

Financial Statements

Computype Europe Limited

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Company Information

Directors	Scott Edward Hietpas Eric Roach Todd Roach
Company secretary	Sarah Louise Richardson
Registered number	01754657
Registered office	25 6th Floor Farringdon Street London England EC4A 4AB
Independent auditors	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Mill House Henry Street Limerick V94 K6HH
Bankers	RBS 5 Church Street Sheffield South Yorkshire S1 1HF

Independent auditors' report to the members of Computype Europe Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Computype Europe Limited, which comprise of the statement of comprehensive income and the Balance sheet for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, Computype Europe Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the financial year then ended; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, namely the FRC's Ethical Standard and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances of the entity. We have fulfilled our other 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 opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of the directors, with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Computype Europe Limited (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon, including the Directors' report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, 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 other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies in the financial statements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Computype Europe Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment we have obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report .

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the Directors' report.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS102 and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 unless management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Computype Europe Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 Auditors' report that includes their opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

A further description of an auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatement in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Employment Law, Environmental Regulations and Health and safety laws, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as Companies Act 2006 and applicable tax laws. The Audit engagement partner considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team including industry specialists and valuation experts to ensure that the team had appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with the laws and regulation.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to significant one-off or unusual transactions. We apply professional scepticism through the audit to consider potential deliberate omission or concealment of significant transactions, or incomplete/inaccurate disclosures in the financial statements.

In response to these principal risks, our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- inquiries of management on the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- inspection of the company's regulatory and legal correspondence and review of minutes of the board of directors meetings during the year to corroborate inquiries made;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud;
- discussion amongst the engagement team in relation to the identified laws and regulations and regarding the risk of fraud, and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance or opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements throughout the audit;
- identifying and testing journal entries to address the risk of inappropriate journals and management override of controls
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing
- review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and inquiries of management.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Computype Europe Limited (continued)

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with those charged with governance and management. As with any audit, there remains a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal controls.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Michael Nolan FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Audit Firm

Date: 1 April 2025

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4	72,500	38,686
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	3,144,072	3,078,816
Cash at bank and in hand	5	103,366	132,803
		<u>3,319,938</u>	<u>3,250,305</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(63,318)	(66,355)
Net current assets		<u>3,256,620</u>	<u>3,183,950</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		3,256,620	3,183,950
Provisions for liabilities			
Defined benefit pension liability	10	(30,000)	(153,000)
		<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(153,000)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>3,226,620</u></u>	<u><u>3,030,950</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	124	124
Share premium account	9	23,597	23,597
Profit and loss account	9	3,202,899	3,007,229
		<u><u>3,226,620</u></u>	<u><u>3,030,950</u></u>

Computype Europe Limited

Registered number:01754657

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A - Small Entities.

The financial statement have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statement were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Scott Edward Hietpas

Director

Date: 1 April 2025

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

Computype Europe Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 25 6th Floor, Farringdon Street, London, England, EC4A 4AB.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements from have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2 Going concern

The company has prepared forecasts up to March 2026. After considering these forecasts, the directors consider that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and believe it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

2.4 Revenue

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.5 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Pensions

Defined benefit pension plan

The company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets at the reporting date.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the company engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating the estimated period of the future payments ('discount rate').

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the company's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises: (a) the increase in pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and (b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is recognised in profit or loss as 'Finance expense'.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

The tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income).

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if:

- the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and
- the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Provision for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2023 -5).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Due after more than one year		
Deferred tax asset	72,500	38,686
	<u>72,500</u>	<u>38,686</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	19	205
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,130,485	3,067,629
Other debtors	5,372	2,874
Prepayments and accrued income	8,196	8,108
	<u>3,144,072</u>	<u>3,078,816</u>

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	103,366	132,803
	<u>103,366</u>	<u>132,803</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	26,225	24,145
Other creditors	-	9,670
Accruals	37,093	32,540
	<u>63,318</u>	<u>66,355</u>

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7. Deferred taxation

	2024 £
At beginning of year	38,686
Charged to other comprehensive income	(32,500)
Utilised in year	66,314
At end of year	<u>72,500</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Pension surplus	72,500	38,686
	<u>72,500</u>	<u>38,686</u>

8. Share capital

	2024 £	2023 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
124 (2023 - 124) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>124</u>	<u>124</u>

9. Reserves

Share capital – represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium account – includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account – includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined benefit pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Included in other creditors is an amount of £Nil (2023: Nil) in relation to unpaid pension contributions.

Valuation

The valuation is by First Actuarial J.J.P to take account of the requirements of FRS 102.

	2024	2023
	£	£
Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities		
At the beginning of the year	(6,570,000)	(6,287,000)
Interest cost	(291,000)	(297,000)
Actuarial gains/losses	880,000	(199,000)
Benefits paid	290,000	213,000
At the end of the year	<u>(5,691,000)</u>	<u>(6,570,000)</u>

The amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligations in respect of defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(5,691,000)	(6,570,000)
Fair value of plan assets	5,661,000	6,417,000
Deficit in scheme	<u>(30,000)</u>	<u>(153,000)</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Pension commitments (continued)

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:

	2024	2023
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	6,417,000	5,861,000
Interest income	284,000	285,000
Return on plan assets	(750,000)	104,000
Employer Contributions	-	380,000
Benefits paid	(290,000)	(213,000)
At the end of the year	<u>5,661,000</u>	<u>6,417,000</u>

The value of assets and defined benefit obligations are a 'snapshot' view reflecting the market conditions at the period end date. The figures are therefore expected to be quite volatile from year to year.

The analysis of the scheme assets at the reporting date were as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Multi asset funds	3,061,000	3,236,000
Liability Driven Investments	2,438,000	3,075,000
Cash	162,000	106,000
Total plan assets	<u>5,661,000</u>	<u>6,417,000</u>

The Plan closed to future accrual with effect from 31 October 2016. Active members of the Plan became deferred members at this date. The company is committed to paying deficit funding contributions of between £125,000 and £185,000 per year between 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2022 and between £170,000 and £230,000 per year between 1 June 2022 and 31 May 2026, with the contribution rate changing each year depending on the level of operating income set out in the Company's audited accounts for the previous accounting year. It was agreed that no further deficit contributions would be payable once £930,000 had been paid since 1 June 2020. The total level of deficit contributions paid since 1 June 2020 has now exceeded £930,000 and therefore no contributions were paid to the Plan during the accounting year beginning 1 January 2024.

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Net interest costs	<u>7,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Pension commitments (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2024	2023
	%	%
Discount rate	5.50	4.50
Future salary increases	3.1	3
Future pension increases	2.1 - 3.0	2.1-2.9
Inflation assumption	2.8	2.7
Mortality rates		
- for a male aged 65 now	20.8	20.8
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	22.4	22.4
- for a female aged 65 now	23.4	21.4
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	<u>25.1</u>	<u>23.1</u>

The above information is taken from the actuarial report dated 15 January 2025.

11. Related party transactions

Computype Europe Limited has availed of the exemption in FRS102 section 33 whereby disclosures need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group in which all parties of the transactions are wholly owned members of the group.

Computype Europe Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Computype Inc and therefore it is exempt from disclosing the transactions.

12. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the financial year end.

13. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its ultimate parent undertaking, Computype Inc. It's registered office is 2285 West Country Road C, St. Paul, Minnesota, MN 55113-2567, United States of America, and is the smallest and largest company for which consolidated accounts including Computype Europe Limited's results are prepared. The financial statements of Computype Inc. are not available to the public.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.