



CRYPTERA[®]
A DIEBOLD NIXDORF COMPANY

Cryptera A/S

Fabriksparken 20

2600 Glostrup

CVR-nr. 26 83 79 28

Annual Report for 2018

The annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the
Company on 9/4 2019

Chairman

Content

	Page
Management's Statement on the Annual Report	1
Independent Auditor's report	2
Company information	5
Financial Hightlights	6
Management's Review	7
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	9
Balance Sheet 31 December	10
Statement of Changes in Equity 2018	13
Notes to the Financial statements	14

Managements Statement on the Annual Report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Cryptera A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

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

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

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.

Glostrup, April 9th, 2019

Excecutive Board

Brian Schleisner

Supervisory Board

Uwe Krause
Chairman

Jason Hollander

Jörn Förster

Kim Pedersen

Martin Milling

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Cryptera A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cryptera A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018 comprising accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement and notes. 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditors' report

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

We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 i 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 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.

Independent auditors' report

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.

Copenhagen, April 9th, 2019

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR.nr. 25 57 81 98

Morten Høgh-Petersen

State Authorised

Public Accountant

mne no. 34283

Company information

The Company

Cryptera A/S
Fabriksparken 20
2600 Glostrup

Telephone: +45 43 43 43 95

Website: www.cryptera.com

CVR-no. 26 83 79 28

Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December 2018

Municipality of reg.office: Glostrup

Supervisory Board

Uwe Krause (Chairman)
Jason Hollander
Jörn Förster
Kim Pedersen
Martin Milling

Executive Board

Brian Schleisner

Auditors

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø

Financial Highlights

Key figures	<u>2018</u> DKK '000	<u>2017</u> DKK '000	<u>2016</u> DKK '000	<u>2015</u> DKK '000	<u>2014</u> DKK '000
Profit/(loss)					
Gross Profit	40 838	53 597	79 548	91 438	63 569
Profit/(loss) before financial income and expenses	-9 054	-5 694	22 096	31 802	10 034
Net financials	2 100	-3 750	484	3 053	2 834
Net profit/loss for the year	-5 442	-7 333	17 501	26 585	9 879
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	130 664	138 941	154 691	137 814	107 217
Investment in property, plant and equipment	1 001	1 404	2 339	2 626	4 747
Equity	107 614	113 056	120 389	102 888	76 303
Number of employees	82	94	88	82	77
Ratios in %					
Return on net assets	-6,9%	-4,1%	14,3%	23,1%	9,4%
Solvency ratio	82,4%	81,4%	77,8%	74,7%	71,2%
Return on equity	-4,9%	-6,3%	15,7%	29,7%	13,8%

The 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.

Managements Review

Main activity

Cryptera A/S' core business is the development and manufacturing of secure solutions. Main business segments are high-security Pin keyboards for ATM and kiosk solutions and secure card acceptance modules and solutions for attended and unattended payment systems.

Development in the financial year

The financial year can best be characterized as low activity level on Sales and production - whereas the activities within Product development were high. The financial result became lower than expected - as a result of the lower sales and focus in bringing new products to the market.

Result for the year amounts to DKK -5.442 thousand after tax. This result is evaluated as not satisfactory.

At the balance sheet date, equity amounts to DKK 107.614 thousand corresponding to Return on equity of -4,9%.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

No material uncertainties relating to recognition and measurement of the Company's assets as well as equity and liabilities have been identified.

Currency exposure

Sales to foreign countries, including especially the US and Europe are influenced by exchange rate changes as invoicing is in USD to the US and parts of Europe.

Interest rate exposure

Cryptera has no interest bearing debt, stated as bank debt less cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk

Credit risks related to financial assets correspond to the values recognized in the balance sheet.

It is company policy that financing activities and placement of excess liquidity are managed centrally by the Parent to the extent this is expedient.

Managements Review

Intellectual capital resources

The ambition of being a market leader and ahead of the technological development means that Cryptera A/S is affected by a rapidly changing dynamic knowledge environment. This places heavy demands especially on the Company when it comes to accumulation and dissemination of new knowledge. Moreover, the employees' personal knowledge plays a crucial role. To be able to continue to deliver and to develop competitive products and solutions it is decisive that the Company is capable of employing and maintaining employees with a high degree of education.

Environmental performance

The Company is conscious of the environment and is reducing environmental impacts from the Company's operating activities on an ongoing basis. The Company has since 2009 maintained the ISO14001 certification.

Special risks

Operating risks

The Company's most substantial operating risk is related to the ability to be strongly positioned in the markets in which the products are sold. The American and European markets are the Company's most significant markets. It is essential for the Company at all times to be ahead of technological development within its core business and to continue the strong focus on the development of new technologically leading Products within the area "secure PIN-based payments solutions".

Events occurring after the balance sheet date

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

Outlook

Management expects revenues to be stable and profit to increase to a positive level in the coming year. This expectation is based on a stable market - and continued investments in new products and in key markets.

Income statement 1 January to 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Gross profit		40.837.757	53.596.807
Staff expenses	2	-47.658.724	-56.666.514
Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss	3	<u>-2.233.441</u>	<u>-2.624.515</u>
Profit/loss before financial items		<u>-9.054.408</u>	<u>-5.694.223</u>
Financial income	4	2.165.863	59.996
Financial expenses	5	<u>-65.416</u>	<u>-3.810.015</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-6.953.961	-9.444.242
Tax on the profit for the year	6	<u>1.512.025</u>	<u>2.111.068</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-5.441.936</u>	<u>-7.333.174</u>
Proposed profit appropriation	7		

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

Non-current assets	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Intangible assets			
Development projects		<u>174.690</u>	<u>365.262</u>
	8	<u>174.690</u>	<u>365.262</u>
Property, plant and equipment			
Leasehold improvements		1.177.243	1.281.649
Plant and machinery		1.072.293	1.662.567
Fixtures and fittings		1.565.195	1.912.501
	9	<u>3.814.731</u>	<u>4.856.717</u>
Investments			
Deposits		1.139.418	1.139.418
		<u>1.139.418</u>	<u>1.139.418</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>5.128.839</u>	<u>6.361.396</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets (continued)

Current assets	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Inventories			
Raw materials and consumables		8.106.562	9.878.348
Work in progress		8.782.428	12.169.664
Finished goods and goods for resale		331.712	3.754.047
		<u>17.220.702</u>	<u>25.802.059</u>
Debtors			
Trade receivables		6.878.638	5.481.958
Other receivable		2.825.421	3.144.548
Amounts owed by group enterprises	15	78.359.528	83.958.891
Deferred tax asset	10	2.452.660	2.987.941
Corporation tax receivable		3.518.413	2.424.348
Prepayments	11	2.702.690	2.587.431
		<u>96.737.350</u>	<u>100.585.117</u>
Cash at hand and bank		<u>11.576.994</u>	<u>6.192.758</u>
Total current assets		<u>125.535.046</u>	<u>132.579.935</u>
Total assets		<u>130.663.885</u>	<u>138.941.330</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

Equity	Note	2018	2017
Share capital	12	1.135.950	1.135.950
Retained earnings		106.478.430	111.920.368
Total equity		107.614.380	113.056.318
Provisions			
Other provisions	13	1.278.664	3.147.222
Total provisions		1.278.664	3.147.222
Liabilities other than provisions			
Short-term liabilities other than provisions			
Trade payables		11.123.154	9.698.847
Debt to group enterprises		0	47.750
Other debt		10.647.687	12.991.193
		21.770.841	22.737.790
Total liabilities other than provisions		21.770.841	22.737.790
Total liabilities and equity		130.663.885	138.941.330

Statement of Changes in Equity 2018

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017	1.135.950	119.253.541	120.389.491
Dividends paid for the year	0	0	0
Profit for the year	0	-7.333.174	-7.333.174
Equity at 1 January 2018	1.135.950	111.920.366	113.056.316
Dividends paid for the year	0	0	0
Profit for the year	0	-5.441.936	-5.441.936
Equity at 31 December 2018	1.135.950	106.478.430	107.614.380

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The Annual Report of Cryptera A/S for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class C (medium).

In accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, taking into consideration competitive conditions, the Company is not disclosing net sales.

The most significant accounting policies are described below.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies as last year.

Reclassification change has been in the financial statement regarding classification of 'cash at hand and bank' and 'amount owed by group entities' The comparative figures have been restated

to reflect the classification change. The reclassification change did not impact the total assets or equity at 31. december 2017

Cash Flow Statement

In accordance with section 86 (4) the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has decided not to prepare cash flow statement. The cash flow statement of Cryptera A/S is incorporated in the consolidated financial statement of Diebold Inc.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned, which includes recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost. Furthermore, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the statements.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities measured as described below.

Revenue from few contracts are categorized as work in progress, and revenue is recognised based on the completion method.

Translation of foreign currencies

During the year transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange as at the transaction date. Debtors, liabilities and other items in foreign currencies which are unsettled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate as at the balance sheet date.

Realised and unrealised exchange rate adjustments are included in the profit and loss account under financial items.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Gross Profit

Net sales consist of goods and services sold and included in the profit and loss account according to the invoicing principle in the year of invoicing and delivery.

Cost of goods sold contains the cost price and direct expenses such as freight and duty etc. consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses comprise direct production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Certain projects are accounted for as constructions contracts when the company has entered into contracts at a fixed price. Revenue from fixed price construction contracts is recognized on the percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the percentage of labour hours incurred to date to estimated total labour hours for each contract.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as salary related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment as well as gains and losses from current replacement of fixed assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and financial expenses comprise interest receivable and interest payable, and unrealised gains and losses from foreign exchange.

Tax on the profit/loss for the year

The tax for the year consists of the current tax for the year and the deferred tax for the year. The tax relating to the result for the year is included in the profit and loss account, whereas the tax directly relating to equity entries is taken directly to shareholders' equity.

Joint taxation

The Company is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Diebold Nixdorf's Danish subsidiaries.

The Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and consequently settles all corporation tax payments with the tax authorities.

The current Danish corporation tax is allocated by settlement of joint taxation contribution between jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet Intangible assets

Development projects

Development projects includes external costs and wages and shared costs directly attributable to development activities.

Development of new projects and changes of the functionality in an existing product recognized as an asset. It is a condition that the development solutions are clearly defined and identifiable, and the technical utilization rate, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities in the company can be detected and it is intended to manufacture, market or use the solutions.

Furthermore, the cost could be calculated reliably, and future earnings, can cover operating costs. Other development projects are recognized in the income statement as cost are incurred.

Capitalized development cost are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation cost. After completion of the development work the development projects are amortised linearly over the estimated useful life of 2-5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less an accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straightline basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Other equipment and fixtures	3-10 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by the assets is written down to its lower amortisation down to its lower amortisation and depreciation. If so, the recoverable amount of the assets is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets should be assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deposits

Deposits relate to the Company's leases and are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the total future sales revenues expected, at the balance sheet date, to be generated by inventories in the process of normal operations and determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales sum less the estimated expenses necessary to make the sale.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in receivables in the balance sheet in the event of overpayment of tax on account, and in debt in the event of underpayment of tax on account.

Interest adjustments to the tax relating to the on account taxation scheme are record items.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are included in provisions and deferred tax assets in the balance sheet. The deferred tax liability is calculated as the tax on all temporary differences between the accounting and the tax values of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rules and tax rate, which will apply under the legislation of the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Changes in deferred tax due to changes in tax rates are stated in the profit and loss account. Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price measured on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the projected income from the individual work. The stage of completion is stated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to estimated total costs relating to the individual work.

When the selling price of work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual contract work is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or payables, respectively. Net assets comprise total work in progress where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities comprise total work in progress where progress billings exceed the selling price.

Costs arising from sales work and contracting are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Intercompany

The intercompany include amounts owed by group entities.

Prepayments and deferred income

Prepayments include expenses incurred in respect of subsequent financial years. Such expenses are typically prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interests.

Deferred income includes payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

Cash

Cash comprise of cash in banks

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs of warranties. 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 value in use. Warranties comprise obligations to make good any defects within the warranty period of 15 to 39 months. Provisions are recognised based on the Company's experience with warranties.

Debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial ratios

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Return on net assets = $\frac{\text{Profit before financial items} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Solvency ratio = $\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Return on equity = $\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Notes to the Annual Report

2 Staff expenses	2018	2017
Wages and salaries	43.173.056	51.925.839
Pensions	3.783.768	4.183.825
Other social security costs	701.900	556.851
	47.658.724	56.666.515

Average number of employees	82	94
------------------------------------	-----------	-----------

In accordance with section 98b (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act no disclosure is made of remuneration to Company Management.

3 Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss

Leasehold improvements	389.977	436.146
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	668.274	909.721
Fixtures and fittings	1.175.190	1.278.648
	2.233.441	2.624.515

4 Financial income

Financial income	2.165.863	59.996
	2.165.863	59.996

5 Financial expenses

Financial expenses	65.416	3.810.015
	65.416	3.810.015

6 Tax on profit for the year

Current tax	-2.047.307	-2.761.227
Change in deferred tax	535.282	650.159
	-1.512.025	-2.111.068

The tax is recognized as follows:

Tax on profit for the year	-1.512.025	-2.111.068
	-1.512.025	-2.111.068

Notes to the Annual Report

7 Proposed profit appropriation	2018	2017
Retained earnings	-5.441.936	-7.333.174
	-5.441.936	-7.333.174

8 Intangible assets	Development projects
Cost at 1 January	3.190.347
Additions during the year	0
Disposals during the year	0
Cost at 31 December	3.190.347
Accumulated depreciation at 1 January	2.825.085
Depreciation for the year	190.571
Accumulated amortization at 31 December	3.015.656
Net book value at 31 December	174.690

9 Property, plant & equipment	Leasehold improve- ments	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
Cost at 1 of January	7.977.708	25.392.931	14.739.935	48.110.574
Additions during the year	321.082	78.000	601.803	1.000.885
Disposals during the year	0	-5.037.857	-876.466	-5.914.323
Cost at 31 of December	8.298.790	20.433.074	14.465.272	43.197.136
Accumulated depreciation at 1 of January	6.696.059	23.730.364	12.827.435	43.253.858
Depreciation and write off for the year	425.488	668.274	949.108	2.042.870
Depreciation regarding disposals	0	-5.037.857	-876.466	-5.914.323
Accumulated depreciation at 31 of December	7.121.547	19.360.781	12.900.077	39.382.405
Net book value at 31 of December	1.177.243	1.072.293	1.565.195	3.814.731

Notes to the Annual Report

10 Deferred tax	2018	2017
Deferred tax at 1. of January	2.987.941	3.638.100
Adjustment for the year	-535.282	-650.159
Deferred tax at 31. of December	2.452.660	2.987.941

11 Prepayments

The prepayments includes prepaid rent and insurances.

12 Share capital

The share capital consists of 22.719 shares at nominal DKK 50. The shares have not been divided into classes.

13 Other provisions

The Company grants a warranty on certain products. Provisions of DKK 1.279 thousand (DKK 3.147 thousand) are recognized for expected warranty claims on the basis of previous experience concerning the level of repair and returned goods.

14 Contingent liabilities.

The Company has entered into rental and lease agreements of kr. 2.473 thousand. (DKK 7.975 thousand)
The Company is jointly taxes with the Danish group companies in Diebold Nixdorf. As Group Company, the Company has joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes within the joint taxation.

15 Related parties and ownership

Controlling influence

Diebold Switzerland Holding
Company Sàrl
Hegnaustrasse 60
CH-8602
Wangen bei Dubendorf
Schweiz

Controlling shareholder

Diebold Switzerland Holding
Company Sàrl
Hegnaustrasse 60
CH-8602
Wangen bei Dubendorf
Schweiz

Ultimate parent company

Notes to the Annual Report

Related party disclosures

Cryptera A/S's related parties comprise entities in the Diebold Nixdorf Group.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Sold of Services to group entities	3.552.699	3.397.708
Sold of goods to group entities	65.667.562	65.023.919
Purchase of goods from group entities	420.918	188.252
Receivables from group entities	78.359.528	83.958.891

Ownership

The following shareholders are recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Diebold Switzerland Holding Company Sàrl Hegnaustrasse 60 CH-8602 Wangen bei Dubendorf Schweiz	Ownership:	100%
---	------------	------

Cryptera A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Diebold Switzerland Holding, registered office, which is the smallest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Diebold Switzerland Holding can be obtained by contacting the Company or at the following website: www.dieboldnixdorf.com