Sophion Bioscience A/S
Baltorpvej 154
2750 Ballerup
Denmark

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www.sophion.com

Sophion Bioscience A/S

Annual report 2015

The annual report was presented and approved at the Company's annual general meeting

on ______________________ 20 ____

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Anna Christina Rubenhag
Chairman

CVR no. 10 02 10 65

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Sophion Bioscience A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2015.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2015.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Ballerup, 27 May 2016
Executive Board:

Carsten Kronsbjerg Faltum
CEO

Board of Directors:

Anna Christina Rubenhag Chairman	Maria Elisabeth Andersson	Carsten Kronsbjerg Faltum

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sophion Bioscience A/S

Independent auditor's report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Sophion Bioscience A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2015. The financial statements comprise accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility 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 that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Independent auditor's report

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Statement on the Management's review

In accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the Management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

Copenhagen, 27 May 2016
KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Per Ejsing Olsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant

Management's review

Company details

Sophion Bioscience A/S
Baltorpvej 154
2750 Ballerup
Denmark

Telephone:	+45 44 60 88 00
Website:	www.sophion.com
E-mail:	info@sophion.com

CVR no.:	10 02 10 65
Established:	7 February 2000
Registered office:	Ballerup
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Anna Christina Rubenhag (Chairman)
Maria Elisabeth Andersson
Carsten Kronsbjerg Faltum

Executive Board

Carsten Kronsbjerg Faltum (CEO)

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø
Denmark

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	87,841	82,997	83,365	83,899	82,321
Operating profit	5,196	18,347	21,426	18,630	16,940
Profit/loss from financial income and expenses	2,495	1,279	-826	-505	389
Profit for the year	**8,732**	**9,858**	**18,327**	**40,383**	**14,111**
Total assets	146,275	131,170	122,683	106,564	69,633
Investment in property, plant and equipment	200	0	4,796	918	2,932
Equity	**124,415**	**115,683**	**105,825**	**87,498**	**47,115**
Return on invested capital	3.7%	14.5%	18.7%	21.1%	28.0%
Solvency ratio	85.1%	88.2%	86.3%	82.1%	67.7%
Return on equity	7.3%	8.9%	19.0%	60.0%	35.3%

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015". For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities of the Company

The Company's main activity consists of development, production and sale of solutions to streamline the research phase of drug discovery in the pharmaceutical industry. The Company's activities are based on the so-called Patch Clamp technique, where the impact of new drug candidates on the ion flow through the membrane of living cells is measured. The Company's resources are mainly used on the commercialisation of these new and novel high throughput screening systems, where Patch Clamp measurements may be performed in parallel and miniaturised, enabling a more than 1,000 times higher screening rate compared with the classical manual method. Additionally, the Company offers services and biology in relation to the screening system.

Development in activities and financial position

Throughout the financial year, the Company has primarily continued sales of its commercial products QPatch and Qube at a number of pharmaceutical and other companies around the world. The systems includes a screening station conducting 16 or 48 simultaneous measurements for QPatch and 364 simultaneous measurements for Qube, as well as consumables used in the operation of the systems. The company has a full Suite of products serving the entire Drug Discovery value chain from secondary screening, lead optimisation and safety screening in the pharmaceutical industry as well as high throughput capabilities for drug screening.

Sales and support in North America is still carried out by the wholly-owned subsidiary Sophion Bioscience Inc., in the state of New Jersey, USA, whereas the wholly-owned subsidiary Biolin Scientific KK manages sales in Japan. The Company now has distributors in Japan, India, South Korea, Singapore and Australia/New Zealand.

Revenue for 2015 was 13% higher than 2014.

Profit before tax for 2015 amounted to DKK 8,7 million (2014: DKK 19.6 million). The profit before tax for 2015 represents a 56 % decrease compared to the profit for 2014. The profit has mainly decreased due to lower activation of and depreciation of development projects in 2015.

The profit before tax is considered satisfactory.

Outlook

In 2016, the focus on sales & marketing and support will be further strengthened in both Europe and China as well as in America and Japan through the subsidiaries.

The Company expects growth and positive net results (EBIT) for 2016.

Research and development activities

In 2015, the Company has mainly focused the development resources on further strengthened the existing product platform.

The total activated development cost in 2015 amounted to DKK 3.0 million (2014: DKK 13.8 million).

Uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement of development projects and deferred tax assets include Management's estimates.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that may materially affect the Company's financial position.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

The annual report of Sophion Bioscience A/S for 2015 has been present in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Pursuant to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Ratos AB.

Pursuant to Section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement has been prepared. The cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of Ratos AB.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries and associates which are independent entities, the income statements are translated into Danish kroner at average exchange rates for the month, and balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising upon translation of foreign subsidiaries' opening equity and results at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with independent foreign subsidiaries considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary are recognised directly in equity. Similarly, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments taken out for the purpose of hedging investments in foreign subsidiaries are recognised directly in equity.

Upon recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are integrated entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the exchange rates at the date of acquisition or the date of subsequent revaluations of the asset. Income statement items are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date, whereas items derived from non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates for the non-monetary item.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk have taken place before year end. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. Production costs include direct as well as indirect production costs that are used in the production of the goods and services of the Company.

Development costs

Development costs include salaries and other costs, including patent costs, depreciation and amortisation, which are attributable to the Company's development activities. Costs related to the development of test equipment have been recognised under development costs.

Sales and distribution costs

Sales and distribution costs include salaries for salesmen, advertising costs, etc., distribution of goods and services of the Company.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for management and administration of the Company, including expenses for administrative staff, management, office premises, office expenses and depreciation.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intellectual property rights

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. These rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years.

Development projects

Development costs comprise costs, wages, salaries and amortisation directly and indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities are evidenced, and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses as well development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Upon completion of development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period is usually 5 years, however, not exceeding 20 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as operating income or operating costs, respectively.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment as well as leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The depreciable amount, which is calculated as cost less any projected residual values after the end of the useful life, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Plant and machinary	5-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as development costs, sales and distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Leases

On initial recognition, leases for non-current assets that transfer substantially all risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. When the net present value is calculated, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the Company's other non-current assets.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability at amortised cost, allowing the interest element of the lease payment to be recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations, etc.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Equity investments

In the financial statements of the Parent Company, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at the lower of cost and fair value. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries as well as indirect production costs. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes, office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement and equity, respectively.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation, and it is probable that there may be outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled in the distant future.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Accounting policies

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015".

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Return on invested capital	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss x 100}}{\text{Average invested capital}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity ex. non-controlling interests at year end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from ordinary activities after tax x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	2015	2014
Revenue		87,841	82,997
Production costs	1	-31,826	-29,377
Gross margin		56,015	53,620
Development cost	1	-15,023	-3,372
Sales and distribution costs	1	-19,940	-20,025
Administrative expenses	1	-15,856	-11,876
Operating profit		5,196	18,347
Value adjustment from equity investments in subsidiaris		-754	-1,679
Financial income	2	7,088	3,622
Financial expenses	3	-2,798	-664
Profit before tax		8,732	19,626
Tax on profit for the year	4	0	-9,768
Profit for the year		8,732	9,858

Proposed profit appropriation			
Retained earnings		8,732	9,858
		8,732	9,858

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2015	2014
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	5		
Intellectual property rights		783	843
Development projects in progress		55,886	58,641
		56,669	59,484
Property, plant and equipment	6		
Plant and machinery		1,379	2,222
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		662	968
Leasehold improvements		870	1,317
		2,911	4,507
Investments			
Equity investments in subsidiaries	7	0	0
		0	0
Total non-current assets		59,580	63,991
Current assets			
Inventories		17,040	10,737
		17,040	10,737
Receivables			
Trade receivables		11,735	10,622
Receivables from Group entities		28,853	18,019
Receivables from affiliates		0	432
Deferred tax assets	9	20,590	20,590
Other receivables		2,512	926
Prepayments		1,023	999
		64,713	51,588
Cash at bank and in hand		4,942	4,854
Total current assets		86,695	67,179
TOTAL ASSETS		146,275	131,170

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	2015	2014
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	8	135,444	135,444
Retained earnings		-11,029	-19,761
Total equity		124,415	115,683
Provisions			
Warranty provisions	10	90	90
Total provisions		90	90
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liabilities other than provisions			
Lease commitments	11	851	1,250
		851	1,250
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	11	399	381
Prepayments received from customers		5,696	4,614
Trade payables		9,703	5,615
Payables to affiliates		1,242	186
Other payables		3,879	3,351
		20,919	14,147
Total liabilities other than provisions		21,860	15,397
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		146,275	131,170
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.	12		
Mortgages and collateral	13		
Related parties	14		

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2015	135,444	-19,761	115,683
Profit for the year	0	8,732	8,732
Equity at 31 December 2015	135,444	-11,029	124,415

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

DKK'000		2015	2014
1	**Employee relations**		
	Wages and salaries	30,332	27,828
	Other social security costs	427	459
		30,759	28,287
	Capitalised staff costs	-1,363	-5,330
		29,396	22,957
	Staff costs are recognised as follows in the financial statements:		
	Production costs	2,507	3,568
	Development costs	8,577	4,685
	Sales costs	13,324	11,196
	Administrative expenses	4,988	3,508
		29,396	22,957
	Average number of employees	43	45

Employee costs include remuneration of Executive Management, DKK 2,362 thousand.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

	DKK'000	2015	2014
2	**Other financial income**		
	Intra-group interest	2,027	1,074
	Foreign exchange gains	5,061	2,548
		7,088	3,622

	DKK'000	2015	2014
3	**Financial expenses**		
	Intra-group interest	67	84
	Interest expenss to banks	7	1
	Other interest expense	58	26
	Foreign exchange losses	2,666	553
		2,798	664

	DKK'000	2015	2014
4	**Tax on profit for the year**		
	Adjustments related to prior years	0	622
	Deferred tax adjustment for the year	0	-10,390
		0	-9,768

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

5 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Intellectual property rights	Develop-ment projects in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2015	16,895	58,641	75,536
Additions	124	2,963	3,087
Cost at 31 December 2015	17,019	61,604	78,623
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2015	-16,052	0	-16,052
Amortisation	-184	-5,718	-5,902
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2015	-16,236	-5,718	-21,954
Carrying amount at 31 December 2015	783	55,886	56,669

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equip-ment	Leasehold improve-ment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2015	10,925	3,623	3,051	17,599
Additions	152	48	0	200
Disposals	-5,801	-191	0	-5,992
Cost at 31 December 2015	5,276	3,480	3,051	11,807
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2015	-8,574	-2,784	-1,734	-13,092
Depreciation	-994	-225	-447	-1,666
Depreciation on disposals	5,671	191	0	5,862
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2015	-3,897	-2,818	-2,181	-8,896
Carrying amount at 31 December 2015	1,379	662	870	-2,911

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

7 Equity investments

DKK'000	Equity investments in subsidiaries
Cost at 1 January	613
Additions	0
Cost at 31 December	613
Value adjustments at 1 January	-613
Value adjustments for the year	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	-613
Carrying amount at 31 December	0

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership	Equity	Profit for the year
			DKK'000	DKK'000
Sophion Bioscience Inc.	USA	100%	-18,305	85
Sophion Bioscience KK.	Japan	100%	-798	117

The Parent Company has also made a write-down of the amounts owed by subsidiaries of DKK 19,103 thousand (2014: DKK 17,308 thousand). Subsequently, amounts owed by subsidiaries have been recognised at DKK 6,484 thousand (2014: DKK 9,204 thousand).

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

8 Share capital

Changes in share capital during the past five years are specified as follows:

DKK'000	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Balance at 1 January	135,444	135,444	135,444	135,444	135,444
Cash capital increase	0	0	0	0	0
	135,444	135,444	135,444	135,444	135,444

DKK'000	2015	2014
The share capital consists of:		
A shares, 6,282,623 shares of nom. DKK 1 each	6,283	6,283
B shares, 129,161,490 shares of nom. DKK 1 each	129,161	129,161
	135,444	135,444

9 Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset at 1 January	20,590	30,980
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	0	-10,390
	20,590	20,590

10 Warranty provision

The Company has provided warranties of one year on its products. Provisions for warranties have been recognised at DKK 90 thousand (2014: DKK 90 thousand) for expected warranties during the warranty period.

11 Liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total debt at 31/12 2015	Repayment initial year	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Lease obligations	1,250	399	0
	1,250	399	0

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

12 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Joint taxation obligation

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities. As a group entity, the Company has unlimited and joint liability for Danish corporation tax and withholding tax on dividends, interest and royalties within the joint taxation scheme.

Operating lease obligations

The Company's lease comprising laboratory and office facilities at Baltorpvej 154, Ballerup, can be terminated with a 6 months notice. The lease commitment amounts to DKK 1.148 thousand.

13 Mortgages and collateral

The Company has not provided mortgage on or other security in its assets .

14 Related party disclosures

Sophion Bioscience A/S' related parties comprise the following:

- Subsidiary, Sophion Bioscience Inc., 671a US Highway One, North Branswick, NJ 08902, USA.
- Subsidiary, Sophion Bioscience KK., 1011, Nishitomitda Honjo-shi, Saitama 367-0035, Japan.