payable	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	736	0	449	0
	1,105	**5,952**	**580**	**5,640**

Financial Risk Management in the CYBER1 Group

Due to its activities, the Group is exposed to various financial risks, including changes in foreign currency, interest, liquidity, and credit risks. The Group manages the risks centrally and follows the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Group does not actively engage in speculation of financial risks.

Credit risks – Group

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities which relate to contract work in progress, trade receivables and other receivables, and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Maximum exposure corresponds to the carrying amount for the sale of products and an advance payment is received from the customer.

Until 1st January 2018, impairment was performed to cover losses, this was done based on an assessment of whether an objective indication had been made for the individual amount receivable or whether a portfolio had decreased in value. Objective indicators were based on historical experience on losses.

On 1 January 2018, the group implemented IFRS 9 which allows for an assessment of impairment needs regarding impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost, including trade receivables and contract work, according to the simplified expected credit loss model. The model entails that the expected loss over the asset's useful life is recognised immediately in the income statement and monitored on an ongoing basis according to the group's risk management until realization. Impairment is computed based on expected loss rates which are stated individually, distributed by geographical location. Loss rates are computed based on historical data. This data is based on expected loss over the total maturity of the amount receivable, corrected for estimates of the effect of expected changes in relevant parameters, for instance financial development, political risks etc. on the market in question.

The Group assesses the risks of losses on an ongoing basis and, if necessary, write-downs are made according to the Group's policies. Excess cash is placed with banks with ratings A or above. As of today, a material part of the Group's sales and revenue is generated from customers. There is a risk that customers do not place orders or otherwise fulfil their respective undertakings due to e.g., lack of financial resources or other circumstances beyond the Company's control. Should the Group lose business from all or some of its top customers, it may have an adverse impact on the Group's business, financial position, and profits in the future. The credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any deliveries to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance.

The Group's customers are both public and private enterprises. Total trade receivables amount to €10,760k as at 2024 (2023: €13,009k).

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The management assesses credit risk in relation to the individual customer, considering whether they are public customers who are deemed to have a lower credit risk than industry customers. Except from the increased risks mentioned in note 3, the Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are in several jurisdictions. The Group's activities take place in the global market and management does not distinguish between customers' geographical affiliations in the credit risk assessment. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

Foreign exchange risks

The Group's sales, cost of goods sold, and expenses are mainly incurred in ZAR, USD, AED, and KES. The Group has transactions in other currencies, but exposure in those currencies is not significant. There is no foreign currency hedging regarding transactions in foreign currency.

- A change in foreign exchange rates of +/- 1% in the subsidiaries in ZAR will influence results and equity before tax on €10k.
- A change in foreign exchange rates of +/- 1% in the subsidiaries in USD will influence results and equity before tax on €2k.
- A change in foreign exchange rates of +/- 1% in the subsidiaries in AED will influence results and equity before tax on €20k.
- A change in foreign exchange rates of +/- 1% in the subsidiaries in KES will influence results and equity before tax on €1k.

Interest rate risk

The Group's loans are carried at variable interest rates. A change in the interest level will have a limited effect on the result or equity.

A change in the interest of +/- 1% will have an effect in 2024 on the result and equity before tax is €67k.

Liquidity risk

The Group is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally settlement processing obligations and other liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and committed credit lines to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the Group's obligations.

The Group manages this risk by monitoring future cash flows together with changes in available liquidity on a regular basis. Senior management is updated on a regular basis on the cash flow position of the Group.

The Group's financial projections reveal that the financial performance of the Group is expected to improve in the foreseeable future thereby generating net cash inflows after the end of the reporting period.

Funding and adequate liquidity are fundamental factors in driving an expanding business, and management of both is an integrated part of the Group's continuous budget and forecasting process. To ensure focus on managing the risks related to funding and liquidity, the Group manages and monitors funding and liquidity and ensures the availability of required liquidity through cash management and borrowing facilities.

By constantly maintaining cash assets or unused credit facilities, the Group ensures it has a sound payment capacity, which reduces the liquidity risk. Payment capacity, i.e., cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2024 were €25k (2023: €728k). The unused credit facilities as at 31 December 2024 were 174k (2023: €605k). Cyber 1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd's credit facility is reduced monthly by €51k, and as a result is putting an increased strain on the liquidity of the Group as a whole.

The Group's other financing consists of an offset funding loan from potential shareholders. The loan bears a rate of 10% p.a. as at 31 December 2024. The loan can be redeemed by the Group at par value at any time and is subject to change of control and transfer of assets clauses.

1.14 Liquidity risk – Group – current year

2024	0 -1 years	1 – 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Borrowings from credit institutions	736	0	736	736
Other loans	0	5,952	5,952	5,952
Trade payables	13,947	0	13,947	13,947
	14,683	**5,952**	**20,635**	**20,635**

1.15 Liquidity risk – Group – prior year

2023	0 -1 years	1 – 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Borrowings from credit institutions	449	0	449	449
Other loans	0	5,640	5,640	5,640
Trade payables	12,722	0	12,722	12,722
	13,171	**5,640**	**18,811**	**18,811**

The analysis is based on all undiscounted cash flows, including estimated interest payments, and expected instalments on loans. The estimates on interest are based on current market conditions.

The payment obligations are expected to be settled through cash inflows from operating activities and through proceeds from capital injections.

The Group's liquidity is severely strained at present and the Board of Directors is actively engaging third parties, seeking capital injections, either through a working capital loan and / or the sale of the remaining available shares.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

1.16 Classification of financial assets – current year

2024	Loans and receivables	Total	Carrying amount
Trade receivables	15,371	15,371	15,371
Other current receivables	998	998	998
Cash and cash equivalents	25	25	25
	16,394	**16,394**	**16,394**

1.17 Classification of financial liabilities – current year

2024	Financial liabilities	Total	Carrying amount
Credit institutions	736	736	736
Other loans	5,952	5,952	5,952
Trade payables	14,910	14,910	14,910
Other current liabilities	2,633	2,633	2,633
Accrued Expenses and deferred income	1,401	1,401	1,401
	25,632	**25,632**	**25,632**

1.18 Classification of financial assets – prior year

2023	Loans and receivables	Total	Carrying amount
Trade and other receivables	18,106	18,106	18,106
Other current receivables	142	142	142
Cash and cash equivalents	728	728	728
	18,976	**18,976**	**18,976**

1.19 Classification of financial liabilities – prior year

2023	Financial liabilities	Total	Carrying amount
Credit institutions	449	449	449
Other loans	5,640	5,640	5,640
Trade payables	12,722	12,722	12,722
Other current liabilities	2,146	2,146	2,146
Accrued Expenses and deferred income	4,430	4,430	4,430
	25,387	**25,387**	**25,387**

The fair value of credit institutions and other loans are deemed to be equal to the total carrying amount, as these items are based on the market rate.

2. Segment information

CYBER1's business segments are Distribution, Solutions and MSSP/Managed/SOC/Shared Services and are based on the customers' affiliation with the segments.

The Distribution segment consists of system security, GRC solutions, incident response, forensics initial license agreements and periodic maintenance agreements covering product updates and customer support. License fee revenue included in those agreements is recognized when the product is initially delivered, whereas the license agreement's maintenance revenue is recognized over the maintenance period. Most of the license sales are usage-based and booked based on usage reports, but there are also fixed price operator agreements. The terms of these agreements vary significantly, and their revenue recognition at a point in time when product solutions are transferred to the customer at the expected consideration to be received for such a delivery.

Advisory Solutions – CYBER1 offers its customers a wide range of professional Solutions based advisory services, which includes legal compliance, installation and integration of various cybersecurity system components, and in general serve as outsourced staff that can be employed as needed, on demand; while **MSSP/Managed/SOC/Shared services** which includes our Next-Gen Security Operating Centre (SOC) covers Data Security, Network Security, Gateway Security, Managed Compliance & SIEM Services, Incident Response, Business Continuity & Cyber Forensics - where we take a 'total' and long-term approach, and look at the bigger picture of IT security in organisations, is recognised at the time of delivery of the service.

The three main segments have been identified without aggregation of operating segments. Segment income and costs include any items that are directly attributable to the individual segment and any items that can be reliably allocated to the individual segment. Non-allocated costs refer to income and costs related to joint group functions. Assets and liabilities are not included in segment reporting.

2.1 Segment information – current year

2024	Advisory Solutions	Distribution	SOC	Shared Services	Total
Revenue	24,883	24,757	448	(30)	50,058
Cost of sales	(16,727)	(22,887)	(52)	(38)	(39,704)
Gross Profit	**8,156**	**1,870**	**396**	**(68)**	**10,354**
Direct costs	(4,423)	(3,641)	(331)	(779)	(9,174)
Earnings before indirect costs	**3,733**	**(1,771)**	**65**	**(847)**	**1,180**
Indirect costs	(1,267)	(884)	(116)	(762)	(3,029)
Segment Profit	**2,466**	**(2,655)**	**(51)**	**(1,609)**	**(1,849)**
Non-allocated costs	0	0	0	0	0
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and tax (EBITDA)					**(1,849)**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment					(1,345)
Earnings before interest, tax (EBIT)					**(3,194)**
Financials, net					(829)
Earnings before tax (EBT)					**4,023**

No single customer makes up more than 10% of the total revenue.

2.2 Segment information – prior year

2023	Advisory Solutions	Distribution	SOC	Shared Services	Total
Revenue	28,400	23,904	146	455	52,905
Cost of sales	(19,502)	(20,888)	0	(405)	(40,795)
Gross Profit	8,898	3,016	146	50	12,110
Direct costs	(3,969)	(3,356)	(260)	(884)	(7,668)
Earnings before indirect costs	4,929	(340)	(114)	(834)	4,442
Indirect costs	(1,343)	(848)	(105)	(723)	(3,812)
Segment Profit	3,586	(1,180)	(219)	(1,557)	630
Non-allocated costs	0	0	0	0	0
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and tax (EBITDA)	(3,586)	(1,180)	(219)	(1,557)	630
Depreciation					(419)
Earnings before interest, tax (EBIT)					211
Financials, net					(1,017)
Earnings before tax (EBT)					(806)

Geographical information

Cyber Security 1 AB primarily operates in the Middle East and African markets with presence in some European and Swedish areas. The below allocation has been made based on the services and products' place of sale. Geographical information as well as information on core business and related business should be regarded as supplementary information.

Geographical

Revenue from Africa accounts for 78% of the total net revenue (2023: 81%).

Revenue from the Middle East accounts for 17% of the total net revenue (2023: 18%).

Revenue from European accounts for 5% of the total net revenue (2023: 1%).

2.3 Geographical information – current year

2024	Revenue	Adjusted organic growth	EBITDA	EBITDA margin
Africa	44,939	(3%)	11	0%
Middle East	9,524	2%	(1,865)	(20%)
Europe	3,133	84%	20	1%
Core business	**57,596**	**0%**	**(1,834)**	**(3%)**
Internal sales and eliminations	(7,538)	64%	(15)	0%
CYBER1 Group	**50,058**	**(5%)**	**(1,849)**	**(4%)**

2.4 Geographical information – prior year

2023	Revenue	Adjusted organic growth	EBITDA	EBITDA margin
Africa	46,461	59%	1,372	3%
Middle East	9,343	(52%)	(770)	(8%)
Europe	1,698	25%	28	2%
Core business	**57,502**	**15%**	**630**	**1%**
Internal sales and eliminations	(4,597)	41%	0	0%
CYBER1 Group	**52,905**	**13%**	**630**	**1%**

Revenue from contracts with customers

The majority of CYBER1 customers are B2B and distributors.

Disaggregation of revenue

2.5 Sales to external customers – current year

2024	Advisory Solutions	Distribution	SOC	Shared Services	Total Segments
Africa	18,147	20,889	448	0	39,484
Middle East	4,918	3,868	0	0	8,786
Europe	1,818	0	0	(30)	1,788
External customer sales	**24,883**	**24,757**	**448**	**(30)**	**50,058**
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	**24,883**	**24,757**	**448**	**(30)**	**50,058**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**24,883**	**24,757**	**448**	**(30)**	**50,058**
Segment gross margin	**8,156**	**1,870**	**396**	**(68)**	**10,354**

2.6 Sales to external customers – prior year

2023	Advisory Solutions	Distribution	SOC	Shared Services	Total Segments
Africa	25,827	17,061	146	1	43,035
Middle East	2,516	6,843	0	0	9,359
Europe	57	0	0	454	511
External customer sales	**28,400**	**23,904**	**146**	**455**	**52,905**
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	**28,400**	**23,904**	**146**	**455**	**52,905**
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**28,400**	**23,904**	**146**	**455**	**52,905**
Segment gross margin	**8,898**	**3,016**	**146**	**50**	**12,110**

2.7 Tangible and intangible asset per segment – current year

2024	Africa	Middle East	Europe	Total
Tangible assets per segment	424	13	2	439
Intangible assets per segment	50	0	22	72
	474	**13**	**24**	**511**

2.8 Tangible and intangible asset per segment – prior year

2023	Africa	Middle East	Europe	Total
Tangible assets per segment	175	102	2	279
Intangible assets per segment	84	0	22	106
	259	**102**	**24**	**385**

2.9 Reconciliation between EBITDA per segment and operating profit/loss per segment – current year

2024	Africa	Middle East	Europe	Total
EBITDA	(537)	(639)	(673)	(1,849)
Non-cash impacting items	(746)	9	(1,554)	(2,291)
Operating profit/(loss)	**(1,283)**	**(630)**	**(2,227)**	**(4,140)**

2.10 Reconciliation between EBITDA per segment and operating profit/loss per segment – prior year

2023	Africa	Middle East	Europe	Total
EBITDA	1,592	52	(1,008)	636
Non-cash impacting items	(1,057)	(160)	(225)	(1,442)
Operating profit/(loss)	**535**	**(108)**	**(1,233)**	**(806)**

Parent company

Revenue in the parent company consists of revenue from management fees to subsidiaries.

3. Salaries and other salary remuneration

Salaries to the CEO and other senior executives are established by the Board. Salary levels are to be based on market conditions in relation to qualifications and performance. In addition to a fixed salary, variable remuneration may include a maximum bonus of 100% of the fixed salary. This policy may be deviated from with the express consent of the Remuneration Committee. The outcome of the bonus is mainly based on the attainment of financial targets.

The company uses only premium-based pension solutions for senior executives. These pension solutions vary between 5% and 15% of the annual fixed salary.

3.1 Total remuneration senior management and other staff

Total remuneration senior management and other staff	**2024**	**2023**
Board of directors, CEO, and key management	(2,586)	(2,649)
Other staff	(6,997)	(4,483)
Group	**(9,583)**	**(7,132)**
of which Pension and Salary Overhead Costs	**(485)**	**(409)**

The notice period for senior executives is between three and six months. The Group President has a notice period of three months and termination benefits are paid during this period. In the event of termination of employment on the part of the company, the notice period is three months.

Other benefits include car allowances and health insurance.

The Group President and three other members of the Group Management Team are entitled to terminate their employment with the right to receive severance pay in accordance with the terms of their individual employment contracts if a major organizational change should occur that significantly restricts their position, and/or they are not offered equivalent employment terms.

3.2 Board of directors' remuneration

Board of directors' remuneration	**2024**	**2023**
Board fee	(182)	(184)
Consulting services	0	0
Total	**(182)**	**(184)**

3.3 CEO and key management remuneration

CEO and key management remuneration	**2024**	**2023**
CEO	(35)	(34)
Key management	(2,369)	(2,431)
Total	**(2,404)**	**(2,465)**

3.4 Board members remuneration

2024	Role	Board fee	Salary	Bonus	Consulting fee	Total
Amounts are in Thousands of SEK		KSEK	KSEK	KSEK	KSEK	KSEK
Johan Bolsenbroek	Chairman	475	0	0	0	475
Alan Goslar	Non-Executive Director	400	0	0	0	400
Pekka Honkanen	Non-Executive Director	400	0	0	0	400
Zeth Nystrom	Non-Executive Director	400	0	0	0	400
Robert Brown	Group President and Executive Director	400	4,775	0	0	5,175
Total on financial statement KSEK		**2,075**	**4,775**	**0**	**0**	**6,850**

Personnel

The average number of employees, including temporary employees, in the Parent Company during 2024 was 1, and in the Group 203. The corresponding numbers in 2023 were 1 and 207, respectively. The decrease in the average number of employees primarily relates to resignations. Across the Group a drive has been initiated to cut costs where possible. One of the main cost drivers identified for cost cutting is staff costs. Every resignation is monitored, and should it not be absolutely necessary to fill the position, it is closed due to the cost-cutting drive.

Group employees by region are summarized in the table below:

3.5 Average no. of employees per segment – split between men and women – board of directors and key management

	2024		2023	
Board of directors and key management (average FTE)	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
Parent company				
Board of directors	0	5	0	5
CEO and key management	0	1	0	1
Group				
CEO and key management	3	5	3	5
Group	**3**	**11**	**3**	**11**

3.6 Parent company and subsidiaries remuneration

Parent company and subsidiaries	2024	2023
Parent company	(385)	(218)
Subsidiaries	(9,198)	(6,914)
Group	**(9,583)**	**(7,132)**

3.7 Average no. of employees per segment

	2024		2023	
Average no. of employees per segment	**Average no. of employees**	**(of whom men, %)**	**Average no. of employees**	**(of whom men, %)**
Parent company	1	100	1	100
Subsidiaries				
Africa	171	55	175	58
Middle East	29	59	28	57
UK and Europe	2	100	4	75
Total	**203**		**208**	

3.8 Average no. of employees per segment – split between men and woman

	2024		2023	
Average no. of staff in full time employment (FTE)	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
Parent company	0	1	0	1
Subsidiaries				
Africa	77	94	74	101
Middle East	12	17	12	16
UK and Europe	0	2	1	3
Total	**89**	**114**	**87**	**121**

Remuneration and other benefits to Group Management Team

Application of principles on variable salary for 2024. To ensure alignment with long term shareholder interests, to strengthen the retention element of the variable salary and to promote company shareholding among the Group Management Team ("GMT") the variable salary includes a cash incentive and a long-term share incentive program. The performance period for the long-term programs will be between three to five years.

- Variable salary pertains to accruals charged to the consolidated income statement during the year for short term incentive programs.
- Other benefits pertain to company cars, medical insurance, club membership and other benefits.
- Reported pension costs correspond to service costs for defined benefit pension plans and fees relating to defined contribution pension plans (excluding payroll taxes)
- During 2024 and 2023 no earnings-related compensation has been paid to the Group Management Team
- During 2024 and 2023 no severance has been paid to the Group Management Team.

4. Audit and consulting fees

Audit assignment refers to auditing of the annual report and financial accounts and the administration by the Board as well as other audit tasks that are incumbent upon the company's auditors.

4.1 Audit and consulting fees

	Group		Parent	
Audit and other fees	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
RSM	(124)	(38)	(124)	(38)
Faitz	(31)	(32)	0	0
Other	(5)	(4)	0	0
Total fees	**(160)**	**(74)**	**(124)**	**(38)**

5. Depreciation, amortisation, and write-downs

5.1 Depreciation, amortisation, and write-downs

	Group		Parent	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,026)	(146)	0	0
Depreciation of tangible assets	(319)	(273)	0	0
Total amortisation and depreciation	**(1,345)**	**(419)**	**0**	**0**

5.2 Depreciation, amortisation and write-downs on property, plant, and equipment

Group	**2024**	**2023**
Buildings	0	0
Plant, operating equipment	(98)	(107)
Lease	(221)	(166)
Total depreciation and write-downs on property, plant, and equipment	**(319)**	**(273)**

5.3 Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

Group	**2024**	**2023**
Goodwill	(942)	0
Software	(84)	(146)
Total amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**(1,026)**	**(146)**

6. Income tax

	Group		Parent	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Current tax recognised via the income statement	117	26	0	0
Tax expenses recognised in profit or loss	**117**	**26**	**0**	**0**

The parent company recognises and pays tax on CFC (Controlled foreign corporation) taxable profits from its wholly owned subsidiaries in Dubai since these companies are affected by Swedish CFC taxations rules (Swedish corporate income tax legislation; Chapter 39 7a).

7. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets contain goodwill, customer relationships and other intangible assets. Other intangible assets consist of acquired technology. Amortization of intangible assets is reported in the income statement and allocated to functions as applicable. There are no intangible assets related to manufacturing processes or the like, therefore no amortization is allocated to the cost of goods sold.

Goodwill

Goodwill comprises the positive amount by which the sum of (i) the cost of shares in subsidiaries, (ii) the value of non-controlling interest and (iii) the fair value of previously held equity interest exceeds the fair value of the Group's share of acquired identifiable net assets at acquisition. Goodwill is carried at the cost of less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if indicated. See also section Impairment.

Customer relations and other intangible assets

Intangible assets also include CYBER1 brand, technology, brands, and customer relations. In conjunction with the acquisition of such assets, the acquisition values are reported as assets, which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Software and technology	Straight-line basis	5-10 years
Brands	Straight-line basis	5-10 years
Customer relations	Straight-line basis	15-20 years

Impairment

The carrying amount of a depreciated asset is tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. If there are indications of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount consists of the higher of the value in use of the asset in operations and the value that would be received if the asset was sold to a third party, the net realizable value.

Value in use consists of all incoming and outgoing payments attributable to the asset during the period it is expected to be used in operations, plus the net realizable value at the end of the useful life. If the calculated recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, impairment is made to the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss recognized in previous periods is reversed if the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. However, a reversal will not be higher than the carrying amount would have been if an impairment loss had not been recognized in previous periods.

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment testing even if there are no indications of impairment. The carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to cash generating units. When testing for impairment of goodwill, the assets are grouped in cash-generating units and assessments are made based on these units' future cash flows. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. All impairment losses, and any reversals of the same, are recognized in the income statement.

Estimates and assessment

For the Group, the most significant estimates and assumptions relating to impairment testing of goodwill. This means that the effect on the financial reports may be considerable if the estimates and assessments made prove to deviate significantly from the actual outcome in connection with impairment testing of goodwill the carrying amount is compared with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined by the higher of an asset's net realizable value and its value in use. Normally, it is not possible to determine the net realizable value. Therefore, the value in use is normally the value being compared with the carrying amount. Thus, each cash generating unit's value in use is calculated in assessing any impairment of goodwill. Calculations are performed through discounting future estimated cash flows.

To perform the calculations several assumptions concerning future circumstances and estimates of parameters are made, for example growth and discount rate. Any adjustments of the assumptions made could influence the carrying amount of goodwill. Assuming a lower growth rate would lead to a lower recoverable amount. A higher discount rate would also lead to a lower recoverable amount.

During the year the Group recognised Intangible Customer Relations assets of NIL NBV after amortisation and Goodwill shows a balance of €6,184k in 2024 (2023: €7,122), as Trinexia DMCC's Goodwill has been impaired in 2024 by €942k.

7.1 Intangible asset reconciliation – current year

	Group			Parent
	Goodwill	**Software**	**Other intangible assets**	**Other intangible assets**
Accumulated acquisition value 1 January 2024	7,122	296	22	22
Business combinations	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0
Purchases/capitalization	0	50	0	0
Divestments/disposals	0	0	0	0
Translation differences	4	0	0	0
Accumulated acquisition 31 December 2024	**7,126**	**346**	**22**	**22**
Accumulated amortisation value 1 January 2023	0	(212)	0	0
Impairment	(942)	0	0	0
Divestments/Disposals	0	0	0	0
Amortisation for the year	0	(84)	0	0
Translation differences	0	0	0	0
Accumulated amortisation value 31 December 2024	**(942)**	**(296)**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount 31 December 2024	**6,184**	**50**	**22**	**22**

Other intangible assets relate to technology acquired through business combinations, as well as other capitalised costs such as branding licenses.

8. Impairment test of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment every year to assure that the carrying amount of each of the Group's cash-generating units is not higher than its recoverable amount. The Group's cash-generating units equal the geographic regions, which also constitute the Group's operating segments. The carrying amount equals capital employed and the recoverable amount for each cash-generating unit is determined based on a calculation of value in use for each unit.

The allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units (operating segments) is shown in the following table.

Goodwill by segment

Goodwill by segment	2024	2023
Africa	5,894	5,890
Middle East	0	942
Europe	290	290
	6,184	**7,122**

The Group acquired the following subsidiaries in the table below. The acquired companies are active in the Cyber security industry as Software Resellers and Distributors and providers of overall Cyber security solutions. The Acquisitions are in line with the overall strategy of the CYBER1 AB Group.

Group acquisitions

Financial acquisition analysis	CYBER1 Solutions (formerly Dynamic Recovery Services)	Trinexia Africa (formerly Cyber Security Africa Distribution)	CYBER1 Solutions Ltd (formerly Trinexia UK)	Trinexia (Pty) Ltd (formerly Cyber Security South Africa)	Total
% of shares acquired	74%	100%	100%	74%	
Value acquired assets	2,444	3,010	123	934	6,511
Value acquired liabilities	(1,960)	(3,019)	(56)	(1,122)	(6,157)
Value of acquired Net Assets	484	(9)	67	(188)	354
Adjustment fair value of assets and liabilities	54	(50)	(52)	(754)	(802)
Purchase consideration	3,163	2,276	275	1,094	6,808
NCI NA Intangible: customer relationships	(129)	0	0	(47)	(176)
Goodwill	**3,572**	**2,217**	**290**	**105**	**6,184**

Goodwill, recognised from this acquisition amounts to €6,184k and is attributable to the workforce and the profitability of the acquired business.

The group recognised the non-controlling interests CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (PTY) Ltd at its fair value, therefore the recognised value of the non-controlling interests was its proportionate share of the acquired net identifiable assets.

The table above is a summary of paid considerations for the acquisitions as well as the Fair Value of acquired Assets and Liabilities

Goodwill shows a balance of €6,184k in 2024 (2023: €7,122k)

None of the recognised Goodwill will be deductible for corporate income tax purposes.

Impairment testing of Goodwill

Recognised Goodwill has an indefinite useful life, Management therefore tests Goodwill annually for impairment or at any time an impairment indicator is identified

The recoverable Value for Goodwill with an indefinite life has been calculated based on the Value in use that management expects to realise. The value in use has been calculated based on the future expected cash flows generated in the five-year period 2024 to 2028. Future expected cashflows were identified as follows:

- 2024: Free Cash Flows that was approved by the Board of Directors.
- 2025-2028: Free Cash Flows based on an assumed p.a. growth in Free Cash Flow of 6% from the 2024 level.
- Terminal value after 2028 estimates a growth rate of 2%

The growth rate assumed for the period 2025-2028 does not exceed the long-term growth rate for the markets in which the businesses operate in. Key assumptions used are based on management's experience.

Key assumptions in the determination of the Value in Use of Goodwill

The value in use for each unit is derived from discounted cash flows, based on estimated future cash flows. The estimates are based on the current financial actuals and expected future development to five years. Assumptions regarding sales volume, sales prices, operating expenses, and product mix form the basis for estimated future growth and margin development. Volume assumptions are based on historical outcome, the executive management's expectations on market development, and expected global market growth.

Price assumptions are based on current market trends and inflation forecasts. Margin development is based on current margin levels and product mix adjusted for expected price changes and possible changes in the product mix. For periods to five years, the extrapolation of expected cash flows has been assumed to be a prudent 6 percent (2023: 6%), which is considered within anticipated industry growth. The cash flows have been discounted using an average pre-tax interest rate of 4% to 10% percent (2023 8.7% to 12.5%).

The interest rate corresponds to the Group's current weighted cost of capital (WACC) 9.2% to 15.2% and is based on current market assessments. Impairment testing is performed annually, after the budget and forecast business plans have been determined by the executive management. The 2024 test showed that there is an impairment of €942k on the Goodwill of Trinexia DMCC due to under performance of the company. No impairment in 2023.

Sensitivity analyses have been carried out regarding the discount rate (risk) and long-term growth with a general reduction in the growth rate after five years of 2 percentage points (2) (implying an assumption of zero growth) and a general increase in the weighted capital cost of 2 percentage points. The sensitivity analyses did not demonstrate any impairment; neither an increase in the WACC to 11.2% - 17.2% or a reduction of growth rate for free cash flows to 1% for the period 2025-2028 would on their own be sufficient to trigger an impairment of Goodwill.

In addition to the annual impairment test, goodwill is tested whenever there are indications of impairment.

9. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets carrying value – current year

Property, plant, and equipment	2024	2023
Cost at beginning of year	655	1,827
Purchases/capitalization	69	0
Divestments/disposals	(5)	(1,172)
Cost at end of year	**719**	**655**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	(472)	(1,494)
Divestments/disposals	(14)	1,129
Depreciation for the year	(98)	(107)
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	**(584)**	**(472)**
Net carrying value at end of year	**135**	**183**

Depreciation charges on tangible amount to €98k (2023: €107k).

10. Leases

The Group is the lessee for a few assets where real estate leases, such as rental of office premises, and warehouses, represent a major part of the total value of leases. The Group's leases also include storage etc. Apart from short-term leases and leases of low value, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Lease payments are generally fixed, but a limited number of real estate leases are linked to periodic changes in an index. Variable lease payments, which do not depend on an index or a rate, are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liabilities and assets.

Some leases contain options to extend the lease for one or more terms or to terminate the lease. Assessment of the likelihood of using extension or termination options is made and the amount of optional lease payments not included in the lease liabilities at 31 December 2024.

The average duration of the Group's lease liability was 3 years, including assessments of the likelihood of utilizing extension and termination options.

Leases at 31 December 2024 comprised the following:

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets

2024	Tenancy	Others	Total
Cost as at 1 January	96	0	96
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	0	0
Additions during the year	431	0	431
Disposals during the year	0	0	0
Write-down and depreciation during the year	(221)	0	(221)
Write-down and depreciation of abandoned assets	0	0	0
	306	**0**	**306**

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities – current year

	2024
As at 1 January 2024	131
Additions during the year	431
Instalments on lease liabilities	(144)
Interest payments	(49)
As at 31 December 2024	**369**

Amounts recognised in profit and loss – current year

	2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(221)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(49)
Total	**(270)**

Cash outflow for lease – current year

	2024
Instalments on lease liabilities	(144)
Interest payments	(49)
Total cash outflow for leases	**(193)**

11. Investment in subsidiaries

The principal activity of all subsidiaries is to market and sell solutions to increase safety on the internet and to sell products and services in this area.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the parent company's financial statements at cost price. If there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is calculated. The recoverable amount is the highest of fair value or value in use.

The carrying amount for investments in subsidiaries amounts to €5,676k as at 31 December 2024 (2023: €6,145k).

The group's activities are primarily carried out between three main subsidiaries, namely Trinexia Africa, Trinexia (Pty) Ltd and CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd with booked revenue of €13,756k, €10,434k and €17,829k respectively during the current year under review. Cyber Security 1 AB's activity is holding shares in subsidiaries, listing on NASDAQ First North, and providing the groups leadership activities.

Investment in subsidiaries

	2024	2023
Opening balance January 1	6,145	4,942
Shareholders Contribution	0	454
Impairment of investments	(469)	0
Investment in subsidiaries	0	749
Closing balance 31 December	**5,676**	**6,145**

Investment in subsidiaries transactions

Cyber Security 1 AB subsidiaries	Company registration Nr.	Domicile	% of shares owned	% of voting rights owned	2024	2023
CYBER One Solutions DMCC (formerly Cognosec DMCC)	DMCC 40384	UAE, Dubai	100%	100%	275	275
Trinexia DMCC (formerly Credence Security)	JLT 4874	UAE, Dubai	100%	100%	0	205
CYBER1 Solutions Ltd Kenya (formerly Professional Technologies Ltd)	No. C 81571	Kenya	100%	100%	309	309
CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd (formerly Dynamic Recovery Services (Pty) Ltd)	1997/019520/07	South Africa	74%	74%	1,248	1,248
Credence Security (Pty) Ltd	1999/009285/07	South Africa	74%	74%	0	264
Dynamic Recovery Holdings3 (Pty) Ltd	1999/023928/07	South Africa	100%	100%	454	454
CYBER1 Solutions Ltd UK (formerly Trinexia UK)	6821858	United Kingdom	100%	100%	20	20
Trinexia (Pty) Ltd (formerly Cyber Security South Africa)	2017/522498/07	South Africa	74%	74%	1,094	1,094
Trinexia Africa (formerly Cyber Security Africa Distribution)	C18158696	Mauritius	100%	100%	2,276	2,276
					5,676	**6,145**

12. Discontinued Operations

Cognosec Ltd and Cyber1 Ltd

On 17 July 2023, Cyber 1 liquidated two non-trading operations in the United Kingdom, namely, Cognosec Ltd and Cyber 1 Limited.

No discontinued operations for the 2024 financial year.

Cyber1 recognised the transaction and accounted for the disposal in Q4 2023 financials and the proceed and capital gain to Cyber1 is Nil TEUR excluding exchange rate differences recycled from other comprehensive income. Cognosec Ltd and Cyber1 Ltd losses are reported separately under discontinued operations in the income statement. The profit or loss from re-measurement of assets and liabilities classified as disposal are summarised as follows:

Net assets at the time of divestment

	Group		Parent	
Discontinued Operations	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Trade and other receivables	0	734	0	0
Intragroup Debt	0	4,538	0	4,408
Cash and cash equivalents	0	0	0	0
Trade payables and liabilities	0	(3,435)	0	0
Divested net assets	**0**	**1,837**	**0**	**4,408**
Capital gain, excluding sales costs	0	0	0	0
Sales price	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loss on divestment of discontinued operations	0	-1,837	0	-4,408
Total Income Statement impact	**0**	**-1,837**	**0**	**-4,408**

	Group		Parent	
Discontinued Operations	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Net revenue	0	0	0	0
Expenses and other operating income, net	0	0	0	0
Operating income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Financial items, net	0	0	0	0
Income after financial items	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Income taxes	0	0	0	0
Net income before gain/loss on disposal	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loss of divestment of discontinued operations	0	-1,837	0	-4,408
Net income from discontinued operations	**0**	**-1,837**	**0**	**-4,408**

13. Inventories

Inventories are valued in accordance with the 'first in, first out' principle and at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Internal profits arising from deliveries between Group companies are eliminated upon consolidation.

Inventories

	2024	2023
Finished Goods	95	99
	95	**99**

Impairment of inventories during the year amounted to Nil (2023: Nil).

14. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables

	Group		Parent	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Trade debtors	10,760	11,542	1	350
Intercompany receivables	0	0	216	31
Prepayments	989	155	30	0
Other receivables	3,622	4,942	111	0
Less provision for impairment of trade receivables	0	0	0	0
	15,371	**16,639**	**358**	**381**

The €508k Trinexia DMCC intercompany receivable balance in the books of the parent company has been fully impaired in the 2024 financial year.

Movements on the group's provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

Movement for the Group – impairment of trade and other receivables

Trade receivable provision	**2024**	**2023**
Carrying value at beginning of year	0	0
Allowances for losses during the year	0	0
Recovery	0	0
Write-down	0	0
	0	**0**

As of 31 December 2024, trade receivables of €2,381k (2023: €5,487k) were past due and Nil (2023: Nil) were impaired. The aging of trade receivables is as follows:

Age analysis – trade receivables

Ageing of trade analysis	**2024**	**2023**
Current	8,379	7,522
Overdue < 31 days	654	1,224
Overdue 31 – 90 days	665	1,092
Overdue > 90 days	1,062	1,704
	10,760	**11,542**

The remaining trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets as these are not past due. Based on the credit history of these other classes, it is expected that these amounts will be received when they are due. The group does not hold any collateral in relation to these receivables.

Trade receivables are generally held in domestic currencies, which has an insignificant impact on the foreign currency risk. The provision for accounts receivable pertains to doubtful customer account receivables that have the potential risk for not being collected. The credit risks of the Group's trade receivables are deemed to be low. For more information see Note 1 Financial instruments and financial risks.

15. Trade and other liabilities

Trade and other liabilities are stated at book value.

	Group		Parent	
Current liabilities	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Trade creditors	13,509	12,722	111	36
Intercompany payables	0	0	189	61
Other liabilities	1,401	4,063	187	253
	14,910	**16,785**	**487**	**350**

16. Non-Controlling interest

The following is summarised financial information for CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, CYBER1 SOC (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (Pty) Ltd, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The information is before inter-company eliminations. CYBER1 owns 74% of the Share capital and voting rights in its South African subsidiaries CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, CYBER1 SOC (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (Pty) Ltd. The non-controlling interest in CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, CYBER1 SOC (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (Pty) Ltd is 26% and is owned by Matoana Investments (Pty) Ltd. Matoana Investments (Pty) Ltd are entitled to receive their proportionate share of any dividend distribution. No dividend payments were made in 2024 and 2023 to the non-controlling interest related to CYBER1's acquisition of CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, CYBER1 SOC (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (Pty) Ltd.

The non-controlling interest held by Matoana Investments (Pty) Ltd in CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, CYBER1 SOC (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (Pty) Ltd ensures that CYBER1 Solutions (Pty) Ltd, CYBER1 SOC (Pty) Ltd and Trinexia (Pty) Ltd comply with the South African Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (52/2003).

Non-controlling interest – Profit

NCI Profit	**2024**	**2023**
Revenue	28,606	32,530
Profit/(Loss)	(1,050)	356
Profit/(Loss) attributable to NCI	(273)	93
Other comprehensive income	0	68
Other comprehensive income attributable to NCI	0	17
	(273)	**110**

Non-controlling interest – net assets

NCI Net assets	**2024**	**2023**
Current assets	2,458	8,029
Non-current assets	238	760
Current liabilities	(2,939)	(9,965)
Non-current liabilities	(349)	(412)
	(592)	**(1,588)**

17. Share capital

As at 31 December 2024 CYBER1 registered Share capital consisted of 1,136 million shares (2023: 1,026 million shares) and amounted to €298k (2023: €268k). CYBER1 shares are denominated in Euros.

The Share capital detailed in the annual accounts is the Share capital which was registered on 31 December 2024 and 2023 respectively.

Share capital recon

Transaction	Date	Change in issued number of shares	Issued number of shares	Par value EUR
Shares issued at	1 January 2015	0	250,000	1
Share split 1 to 1000	23 April 2015	249,750,000	250,000,000	0.0010
Offset share issue	23 April 2015	362,000,000	612,000,000	0.0010
Reverse split 2 to 1	23 April 2015	(306,000,000)	306,000,000	0.0010
Reverse split 10 to 8	23 April 2015	(61,200,000)	244,800,000	0.0025
Directed share issue	7 December 2015	2,800,000	247,600,000	0.0025
Initial public offering of shares	22 June 2016	9,579,500	257,179,500	0.0025
Shares issued at	**31 December 2016**		**257,179,500**	**0.0025**
Shares issued at	1 January 2017		257,179,500	0.0025
Shares issued at	**31 December 2017**		**257,179,500**	**0.0025**
Directed share issue	11 January 2018	1,474,000	258,653,500	0.0027
Offset share issue	9 March 2018	3,638,243	262,291,743	0.0027
Directed share issue	13 July 2018	16,666,666	278,958,400	0.0018
Private placement of new issues	23 October 2018	13,277,097	292,235,506	0.0018
Shares issued at	**31 December 2018**		**292,235,506**	**0.0018**
Private placement of new issues	18 March 2019	3,250,976	295,486,482	0.0026
Shares issued at	**31 December 2019**		**295,486,482**	**0.0026**
Offset share issue	27 April 2020	38,769,247	334,225,729	0.0003
Offset share issue	27 April 2020	14,634,497	348,890,226	0.0003
Shares issued at	**31 December 2020**		**348,890,226**	**0.0003**
Rights issue	6 August 2021	174,445,113	523,335,339	0.0003
Offset share issue	1 October 2021	187,466,716	710,802,055	0.0003
Shares issued at	**31 December 2021**		**710,802,055**	**0.0003**
Warrant issue	26 August 2022	310,511,425	1,021,313,480	0.0003
Shares issued at	**31 December 2022**		**1,021,313,480**	**0.0003**
Offset share issue	28 March 2023	4,615,385	1,025,928,865	0.0003
Shares issued at	**31 December 2023**		**1,025,928,865**	**0.0003**
Offset share issue	27 February 2024	50,416,666	1,076,345,531	0.0003
Rights issue	2 July 2024	60,000,000	1,136,345,531	0.0003
Shares issued at	**31 December 2024**		**1,136,345,531**	**0.0003**

18. Earnings per share

Earnings per share

Earnings per share	2024	2023
Net results attributable to shareholders of the Parent (TEUR)	(3,867)	(2,779)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (Thousands)	1,081,137	1,023,621
Basic earnings per share (TEUR per share)	**(0.0036)**	**(0.0027)**

The group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

CYBER1 paid no Dividends in 2024.

19. Equity

Objectives, policies, and processes for managing capital

The Board of Directors of Cyber Security 1 AB has concluded that in view of the good and stable prospects for the business the financial policy is that the Group will strive to maintain a net debt that does not exceed three times EBITDA. Excess funds shall be returned to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases.

Share Capital

All shares are of the same class and carry the same voting rights. All shares are paid in full. All shares carry the same entitlement to the company's assets and profit. There are no restrictions on the transferability of the shares according to the law or the Articles of Association.

Other contribution capital

Other contributed capital pertains to equity contributed by the owners and includes share premium reserves.

In accordance with Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act, such funds are not available for distribution.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve covers all exchange differences arising on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations that are presented in a currency other than that used for presentation of the consolidated financial statements. The Parent Company and the Group present their financial statements in EUR.

20. Related party transactions

The Group's related parties include associated companies and key management personnel with significant influence over the Group. Key management personnel with significant influence over the Group are CYBER1 Board of Directors and members of the Group Management Team. Related parties' transactions are conducted at an arms-length basis.

The Groups subsidiaries in South Africa paid EUR245k (2023: EUR228k) for office premises rented via a company that is controlled by the Group's president. The Board of directors considers that the rental charge is in line with market conditions. Otherwise, no transactions have taken place between CYBER1 and related parties that have a material impact on the company's position or earnings.

Related parties also comprise subsidiaries in which CYBER1 has controlling influence.

21. Events after reporting period

Resignations

Zeth Nyström and Alan Goslar resigned from The Board in February and March 2025 respectively due to health concerns. The remaining 3 board members still constitutes a board, and no replacements have been elected.

Cyber1 Bankruptcy application

Background and Current Situation

CYBER1 has received notification of a bankruptcy application filed by creditor Vero Holdings (owned by Ron van Veldhoven). The disputed claim, originally worth approximately SEK4.2 million and now reduced to about SEK2 million, stems from a 2018 tripartite agreement involving the company's late former Chairman, Kobus Paulsen, who personally agreed to assume a €300,000 debt by paying with CYBER1 shares.

Legal Complications and Company Reorganization

Following Paulsen's death in December 2019, the agreement's enforceability became uncertain. CYBER1 underwent company reorganization in 2020-21, during which all unsecured claims were subject to a court-approved 75% reduction. Vero Holdings initially accepted this composition and write-down in January 2021. However, in February 2022, a Dutch court ruled in CYBER1's absence that the company was liable for the full €300,000, disregarding the binding claim reduction that had already taken legal effect.

Ongoing Disputes and Settlement Issues

The situation became more complex when CYBER1 discovered in August 2024 that Vero Holdings had reached a separate settlement with the original debtor, receiving material payments that should reduce the overall debt. Despite this settlement, Vero Holdings continues pursuing full enforcement in Sweden without deducting the settled amounts, potentially allowing them to recover significantly more than the original debt. CYBER1 is now pursuing legal action in both Sweden and the Netherlands, seeking to challenge the validity of the claim and protect the rights of creditors who accepted the 75% write-down during the company's reorganization.

A bankruptcy-application hearing in Sweden is scheduled for the end of August, with relevant documentation submitted. The company is also pursuing recourse in the Netherlands regarding funds previously provided to the original party. A ruling is expected by the end of July, which may influence the company's position in the Swedish proceedings. The underlying claim remains disputed.

22. Major Shareholders

Shareholder	Percentage of issued ordinary share capital %	Number of shares
SAXO BANK A/S CLIENT ASSETS	25%	279,261,723
ABN AMRO SWEDEN CLIENT NON-TREATY	19%	210,255,502
MORGAN STANLEY & CO INTL PLC, W8IMY	10%	110,847,724
UBS SWITZERLAND AG, W8IMY UBS	8%	85,841,128
FRANK ROMEIJN PENSIEOEN B.V	6%	60,000,000
ROBERT BROWN	3%	36,304,832
MICHAEL BROWN	1%	13,961,825
SIX SIS AG, W8IMY	1%	11,301,712

23. Appropriation of current year profit/(loss)

Appropriation profit/loss	2024
Free equity	2,624,712
Current year profit/loss	(1,502,860)
Share issue	1,627,135
	2,748,987

24. Prior period error

During the 2024 annual financial audit, the external auditors discovered that a material error occurred in the 2022 financial year. Revenue recognition was misapplied by Trinexia DMCC causing Revenue, Cost of goods sold, Trade receivables, Trade payables, Cost accrual and Retained earnings to be overstated in the 2022 financial year.

The error affected the financial statement line items listed below as follows:

Group

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	2023	Increase / (Decrease)	Restated 2023	2022	Increase / (Decrease)	Restated 2022
Current assets						
Trade and other receivables	18,106	(1,468)	16,639	23,500	(11,644)	11,858
Equity						
Retained earnings	25,671	1,468	27,139	23,079	1,468	24,545
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	16,785	0	16,785	15,830	10,176	5,654

Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income

	2022	Increase / (Decrease)	Restated 2022
Continued operations			
Revenue	46,833	(11,644)	35,190
Cost of Sold Goods	(37,520)	10,176	(27,345)
Gross Profit	**9,313**	**(1,468)**	**7,845**
Tax (Period)	0	0	0
Net loss for the period	**(3,866)**	**(1,468)**	**(5,334)**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent			
Loss for the year from continuing operations	(3,173)	(1,468)	(4,641)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	0	0	0
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent	**(3,173)**	**(1,468)**	**(4,641)**
Non-controlling interest			
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations	(693)	0	(693)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations	0	0	0
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	**(693)**	**0**	**(693)**
Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations attributable to the equity holders of the company during the year (expressed in C per share)			
Basic earnings per share			
From continuing operations	(0.0037)	(0.0017)	(0.0054)
From discontinued operations	0	0	0
	(0.0037)	**(0.0017)**	**(0.0054)**

The group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share.

Basic earnings per share decreased from the original - €0.0037 to - €0.0054 after the 2022 correction was made.

The correction was made in the 2022 financial year, this was the period in which the error occurred, and we have retrospectively restated the affected numbers as illustrated above.

25. Approval of annual report

The Board of Directors and the CEO hereby affirm that the Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies in Sweden and that the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards as adopted by the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of July 19, 2002, in respect of the application of international accounting standards.

The Annual Report and the consolidated financial statements provide a true and fair view of the Parent Company's and the Group's financial position and earnings. The Directors' Report for the Parent Company and the Group provides a true and fair overview of the operations, financial position and results of the Parent Company and the Group and describes material risks and uncertainties facing the Parent Company and the companies that are part of the Group.

The Group's income and financial statements will be submitted to the Continued Annual General Meeting at the end of July 2025 for adoption.

The date shown by our electronic signatures on the next page.

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Peter Sedin

CEO

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Johannes Bolsenbroek

Chairman

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Robert Brown

Group President and Board member

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Pekka Honkanen

Board member

Our audit report opinion was issued on the date shown by our electronic signatures on the next page.

RSM Stockholm AB

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Malin Lanneborn

Authorised Public Accountant

RSM

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Cyber Security 1 AB, corporate identity number 556135-4811

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Cyber Security 1 AB for the financial year 2024. The company's annual accounts and consolidated accounts are included in pages 11-67 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cyber Security 1 AB as of 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual accounts Act and give a true and fair view of the group's financial position as of December 31, 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as they have been adopted by the EU and the Annual Accounts Act.

The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and for the group.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes, based on our best knowledge and conviction, no forbidden services as described in Audit regulations (537/2014) Article 11.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions.

Material uncertainty relating to going concern

Without modifying our opinions above, we draw attention to the disclosure in the section Critical Judgement: Going Concern under the accounting policies, which states that additional financing is required for the company to continue as a going concern. This indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue its operations.

Emphasis of Matter

As stated in the disclosure under the section Critical Estimate: Impairment of Assets in the accounting policies, the company's impairment assessments of the carrying amounts of significant items in the parent company's and the Group's balance sheets are based on forecasts of future cash flows.
To realise these future cash flows, the company is dependent on obtaining new external financing. Consequently, there is an inherent uncertainty in the forecasts of future cash flows, which means that actual outcomes may differ from the estimates and assumptions made.

Information other than the annual report

The Board of Directors and the CEO are responsible for the other information. The other information consists of the corporate governance report but does not include the annual report and our auditor's report regarding it.

Our statement regarding the annual report does not include this information and we do not make a statement with confirmation regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual report, it is our responsibility to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially incompatible with the annual report. In this review, we also take into account the knowledge we otherwise acquired during the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to contain significant inaccuracies.

If we, based on the work that has been done regarding this information, conclude that the other information contains a material error, we are obliged to report this. We have nothing to report in that regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, and in regards to the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS as they have been adopted by the EU. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden 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 annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, 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 opinions. 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 the company's internal control relevant to our 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 the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group'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 annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. 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 a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

We must inform the board of, among other things, the planned scope and focus of the audit and the time for it. We must also inform about significant observations during the audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified.

We must also provide the Board with a statement that we have complied with relevant professional ethical requirements regarding independence, and address all relationships and other circumstances that may reasonably affect our independence, and, where applicable, associated countermeasures.

Of the areas communicated to the Board, we determine which of these areas have been the most significant for the audit of the annual accounts and the consolidated accounts, including the most important assessed risks of material misstatement, and which therefore constitute the areas that are particularly important for the audit. We describe these areas in the auditor's report unless laws or other regulations prevent information on the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Cyber Security 1 AB for the year the financial year 2024 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of Cyber Security 1 AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the company's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Stockholm June 27, 2025

RSM Stockholm AB

Malin Lanneborn
Authorized Public Accountant