

# Nanonord A/S

Skjernvej 4A, 9220 Aalborg Øst

CVR no. 25 99 55 54

## Annual report 2017/18

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 30 July 2018

Chairman:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'P. Øst', is written over a horizontal dotted line. A solid blue line is drawn below the dotted line, extending across the width of the signature.



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### Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Nanonord A/S for the financial year 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018.


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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 April 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018.

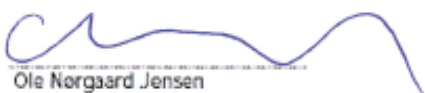
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Aalborg, 30 July 2018  
Executive Board:

  
Ole Nørgaard Jensen  
CEO

Board of Directors:

  
Peter Christian Allan  
Andersen  
Chairman  
Niels Christian Nielsen  
Bent Østergaard  
Ole Nørgaard Jensen

## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Nanonord A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nanonord A/S for the financial year 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 30 April 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### *Independence*

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 the 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:

- u 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.

### Independent auditor's report

- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

### Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, 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's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Aalborg, 30 July 2018  
ERNST & YOUNG  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Allan Terp  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no.: mne33198



## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Nanonord A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Skjernvej 4A, 9220 Aalborg Øst
CVR no.	25 99 55 54
Registered office	Aalborg
Financial year	1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018
Board of Directors	Peter Christian Allan Andersen, Chairman Niels Christian Nielsen Bent Østergaard Ole Nørgaard Jensen
Executive Board	Ole Nørgaard Jensen, CEO
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Vestre Havnepromenade 1A, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark

## Management's review

### Business review

The Company's objective is to develop innovative, cost-effective NMR-based products for commercial purposes by means of high-technological research and development.

NanoNord's first product based on NMR is "CatGuard™", which measures catalytic fines and water in fuel. "CatGuard™" is targeted at the global shipping market, oil-based power stations as well as refineries.

In recent years, the NMR technology has been further developed to a platform technology that can be used in a large number of other industries, for instance the wastewater sector and the agricultural sector.

It is NanoNord's vision to further develop the NMR technology in the coming years for implementation in other applications and industries where there is a vast business potential for the technology.

### Financial review

Loss for year after tax amounted to DKK 10.5 million, which is attributable to the fact that all investments in development, patents and other intangible assets have been charged to the income statement.

In 2017/18, "CatGuard™" has been marketed to shipping companies and power stations. The units sold fully meet expectations, and the next generation of "CatGuard™" has been brought into production. The first orders are expected to be delivered in the first half of 2018/19.

In the long term, we anticipate sound demand as the shipping industry acknowledges the need to resolve the growing issues with Catfine measurement requirement due to tighter tolerances in modern engines and new worldwide HFO Sulphur regulations from 2020.

With the technology of the new platform for analysis of other components than catalytic fines and water in fuel, the technology can now be used within wastewater, nuclear power plant cooling water, sodium in food and related industries. The first test systems with the technology of the new platform have already been brought into production and test.

It is Management's expectation that the sale of completed systems to other industries than the shipping industry will be commenced in the second half of 2018/19.

To strengthen the capital base and cash resources, the Company's shareholders provided subordinate loans totalling DKK 15.0 million in the financial year. The total subordinate loans amounted to DKK 20.6 million at 30 April 2018 and will not be subject to repayment until the Company has sufficient liquidity.

Equity amounted to a negative DKK 10.3 million at 30 April 2018.

Management is aware that the Company has lost the entire share capital and is thus subject to the capital adequacy rules of section 119 of the Danish Companies Act. It is Management's assessment that the share capital will be re-established by means of a debt conversion of the subordinate loans during the financial year 2018/19.

The Company has entered into a financing agreement with the Company's shareholders on the raising of additional subordinate loans totalling DKK 27.7 million, of which DKK 1.7 million was paid out in May and June 2018, whereas the remaining DKK 26.0 million will be paid out in two tranches of DKK 15.6 million no later than 31 July 2018 and DKK 10.4 million no later than 30 April 2019, respectively.

With the above financing agreement, the Company has obtained sound financial and cash resources ensuring that the Company's activities can be carried on.

### Events after the balance sheet date

Apart from the conclusion of the above-mentioned financing agreement, no events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17
	Gross margin	-5,988	-2,071
3	Staff costs	-6,519	-6,290
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-87	-133
	Profit/loss before net financials	-12,594	-8,494
	Income from investments in group entities	-32	-31
	Financial income	1	6,002
4	Financial expenses	-436	-167
	Profit/loss before tax	-13,061	-2,690
	Tax for the year	2,547	187
	Profit/loss for the year	-10,514	-2,503
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss	-10,514	-2,503
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-10,514	-2,503



## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	Property, plant and equipment		
	Research and development equipment	0	0
	Plant and machinery	0	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	145	162
	Leasehold improvements	104	0
		<u>249</u>	<u>162</u>
6	Investments		
	Investments in group entities, net asset value	22	42
	Deposits, investments	206	69
		<u>228</u>	<u>111</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>477</u>	<u>273</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,740	2,717
		<u>1,740</u>	<u>2,717</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	202	471
7	Deferred tax assets	5,971	6,825
	Income taxes receivable	2,933	423
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	371	4
	Other receivables	656	1,255
	Deferred income	216	215
		<u>10,349</u>	<u>9,193</u>
	Cash	384	232
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>12,473</u>	<u>12,142</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>12,950</u></u>	<u><u>12,415</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	64,110	64,110
	Retained earnings	-74,424	-63,910
	Total equity	-10,314	200
	Provisions		
6	Provision, investments in group entities	10	0
	Total provisions	10	0
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
8	Subordinate loan capital	20,550	5,050
		20,550	5,050
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Prepayments on work in progress	106	1,209
	Trade payables	1,434	1,224
	Payables to group entities	70	3,652
	Payables to shareholders and management	3	90
	Other payables	1,091	990
		2,704	7,165
	Total liabilities other than provisions	23,254	12,215
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>12,950</b>	<b>12,415</b>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Capital structure
- 9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 10 Contingent assets

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

## Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 May 2017	64,110	-63,910	200
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-10,514	-10,514
Equity at 30 April 2018	64,110	-74,424	-10,314

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Nanonord A/S for 2017/18 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

In accordance with section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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

#### Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

#### Income statement

##### Revenue

Income from the sale of goods, comprising sale of measuring instruments and services in this respect, is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

##### Gross margin

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

##### Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including grants received.

##### Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

## Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

## Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

## Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

## Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Research and development equipment	5-10 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	5-10 years

The residual value is determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised. In case of changes in the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

## Income from investments in subsidiaries

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries.

## Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

## Tax

The Company is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of group entities. Entities are included in the joint taxation from the date when they become part of the Group and up to the date when they are excluded from the Group.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

## Notes to the financial statements

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax. 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

Development costs and internally accumulated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

## Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

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

## Investments in subsidiaries

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deducted from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and equity investments in subsidiaries is assessed for indication of impairment annually.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for impairment no longer exists.

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

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and direct production overheads. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not included in the cost.

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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

##### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

##### Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the value at which they are expected to be utilised, either through elimination against tax on future earnings or through a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable values.

Deferred tax is measured according to 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 due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

##### Subordinate loan capital

Liabilities where the creditors have stated they are willing to subordinate their claim to rank after all the entity's other creditors are presented as subordinate loan capital. Subordinate loan capital is recognised using the same method as applies to liabilities.

#### 2 Capital structure

Equity amounted to a negative DKK 10.3 million at 30 April 2018.

Management is aware that the Company has lost the entire share capital and is thus subject to the capital adequacy rules of section 119 of the Danish Companies Act. It is Management's assessment that the share capital will be re-established by means of future earnings and operations, possibly combined with a capital increase or debt conversion.

To strengthen the capital base, a credit agreement has been entered into with Ole Jensen Invest A/S and OJ NMR ApS after the balance sheet date on the raising of a subordinate loan totalling DKK 26 million in 2018/19, which will not be subject to repayment until the Company's liquidity so permits.

It is Management's assessment that it is realistic to finalise a long-term plan for the Company during 2018/19.

It is Management's assessment that the operating budget, the budgeted balance sheet and the cash budget for 2018/19 are realistic, and on this basis, it is Management's assessment that the Company's cash resources are adequate to cover all activities and operations according to the budgets for 2018/19.

DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17
3 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	6,455	6,193
Other social security costs	30	43
Other staff costs	34	54
	<u>6,519</u>	<u>6,290</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entities	137	26
Other financial expenses	299	141
	<u>436</u>	<u>167</u>



## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 5 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Research and development equipment	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 May 2017	3,225	330	2,444	0	5,999
Additions in the year	0	0	68	106	174
Cost at 30 April 2018	3,225	330	2,512	106	6,173
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 May 2017	3,225	330	2,282	0	5,837
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	0	0	85	2	87
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 April 2018	3,225	330	2,367	2	5,924
Carrying amount at 30 April 2018	0	0	145	104	249

#### 6 Investments

Name	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK'000	Profit/loss DKK'000
Subsidiaries				
Cantion A/S	Aalborg	100.00%	-12	-17
Tveskaeg ApS	Aalborg	100.00%	22	-15

#### 7 Deferred tax

The Company has a total tax asset of DKK 14,071 thousand, which substantially relates to tax loss carryforwards.

The computation of deferred tax assets has been based on Management's expectations of the Company's future results for the coming 3-5 years and the consequential use of tax losses.

It is Management's assessment that the full tax asset cannot be utilised within the coming 3-5 years, and consequently, Management has chosen to write down the deferred tax asset to DKK 5,971 thousand, which has been recognised at 30 April 2018.

The remaining non-capitalised tax asset of DKK 8,100 thousand is described in note 10 Contingent assets. It is Management's assessment that the tax asset will be realisable over time.

#### 8 Subordinate loan capital

DKK'000	Amount outstanding
Subordinate loan capital	20,550
	20,550

The Company's subordinate loan carries interest of 3% p.a. and is not subject to repayment until the Company's liquidity so permits.

## Financial statements 1 May 2017 - 30 April 2018

## Notes to the financial statements

## 9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

## Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the Ole Jensen Invest A/S, CVR no. 10 21 27 07, as administration company, and together with other jointly taxed companies, the Company has limited and secondary liability for the payment of income taxes as of the income year 2017 and withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends falling due for payment.

## Other financial obligations

## Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK'000	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2016/17</u>
Rent and lease liabilities	<u>362</u>	<u>170</u>

## 10 Contingent assets

The Company has a deferred tax asset of DKK 8,100 thousand regarding special losses that have not been capitalised for accounting purposes as Management assesses that the full tax asset cannot be utilised within the coming 3-5 years.