

## **Euroform A/S**

Jernbanegade 23B  
4000 Roskilde

CVR no. 18 66 35 97

### **Annual report for 2022**

(28th Financial year)

Adopted at the annual general meeting  
on 4. august 2023

---

Davide Felicissimo  
chairman

## Table of contents

	Page
<b>Statements</b>	
Statement by management on the annual report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
<b>Management's review</b>	
Company details	5
Management's review	6
<b>Financial statements</b>	
Accounting policies	7
Income Statement	11
Balance Sheet	12
Statement of changes in equity	14
Notes	15

## **Statement by management on the annual report**

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Euroform A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Roskilde, 4 August 2023

### **Executive board**

Jeffrey Messud  
Director

### **Supervisory board**

Davide Felicissimo  
chairman

Jeffrey Messud

Michael Assi

# **Independent auditor's report**

**To the shareholder of Euroform A/S**

## **Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

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

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

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

### **Management's responsibilities for the financial statements**

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

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

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

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

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

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

### **Statement on management's review**

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

#### **Violation of the Bookkeeping act**

In our assessment, the company has not complied with the Bookkeeping Act's requirements that the bookkeeping must be organized and carried out in accordance with good bookkeeping customs, taking into account the nature and scope of the company. The company's management may be held liable for the violation of the Bookkeeping Act.

#### **Violation of VAT legislation**

In violation of VAT legislation, the company has not reported VAT returns on time to SKAT, whereby management may be liable.

Hellerup, 4. august 2023

CVR no. 33 25 68 76



Søren Jonassen  
Statsautoriseret revisor  
MNE no. mne18488

## Company details

### The company

Euroform A/S  
Jernbanegade 23B  
4000 Roskilde

CVR no.: 18 66 35 97

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

Incorporated: 13 June 1995

Domicile: Roskilde

### Supervisory board

Davide Felicissimo, chairman  
Jeffrey Messud  
Michael Assi

### Executive board

Jeffrey Messud, director

### Auditors

Crowe  
Statsautoriseret Revisionsinteressentskab v.m.b.a.  
Rygårds Allé 104  
2900 Hellerup

## **Management's review**

### **Business review**

The company is a software development house with a focus on SaaS solutions for Managed Print Services. The company operates globally.

### **Financial review**

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 shows a profit of DKK 586.806, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 320.222.

### **Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

## **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Euroform A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

### **Basis of recognition and measurement**

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

## **Income statement**

### **Gross profit**

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### **Revenue**

Income from the sale of service is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on liabilities and foreign currency transactions, and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

## **Balance sheet**

### **Tangible assets**

Items of plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

#### **Useful life**

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment    3-8 years

Assets costing less than DKK 31.000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Gains and losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price, less costs to sell, and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Gains or losses on the sale of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement under other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

### **Deposits**

Deposits are measured at amortized cost.

### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

### **Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the sales price of the work performed and reduced with payment on account.

### **Equity**

#### **Dividends**

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### **Liabilities**

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

### **Deferred income**

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

### **Foreign currency translation**

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## **Accounting policies**

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

**Income statement**  
**1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8.885.060</b>	<b>6.737</b>
Staff costs	1	-8.181.523	-5.438
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-21.464	-33
Other operating costs		-50.967	0
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		<b>631.106</b>	<b>1.266</b>
Financial income		133.883	190
Financial costs		-13.623	-18
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>751.366</b>	<b>1.438</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-164.560	-318
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>586.806</b>	<b>1.120</b>
<b>Recommended appropriation of profit/loss</b>			
Proposed dividend for the year		0	-1.891
Extraordinary dividend for the year		766.584	1.891
Retained earnings		-179.778	1.120
		<b>586.806</b>	<b>1.120</b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	15.319	0
Leasehold improvements	3	<u>0</u>	<u>66</u>
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b><u>15.319</u></b>	<b><u>66</u></b>
Deposits		<u>0</u>	<u>37</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>37</u></b>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b><u>15.319</u></b>	<b><u>103</u></b>
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>18.330</u>	<u>27</u>
<b>Stocks</b>		<b><u>18.330</u></b>	<b><u>27</u></b>
Trade receivables		1.181.318	2.037
Contract work in progress		0	23
Other receivables		38.157	0
VAT and duties receivables		51.261	0
Prepayments		<u>176.181</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>1.446.917</u></b>	<b><u>2.060</u></b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b><u>1.448.959</u></b>	<b><u>1.992</u></b>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>2.914.206</u></b>	<b><u>4.079</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u><u>2.929.525</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>4.182</u></u></b>

## Balance sheet at 31 December 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u> DKK	<u>2021</u> TDKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Share capital		500.000	500
Retained earnings		-179.778	0
Dividend payable, at the beginning		<u>0</u>	<u>1.891</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>320.222</u></b>	<b><u>2.391</u></b>
Trade payables		146.042	93
Payables to subsidiaries		1.832.137	277
Corporation tax		164.560	0
Other payables		466.564	282
Deferred income		<u>0</u>	<u>1.139</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>2.609.303</u></b>	<b><u>1.791</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>2.609.303</u></b>	<b><u>1.791</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>2.929.525</u></b>	<b><u>4.182</u></b>
Contingent liabilities	4		
Mortgages and collateral	5		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	500.000	0	1.891.026	0	2.391.026
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-1.891.026	-766.584	-2.657.610
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-179.778	0	766.584	586.806
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>-179.778</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>320.222</b>

## Notes

	2022 DKK	2021 TDKK
<b>1 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	7.886.898	5.438
Pensions	275.762	0
Other social security costs	18.863	0
	<b>8.181.523</b>	<b>5.438</b>
Average number of employees	6	6
<b>2 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	164.560	318
	<b>164.560</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>3 Tangible assets</b>		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2022	46.897	145.015
Additions for the year	22.142	-145.015
Cost at 31 December 2022	69.039	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022	46.797	65.005
Depreciation for the year	6.923	29.043
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	0	-94.048
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	53.720	0
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>15.319</b>	<b>0</b>

## **Notes**

### **4 Contingent liabilities**

The company is jointly taxed with the parent company and is therefore liable for the group's total tax. The company is not liable for corporation tax, apart from what is set aside in the accounts.

### **5 Mortgages and collateral**

None.