

# **Kofax Technologies ApS**

**Høffdingsvej 34, 2500 Valby**

**Company reg. no. 39 39 71 02**

## **Annual report**

**1 October - 31 December 2018**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 19 June 2019.

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**Martin Gustav Oberholzer**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

## **Management's report**

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The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Kofax Technologies ApS for the financial year 1 October to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 October to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Valby, 19 June 2019

### **Managing Director**

Martin Gustav Oberholzer

### **Board of directors**

Christian Jörg Franz Hefner

Cort Steven Townsend

Martin Gustav Oberholzer

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of Kofax Technologies ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of Kofax Technologies ApS for the financial year 1 October to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 October to 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines 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, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## **Independent auditor's report**

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 19 June 2019

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

**Jacob Helly Juell-Hansen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne36169

## **Company data**

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### **The company**

Kofax Technologies ApS  
Høffdingsvej 34  
2500 Valby

Company reg. no. 39 39 71 02

Financial year: 1 October 2018 - 31 December 2018

### **Board of directors**

Christian Jörg Franz Hefner  
Cort Steven Townsend  
Martin Gustav Oberholzer

### **Managing Director**

Martin Gustav Oberholzer

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, State Authorised Public Accountants  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 Copenhagen

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The company's significant activity is to operate sales and marketing within information technology.

Kofax Technologies ApS is providing services for the Nuance Communications group of companies and as a result it receives a corresponding agreed compensation via cost plus agreements. These services, which support the Professional Sales and Marketing along with the Research and Development within the Nuance Communications group, involve the imaging and related business solutions.

A royalty agreement was also put in place at 1 July 2013 based on the Kofax Technologies ApS product sales by the Nuance Communications group.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year is TDKK 2.282. The results from ordinary activities after tax are TDKK 1.017. The management consider the results satisfactory.

### **Events subsequent to the financial year**

There have been no events after the financial year that could significantly affect the company's financial position.



## **Accounting policies used**

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The annual report for Kofax Technologies ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

## **The profit and loss account**

### **Gross profit**

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, and external costs.

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

Other external costs comprise costs for sales, advertisement, administration, premises and on debtors.

### **Staff costs**

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

### **Net financials**

Net financials comprise interests. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

### **The balance sheet**

#### **Debtors**

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

#### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

#### **Equity**

##### **Dividend**

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

#### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, 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.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

#### **Liabilities**

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Profit and loss account

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Amounts concerning 1/10 - 31/12 2018: DKK.

Amounts concerning 28/2 - 30/9 2018: DKK in thousands.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/10 - 31/12 2018</u>	<u>28/2 - 30/9 2018</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2.282.239</b>	<b>8.168</b>
1 Staff costs	-300.133	-2.066
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>1.982.106</b>	<b>6.102</b>
Other financial income	8.519	5
2 Other financial costs	-67.110	-203
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>1.923.515</b>	<b>5.904</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-906.231	-1.338
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>1.017.284</b>	<b>4.566</b>
 <b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Dividend for the financial year	0	73.679
Allocated to results brought forward	1.017.284	0
Allocated from results brought forward	0	-69.113
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>1.017.284</b>	<b>4.566</b>

**Balance sheet**

Amounts concerning 31/12 2018: DKK.

Amounts concerning 30/9 2018: DKK in thousands.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>30/9 2018</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Deposits	49.613	0
Financial fixed assets in total	<u>49.613</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b><u>49.613</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Amounts owed by group enterprises	71.485.926	69.859
Deferred tax assets	51.241	51
Other debtors	436.639	286
Debtors in total	<u>71.973.806</u>	<u>70.196</u>
Available funds	5.197.987	6.439
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b><u>77.171.793</u></b>	<b><u>76.635</u></b>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<b><u>77.221.406</u></b>	<b><u>76.635</u></b>

**Balance sheet**

Amounts concerning 31/12 2018: DKK.

Amounts concerning 30/9 2018: DKK in thousands.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>30/9 2018</u>	
<b>Equity</b>			
3	Contributed capital	60.000	60
4	Results brought forward	1.017.284	0
5	Proposed dividend for the financial year	73.678.950	73.679
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>74.756.234</u></b>	<b><u>73.739</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Bank debts	0	1
	Trade creditors	355.031	90
	Corporate tax	1.562.212	2.260
	Other debts	547.929	545
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>2.465.172</u>	<u>2.896</u>
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>2.465.172</u></b>	<b><u>2.896</u></b>
	<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>77.221.406</u></b>	<b><u>76.635</u></b>

**6 Contingencies**

## Notes

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Amounts concerning 1/10 - 31/12 2018: DKK.

Amounts concerning 28/2 - 30/9 2018: DKK in thousands.

	1/10 - 31/12 2018	28/2 - 30/9 2018
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	182.266	1.783
Pension costs	21.377	63
Other staff costs	96.490	220
	<u><b>300.133</b></u>	<u><b>2.066</b></u>
Average number of employees	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	<u>67.110</u>	<u>203</u>
	<u><b>67.110</b></u>	<u><b>203</b></u>
	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>30/9 2018</u>
<b>3. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 October 2018	60.000	50
Cash capital increase (Merger)	<u>0</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u><b>60.000</b></u>	<u><b>60</b></u>
<b>4. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 October 2018 (Merger)	0	69.113
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>1.017.284</u>	<u>-69.113</u>
	<u><b>1.017.284</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>5. Proposed dividend for the financial year</b>		
Dividend 1 October 2018	73.678.950	0
Dividend for the financial year	<u>0</u>	<u>73.679</u>
	<u><b>73.678.950</b></u>	<u><b>73.679</b></u>

## Notes

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Amounts concerning 1/10 - 31/12 2018: DKK.

Amounts concerning 28/2 - 30/9 2018: DKK in thousands.

### **6. Contingencies**

#### **Contingent liabilities**

The company has entered into operational leasing contract concerning the company's offices.

The leasing agreement have 12 months left to run, and the total outstanding leasing payment is TDKK 198.