

Quadient CXM Denmark ApS

Valhøjs Alle 176, 2610 Rødovre

Company reg. no. 32 07 04 34

Annual report

1 February 2023 - 31 January 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 August 2024.

Andr Jakub
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance EUR 146.940 means the amount of EUR 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Quadient CXM Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 February 2023 - 31 January 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 January 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 February 2023 – 31 January 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Rødovre, 14 August 2024

Managing Director

Andr Jakub

Board of directors

Laurent Marie Philipe du Passage

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Quadient CXM Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quadient CXM Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 February 2023 - 31 January 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 financial position of the Company at 31 January 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 February 2023 - 31 January 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 14 August 2024

MAZARS

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 31 06 17 41

Monica Häckert Raavig

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne48484

Company information

The company

Quadient CXM Denmark ApS
Valhøjs Alle 176
2610 Rødovre

Company reg. no. 32 07 04 34
Established: 24 February 2009
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 February - 31 January

Board of directors

Laurent Marie Philippe du Passage

Managing Director

Andr Jakub

Auditors

MAZARS STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The Company's main activities consist of development and implementation of IT-systems.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals EUR 944.000 against EUR 384.000 last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals EUR 362.000 against EUR 127.000 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Income statement 1 February - 31 January

All amounts in EUR.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
Gross profit	944.044	383.887
1 Staff costs	-593.015	-247.116
Depreciation and writedown relating to fixed assets	0	-1.515
Operating profit	351.029	135.256
2 Other financial income from subsidiaries	182.747	18.746
Other financial income	44.889	185.105
3 Other financial expenses	-107.850	-181.116
Pre-tax net profit or loss	470.815	157.991
4 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-109.032	-31.000
Net profit or loss for the year	361.783	126.991
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	361.783	126.991
Total allocations and transfers	361.783	126.991

Balance sheet at 31 January

All amounts in EUR.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Trade receivables	669.598	392.609
Receivables from subsidiaries	4.660.520	3.490.112
Other debtors	7.974	0
Prepayments	304.458	255.709
Total receivables	<u>5.642.550</u>	<u>4.138.430</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>162.120</u>	<u>57.196</u>
Total current assets	<u>5.804.670</u>	<u>4.195.626</u>
Total assets	<u>5.804.670</u>	<u>4.195.626</u>

Balance sheet at 31 January

All amounts in EUR.

Equity and liabilities	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Note</u>		
Equity		
Contributed capital	25.000	25.000
Retained earnings	1.348.066	986.283
Total equity	<u>1.373.066</u>	<u>1.011.283</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	0	81
Trade payables	117.794	78.401
Payables to subsidiaries	2.253.779	1.239.661
Income tax payable	103.382	48.536
Other payables	445.695	672.304
Deferred income	1.510.954	1.145.360
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>4.431.604</u>	<u>3.184.343</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>4.431.604</u>	<u>3.184.343</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>5.804.670</u>	<u>4.195.626</u>

5 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 February 2022	25.000	859.292	884.292
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>126.991</u>	<u>126.991</u>
Equity 1 February 2023	25.000	986.283	1.011.283
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>361.783</u>	<u>361.783</u>
	<u>25.000</u>	<u>1.348.066</u>	<u>1.373.066</u>

Notes

All amounts in EUR.

	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	590.207	246.278
Other costs for social security	<u>2.808</u>	<u>838</u>
	<u>593.015</u>	<u>247.116</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
2. Other financial income from subsidiaries		
Interest, group enterprises	<u>182.747</u>	<u>18.746</u>
	<u>182.747</u>	<u>18.746</u>
3. Other financial expenses		
Other financial costs	<u>107.850</u>	<u>181.116</u>
	<u>107.850</u>	<u>181.116</u>
4. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year	103.532	31.000
Adjustment of tax for previous years	<u>5.500</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>109.032</u>	<u>31.000</u>
5. Related parties		
Controlling interest		
Quadient Group AG, Hirschengasse 12, 9050 Appenzell, Schweiz		Majority shareholder

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Quadient S.A., 42-46, avenue Aristide Briand, 92220 Bagneux, France.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Quadient CXM Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from the previous year, and the annual report is presented in euro (EUR).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined
- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Accounting policies

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounting policies

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under deferred income.