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Entity details

Entity

Roland DG North Europe A/S
Farum Gydevej 71
3520Farum

Business Registration No.: 29813175

Date of foundation: 27.10.2008

Registered office: Furesø

Financial year: 01.01.2025- 31.12.2025

Phone number: 88 82 20 00

Board of Directors

Ryugo Nimura, Chairperson
Kazuhiro Ogawa
Anders Mydtskov

Executive Board

Anders Mydtskov

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Roland DG North Europe A/S for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025.

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

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

Farum, 05.03.2026

Executive Board

Anders Mydtskov

Board of Directors

Ryugo Nimura
Chairperson

Kazuhiro Ogawa

Anders Mydtskov

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Roland DG North Europe A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roland DG North Europe A/S for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2025 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material

misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information

required by relevant law and regulations.

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

Copenhagen, 05.03.2026

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Ulrik Winkler Jakobsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne47242

Management commentary

Primary activities

Roland DG North Europe A/S markets and sells products in Scandinavia, the Baltic States, Eastern Europe and the CIS States on behalf of Roland DG Corporation, Japan - a worldwide leader within the sign business, production of graphics, fine art, photo, engraving and 3D modelling,

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2025

	Notes	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Revenue		128,447,552	121,682,641
Other operating income		6,404,386	5,398,873
Cost of sales		(101,210,024)	(93,414,211)
Other external expenses		(14,118,082)	(13,995,324)
Gross profit/loss		19,523,832	19,671,979
Staff costs	1	(16,346,194)	(16,747,504)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(186,830)	(168,169)
Operating profit/loss		2,990,808	2,756,306
Other financial income	3	8,545	236,973
Other financial expenses	4	(98,315)	(115,854)
Profit/loss before tax		2,901,038	2,877,425
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	(548,093)	(672,414)
Profit/loss for the year		2,352,945	2,205,011
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		2,117,651	1,900,000
Retained earnings		235,294	305,011
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,352,945	2,205,011

Balance sheet at 31.12.2025

Assets

	Notes	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Goodwill		0	0
Intangible assets	6	0	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		45,283	62,559
Leasehold improvements		580,650	750,204
Property, plant and equipment	7	625,933	812,763
Deposits		478,675	478,675
Financial assets	8	478,675	478,675
Fixed assets		1,104,608	1,291,438
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		2,725,750	2,504,626
Inventories		2,725,750	2,504,626
Trade receivables		15,140,515	9,903,824
Other receivables		1,219,680	2,379,035
Prepayments		358,504	349,826
Receivables		16,718,699	12,632,685
Cash		5,380,532	1,598,075
Current assets		24,824,981	16,735,386

Assets**25,929,589****18,026,824**

Roland DG North Europe A/S | Balance sheet at 31.12.2025

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Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		12,141,848	11,906,554
Proposed dividend		2,117,651	1,900,000
Equity		14,759,499	14,306,554
Deferred tax		69,888	83,399
Other provisions		377,660	359,205
Provisions		447,548	442,604
Prepayments received from customers		0	69,423
Trade payables		507,731	702,679
Payables to group enterprises		7,224,587	329,324
Income tax payable		313,793	201,643
Other payables		2,411,504	1,865,671
Deferred income		264,927	108,926
Current liabilities other than provisions		10,722,542	3,277,666
Liabilities other than provisions		10,722,542	3,277,666
Equity and liabilities		25,929,589	18,026,824

Other unrecognised commitments

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Group relations

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Statement of changes in equity for 2025

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	11,906,554	1,900,000	14,306,554
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(1,900,000)	(1,900,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	235,294	2,117,651	2,352,945
Equity end of year	500,000	12,141,848	2,117,651	14,759,499

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Wages and salaries	15,015,047	15,049,374
Pension costs	1,187,174	1,220,250
Other social security costs	143,973	477,880
	16,346,194	16,747,504
Average number of full-time employees	18	20

2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	186,830	168,169
	186,830	168,169

3 Other financial income

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Other interest income	8,545	236,973
	8,545	236,973

4 Other financial expenses

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Other interest expenses	4,512	44,947
Exchange rate adjustments	93,803	70,907
	98,315	115,854

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Current tax	659,793	615,643
Change in deferred tax	(13,511)	26,247
Adjustment concerning previous years	(98,189)	30,524
	548,093	672,414

6 Intangible assets

	Goodwill DKK
Cost beginning of year	47,705,080
Cost end of year	47,705,080
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(47,705,080)
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(47,705,080)
Carrying amount end of year	0

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	1,230,371	1,298,334
Cost end of year	1,230,371	1,298,334
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,167,812)	(548,130)
Depreciation for the year	(17,276)	(169,554)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(1,185,088)	(717,684)
Carrying amount end of year	45,283	580,650

8 Financial assets

	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	478,675

Cost end of year		478,675
Carrying amount end of year		478,675
9 Other unrecognised commitments		
	2025	2024
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	DKK	DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	4,847,645	6,217,616

10 Group relations

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

Roland DG EMEA N.V., Bell-Telephonelaan 2 box G, 2440 Geel, Belgium

Accounting policies

Basis for financial statements

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

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

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

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

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including profit from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, and salary refunds.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory

writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

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

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Balance sheet**Goodwill**

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. Useful lives are reassessed annually.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

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

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	8 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Inventories

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

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

Receivables

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

Prepayments

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

cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax relating to retaxation of previously deducted losses in foreign subsidiaries is recognised on the basis of an actual assessment of the purpose of each subsidiary.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of warranty.

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

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Tax receivable or payable

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

Deferred income

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

