2016 ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Prognosis Institute A/S

Venlighedsvej 1, DK-2970 Hørsholm

CVR no 28106351

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 25-04-2017

Chairman

Lawyer Lars Lüthjohan Jensen

Represented by Lawyer Anders Carstensen

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Management review

Letter from the CEO

In 2016 a very important landmark for MPI was reached – one that has the potential to completely transform the way treatments are selected for cancer patients. The Drug Response Prediction tool - *DRP™ - has for the first time been used prospectively* in MPI's spinout Oncology Venture (OV) to select high likely responding patients for the LiPlaCis focused Phase 2 part of the trial – and the first patient responded well. CE labeling was registered for LiPlaCis and its DRP – the first regulatory milestone for the DRP™ technology. Furthermore, the building of the compass for the individual patient – i.e. the Patient Response Prediction – *PRP™ tool has gained substantial momentum*. The PRP™ is developed as a guide to find the most effective anticancer treatment for the individual patient in collaboration with Danish oncology Breast Cancer experts. In this collaboration tissue from 800 patients with metastatic Breast Cancer has been analyzed per the PRP™ to see if our technology could in fact foresee the patient response to previously given treatments. Preliminary data from this PRP™ analysis was compared with the patients clinical response data. *The PRP™ data showed with statistical significance to predict the individual patients result on four important drugs for treating Breast Cancer: epirubicin, fulvestrant, anastasole and examestan.* These four drugs are the first step stones for a *metastatic Breast Cancer PRP™* to help doctors find the best personalized treatment for their individual patient. As we are 'first movers' the aim is to have a *first soft launch during 2017 of a Fulvestrant PRP™* in the Danish market to gain important marketing intelligence before engaging in a full roll out of a more complete PRP™ tool for a launch in the European market.

During 2016, MPI has entered into new important agreements with our drug-development spinout, *Oncology Venture now with more than 10 specific DRP's in-licensed and secured*. With the new agreements OV has a three-year world-wide exclusivity to the MPI Drug Response Prediction (DRP™) technology for drug development. OV can use these rights directly or in spinouts like 2X Oncology, Inc. and OV-SPV2 ApS and can now demonstrate an anticancer *pipeline of up to 7 unique Phase 2 products* that have shown effect in the clinic and for which DRP™ focused Phase 2 trials (to increase the response rate) are running or in the process of being initiated.

In return for the extended exclusive license MPI received warrants entitling to subscription of shares in OV at a price of SEK 10 per share. This gives MPI the *possibility to secure at least a 10% ownership share in OV*. With the new agreements OV can accelerate its in-licensing plans. We are excited that our spinout Oncology Venture has identified several promising compounds for combined development utilizing the DRP™ with the aim to progress into approvable anti-cancer drugs. We believe that this can be game changing for both companies from a validation and financial point of view.

MPI was listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen First North in October 2013. The MPI Board of Directors recommended a change of marketplace to Nasdaq First North Stockholm to facilitate an increased future trading of the stock shares in a more active marketplace. The transfer was accomplished on June, 27th 2016 and MPI has been well received by the Swedish stock market.

Over the year, we have further strengthened our patent portfolio with the approval of patents of the DRP™ technology in China and Australia. The obtaining of patent in Japan and the USA on our mRNA based DRP technology is an important expansion of MPI's patent portfolio.

Finally, I want to thank our shareholders for the continued support and I expect an even more exiting year ahead of us developing cutting-edge technology DRP™ for development of precision medicine and PRP™ a tool and Personalized treatment for cancer patients.

Peter Buhl Jensen
CEO, Medical Prognosis Institute A/S

Financial highlights and ratios

	2016 TDKK	*2015 TDKK	2014 TDKK	2013 TDKK	2012 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	4,990	5,838	4,315	4,050	3,943
Gross profit/loss	-8,453	-8,217	-4,405	184	566
Operating profit/loss	-11,523	-11,036	-7,075	-3,295	-3,728
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	-11,523	-11,036	-7,075	-4,354	-3,728
Net financials	49	-113	26	-22	10
Net profit/loss for the year	-8,729	-8,366	-5,347	-3,539	-2,769
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	53,622	29,183	24,413	12,357	5,926
Equity	50,234	25,612	22,219	10,418	4,462
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	-8,749	-9,752	-5,356	-6,249	-2,528
- investing activities	-506	-1,262	-896	-306	-200
- financing activities	8,448	271	17,149	9,495	3,071
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	-806	-10,743	10,897	2,940	343
Ratios					
Gross margin	-169%	-141%	-102%	5%	14%
Profit margin	-231%	-189%	-164%	-108%	-95%
Return on assets	-21%	-38%	-29%	-35%	-63%
Solvency ratio	94%	88%	91%	84%	75%
Return on equity	-23%	-35%	-33%	-48%	-64%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts, For definitions, see under accounting policies.

*The comparative figures for 2015 have been corrected due to change in accounting policies regarding measurement of investments in associates from cost in to their value, refer to the effect described in the accounting policies, The comparisons for 2012-2014 has not been corrected in this regard.

Financial Review

The Annual Report includes the Parent Company Medical Prognosis Institute A/S, No consolidated financial statements have been prepared with reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Income statement

Revenue amounted to DKK 4,990,407 in 2016 (DKK 5,837,783 for the corresponding period in 2015), Revenue for the 2nd half of 2016 amounted to DKK 3,141,203 (DKK 5,156,703 for the corresponding period in 2015).

Gross loss amounted to DKK -8,452,816 (DKK -8,216,885 for the corresponding period in 2015), The development in gross profit margin amounted to -169 % (last year -141 %), Gross loss for the 2nd half of 2016 amounted to DKK -4,692,004 (DKK -1,866,659 for the corresponding period in 2015), The development in gross profit margin for the 2nd half of 2016 amounted to -148 % (last year -44 %).

Staff expenses amounted to DKK 2,575,203 (last year DKK 2,501,562), Staff expenses for the 2nd half of 2016 amounted to DKK -1,360,102 (DKK -1,199,601 for the corresponding period in 2015),

Profit/loss before financial income and expenses showed a loss of DKK 11,522,564 (last year a loss of DKK 11,036,202), This loss was in line with the guidance in the half year interim report.

Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax to a loss of DKK 11,473,192 (last year a loss of DKK 11,149,476),

Tax income amounted to DKK 2,743,808 (last year DKK 2,783,774) and relates to tax refund of the tax losses from research and development costs.

The Company realized a net loss of DKK 8,729,384 (last year a net loss of DKK 8,365,702), Net loss for the 2nd half of 2016 amounted to DKK -4,649,591 (DKK -2,280,160 for the corresponding period in 2015).

Balance sheet

Total assets amounted to DKK 53,622,958 (last year DKK 29,183,331) and primarily consist of investments in associates,

Total liabilities amounted to DKK 53,622,958 (last year DKK 29,183,331) and primarily consist of the Company's equity, DKK 50,234,430 (last year DKK 25,611,896).

Cash flows

The Company's cash flows from operating activities were a negative DKK 8,748,714 (last year a negative DKK 9,752,262).

Outlook for 2017

The Company expects a result in the same range in 2017 as in 2016.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Distribution of profit

The Board of Directors proposes that the loss for the year be transferred to retained earnings.

Financial calendar 2017

April 25th, 2017	Annual General Meeting 2017
August 31st, 2017	Publication of The Interim Report for the first half 2017
December 31st, 2017	Financial calendar year end

Income statement H2 2016

July 1st – December 31st

	H2 2016 DKK	H2 2015 DKK
Revenue	3,141,203	5,156,703
Other external expenses	-7,833,207	-7,023,362
Gross profit/loss	**-4,692,004**	**-1,866,659**
Staff expenses	-1,360,102	-1,199,601
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-277,328	-210,355
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	**-6,329,434**	**-3,276,615**
Financial income	362,157	14,173
Financial expenses	-275,411	-85,057
Profit/loss before tax	**-6,242,688**	**-3,347,499**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1,593,097	1,067,339
Net profit/loss for the period	***-4,649,591***	***-2,280,160***

Cash flow statement H2 2016

July 1st – December 31st

	H2 2016 DKK	H2 2015 DKK
Net profit loss for the year	-4,649,591	-2,280,160
adjustments	-1,402,500	-779,696
Change in the working capital	783,000	-743,340
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses	**-5,269,091**	**-3,803,196**
Financial income	362,157	14,173
Financial expenses	-275,412	-84,877
Cash flows from ordinary activities	**-5,182,346**	**-3,873,900**
Corporation tax paid/received	2,775,006	1,927,530
Cash flows from operating activities	**-8,748,714**	**-9,752,262**
Purchase of intangible assets	-437,396	-929,115
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-68,117	31,493
Fixed asset investments made etc,		
Cash flow from investing activities	**-505,513**	**-869,115**
Cash increase Share Capital and Share Premium Account	370,771	-2
Cash flows from financing activities	**370,771**	**-2**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-2,542,081**	**-2,815,487**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	7,014,097	8,093,500
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**4,472,016**	**5,278,013**
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows		
Cash in bank and in hand	4,472,016	5,278,013
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**4,472,016**	**5,278,013**

Selected announcements and News 2016

December 30th	MPI announced that the company and Oncology Venture have entered into agreements about: an exchange of exclusivity for warrants, an agreement regarding 2X Oncology Inc, with three anticancer products in pipeline and finally establishment of new OV-SPV2 - project Tyrosine Kinase inhibitor,
October 28th	MPI announces that an article has been accepted for publication in the Danish Journal Best Practice on the Drug Response Prediction (DRP™) for Oncology Ventures immuno-oncology product APO010 for Multiple Myeloma,
October 10th	MPI announces that the poster #134P: APO010 sensitivity in relapsed Multiple Myeloma patients is presented at ESMO Annual Congress 2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark,
October 8th	MPI announces that the poster #1187P on DRP prediction "Multigene expression profile for predicting efficacy of cisplatin and vinorelbine in non-small cell lung cancer" is presented at ESMO Annual Congress 2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark,
September 27th	MPI is granted patent on the Drug Response Predictor technology in China,
September 20th	MPI's spinout Oncology Venture signs partnership deal with Cadila Pharmaceuticals on LiPlaCis using MPI's DRP technology,
September 14th	MPI announced that its Personalized Response Predictor PRP™ is to be studied in collaboration with Breast Cancer Experts at Danish oncology departments,
September 9th	MPIs spinout Oncology Venture incorporates 2X Oncology Inc,, a Women's Cancer Company in the United States,
August 23rd	MPI announces that the first patient with metastatic Breast Cancer included in the extension - proof of concept part of the LiPlaCis trial, has obtained a confirmed Partial Remission (ie >30% reduction of her tumor),
July 5th	MPI and Oncology Venture enhances the collaboration by entering another agreement on DRP's,
June 21st	MPI announces that the company has been approved for listing on Nasdaq Stockholm First North and has received formal approval from the marketplace, First day of trading is June 27th 2016,
May 31st	MPI announces that the first patient has been dosed in the first prospective study using the DRP™, The DRP™ will be used in the LiPlaCis proof of concept extension phase study conducted by Oncology Venture,
May 12th	MPI announces that positive data on their Drug Response Predictor (DRP), has been published in the journal PLOS ONE,
April 27th	MPI and Oncology Venture enters three new agreements on DRP's,
March 10th	MPI announced that the first patient has been included in the APO010 Screening Protocol for Multiple Myeloma by MPI's spinout Oncology Venture,
March 4th	MPI and Oncology Venture announces that data from phase 1 dose-escalating PoC study to evaluate the safety and tolerability of LiPlaCis in patients with advanced refractory tumors will be presented at the AACR (American Association for Cancer Research) Annual Meeting,
February 19th	MPI raises DKK 8,686,575 in a private placement,
February 17th	MPI publishes positive results with DRP™ tool in gastroesophageal cancer,
January 28th	MPI is issued patent in Australia,

Events after the end of 2016

March 29th 2017	MPI's spinout Oncology Venture in-licenses 2BBB's Phase 2 lead product "2B3-101" for 2X Oncology's pipeline
January 24th 2017	DRP™ successfully predicts effect of four Breast Cancer drugs for Personalized Medicine,
January 9th 2017	MPI announced that CE-marking for the Drug Response Predictor - DRP™ - has been technically validated and registered for Oncology Ventures lead drug candidate LiPlaCis® allowing the product to be marketed in EU,

About Medical Prognosis Institute A/S

Personalized Medicine – Cancer Is Individual

Many anti-cancer drugs are only beneficial to a small group of patients, Cancer patients is treated according to guide lines defined by experience gathered and there is currently no way of identifying which patient will respond to a certain treatment, This forces oncologists to treat many patients blindly, and if the number of patients responding to a drug is too low, that drug candidate will most likely not be used, even if it may in fact be well suited for certain patients, The same problem arouses in clinical studies of drug candidates, Insufficient efficacy has become the most common reason for clinical failures within drug development, A great part of these failures cannot be attributed to the drug as such, but are instead the consequences of difficulties in accurately performing clinical studies, using a patient group that is sufficiently well-defined,

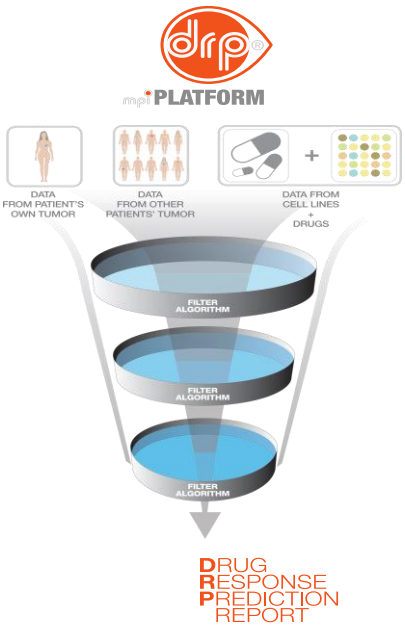
MPI's Vision

- Help cancer patients get the right anticancer treatment from the start
- Make Patient Response Prediction - PRP™ reports globally accessible
- Develop Precision medicine utilizing the Drug Response Prediction – DRP™ tool via the spin-out company Oncology Venture

Company History

MPI was founded in 2004 by Professor Emeritus Steen Knudsen, who has a background within the mathematics of bioinformatics, Steen Knudsen is educated at DTU, Denmark's Technical University, as Master of Science in Engineering, specialized in Bio Technology, Furthermore, Knudsen holds a PhD in Microbiology from University of Copenhagen, and a position as Post Doctor in Computing Research Resources within Molecular Biology at Harvard Medical School, Since 1996, Knudsen has been part of building the Center for Biological Sequence Analysis at DTU, Denmark's Technical University, Based on bioinformatics, his research clarified the potential of using genetic chips in fighting cancer, In 2002, Steen was appointed professor for his research within this field,

During the past years, MPI has been busy with drug development, including strategy and business model for establishing co-operation agreements with drug development and biotech companies regarding research, development and commercialisation of drug candidates, To prove and establish the technology and to gain as much as possible from the value increase, the choice in 2015 was to form Oncology Venture, aiming to develop drug candidates by using the DRP™ technology, OV utilizes MPI's technology to give input to select the indication where the drug DRP™-technology have the potential to increase likeliness of success, shorten time to market, lower development costs and extending the drug's time on market under the protection of a patent, Today, Oncology Venture is The Company's most important partner, and the co-operation contributes with substantial income during the drug development process, and potentially even bigger income when the DRP™-technology in prospective trials have shown its ability to successful development of anti-cancer drugs,



The collaboration agreement between MPI and OV has recently been changed so OV now for a three year period have the full exclusivity to the DRP™-technology for development of anti-cancer drugs, MPI has the right to a 10% royalty of OV's revenue from drugs developed by OV using the DRP™-technology i,e, up-front payments, milestone payments and royalty, When searching for products to develop OV realized there were more products than anticipated, As a consequence OV have adapted its strategy and has now established Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV's) to where the DRP™ technology is outlicensed, Thereby it will be possible, without stressing OV's finances to attract new capital to more development projects, Latest OV has established 2X Oncology Inc,, a US Women's Cancer Company, The current plan in this company is to develop three drugs in 4 indications, Yet another company OV-SPV2 has been established and if successful using the DRP™-technology to identify the patients benefitting from the drug in question at least two clinical trials will be initiated,

According to the collaboration agreement MPI receives a 10% ownership share of each company secured until a specifically defined infliction point,

CANCER TYPE	PATIENTS	DRUGS	PATENTS	PATIENTS (SEC) ENDPOINT	P VALUE
Breast	268	tamoxifen	Issued	RFS	0.03*
Breast	136	tamoxifen	Issued	DMFS	0.03*
Breast	102	16 combinations	Issued	DMFS	0.006*
DLBCL	166	CHOP	Issued	CR (OS)	0.007*
DLBCL	414	(R)-CHOP	Issued	OS	1e-15*
Breast	244	11 combinations	Issued	pCR	8e-12*
Breast	125	TET/FEC	Issued	pCR	0.007*
Breast	24	docetaxel	Issued	pCR	0.02*
DLBCL (miRNA)	116	R-CHOP/CHOEP	Issued	CR	0.03*
Hodgkin	130	ABVD	Issued	CR	0.003*
AML	13	Belinostat+idarub.	Issued	ORR	0.02*
AML	88	7 combinations	Issued	CR	0.02*
Breast	44	Fulvestrant	Pending	CR	0.01*
NSCLC	21	Tarceva (erlotinib)	Pending	PFS	0.02*
NSCLC	50	cisplatin	Issued	OS	0.03*
Breast	24	cisplatin	Issued	Miller-Payne	0.02*
Ovarian	63	cisplatin	Issued	OS	0.047*
Breast	114	epirubicin	Pending	pCR (DMFS)	**0.9 (0.03)**
AML	53	decitabine	Issued	ORR	0.01*
Breast	19	Anastrozole	Pending	ORR	**0.9**
AML	79	HAM	Issued	CR	**0.45**
Myeloma	84	VAD	Issued	CR	0.004*
ALL	161	Methotrexate	Issued	WBC count	0.008*
Myeloma	169	bortezomib	Issued	ORR	0.008*
Breast	61	Xeloda + docetaxel	Issued	pCR	**0.14**
Colon, stage III adj	307	5-FU	Issued	RFS (OS)	8e-06*
Colon, stage I-IV	232	5-FU	Issued	RFS (OS)	0.0005*
Colon, metastatic	20	FOLFIRI	Issued	ORR	**0.15**
Colon	40	FOLFIRI	Issued	ORR	0.04*
Colon, metastatic	80	cetuximab	Issued	OS	**0.24**
Colon	17	FOLFOX	Issued	ORR	0.015*
Colon, unresectable	83	FOLFOX	Issued	ORR	**0.18**
Esophagus (miR)	305	chemoradio	pending	OS	**0.3**
Esophagus (miR)	59	Cis-Epi-Cap	pending	OS	0.039*
NSCLC (mRNA)	95	Cis-Vino	issued	OS	0.007*
Myeloma	67	Melphalan	issued	PFS 2 years	0.008*
Pediatric ALL	235	Ver-Dox-Pre	issued	MRD 15	0.002*

MPI's Businesses

The DRP™ Platform

MPI was founded to improve the efficacy of anti-cancer drugs with its multi biomarker technology, DRP™,

The DRP™ platform is being developed by two routes, For drug development in OV where patients are screened using the DRP™ for sensitivity to the drug under development with the aim to advance efficient cancer treatments, And as a tool to support the oncologist and patient deciding on the most efficient treatment,

In collaboration with hospitals and oncologists and with consent from patients and authorisation from authorities' large amounts of information is collected, The Board estimates the method to be in the forefront of the technological development and MPI intends to engage in collaborations with hospitals in Denmark and potential Sweden and Norway to screen patients with the systems biology tool, The board believes the Nordic countries to be the right place to develop individual treatments because of the high quality and infrastructure making access to clinical information and biopsies easy,

PRP™

PRP™ can make a powerful toll for the large group of cancer patients where there today are no known biomarkers, PRP™ makes it possible to provide information to patients and oncologists is a business area for innovations within Personalized Medicine, focusing on future development of consumer products and services to inform, to gather and to formulate personal treatments, The PRP™ test is judged by the board to be valuable within the big group of cancer patients where other biomarkers are currently unavailable, PRP™ makes it possible to assist patients and doctors by helping to determine which treatment is most suitable in each specific case, This will be of great value for patients as well as for the party bearing the treatment costs, MPI has established many co-operations with Danish academies and hospitals to evaluate PRP™ in practise,

DRP™

By using DRP™, it is possible to define a genetic fingerprint distinguishing the individual cancers sensitive to treatment from those that are resistant to treatment, Patients who - based on the genetic fingerprint or "RNA expression" of their cancer - can be expected to respond to treatment, are selected for clinical trials, This considerately increases the likeliness for successful results in new clinical studies, DRP™ has shown the ability to give a statistically proven efficacy prediction for treatment of cancer patients in 29 out of 37 evaluated clinical studies, Statisticians at MD Anderson Cancer Center in Texas have blindly validated DRP™ in three different studies (Journal of National Cancer Institute, Wang et al, September 2013), and MPI has validated DRP™ through blinded analyses in 37 clinical studies,

Business Strategy Regarding DRP™ – Goals to Achieve Validation

MPI has outlicensed the DRP™ for drug development to OV, The goal is to proof that the DRP™ can be used for developing anti-cancer treatments with response rates the authorities will approve, OV and MPI have identified more than the five drugs it initially planned to develop – why spinouts (Special Purpose Vehicles) from OV have been established: 2X Oncology Inc, focusing on precision medicine for women's cancer with three products in pipeline and OV-SPV2 with one product in pipeline, For LiPlaCis MPI and OV have recently registered a CE-labelling in combination with its specific DRP™, This allows marketing of the product in EU,

Patent strategy and status

The MPIs patent policy includes handing in all new innovations and subsequently evaluate the commercial potential, Should the cost be motivated, worldwide patent will be applied for, Besides patents, The Company holds extensive knowledge within the field which will not be sought patent for, since the information would then become publicly known,

Since 2005, The Company has applied for over 20 patents, and chosen to move on with several national applications for important markets in the US, Europe and Asia, MPI now has been granted 9 patents in the US, Europe, Australia, Japan and China, This growing portfolio of patents protects MPIs core business and prevents other parties from copying our technology, This becomes increasingly important as we are nearing marketing of DRPs for companion diagnostics and personalized medicine, The American patent on DRP™ is broad, and encompasses gene signatures for predicting sensitivity to over 60 anti-cancer drug candidates, thereby including approximately 80 % of all marketed anti-cancer drugs, The patent in Australia is similar, On September 27th 2016, MPI announced that the Chinese Patent Office had notified MPI that it has granted a patent on MPIs Drug Response Predictor - DRP™ - technology covering 8 relevant anti-cancer drugs including cisplatin,

The Company's patent regarding Exercise Guidance is developed in co-operation with researchers in Sweden, Great Britain and USA, MPI intends to apply for marketing approval for LPC in the US as well as in Europe, Clark & Elbing LLP in Boston, USA, is MPI's primary patent office,

Share Information and Development in Share Price in 2016

MPI has been listed at Nasdaq Stockholm First North since June 27th, 2016, Before listing on Nasdaq Stockholm First North, the company was listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen First North from October 2013 until the move to Nasdaq Stockholm First North, at an introduction price of DKK 94 per share, On April 20th, 2016 a General Meeting decided to split the share 1:20,

On December 31st, 2016, the share capital was DKK 23,362,000, The outstanding number of shares was 1,168,115,

MPI's shareholder base consists of Management, employees and private investors,

Small shareholders had a 38,1 % combined stake in the Company while large shareholders (excluding the Board of Directors and Management) held a total of 25,4 %, The Board of Directors including founder and Management own the remaining 36,5 %, The commitment and belief of the Board of Directors and Management in the company's future is supported by their major holdings,

Development in Share Price

Financial statements

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Medical Prognosis Institute A/S for the financial year January 1st - December 31st 2016,

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 at December 31st 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2016,

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review,

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting,

Hoersholm, March 31st 2017

Executive Board

Peter Buhl Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Frank Knudsen
Chairman

Peter Buhl Jensen

Steen Meier Knudsen

Niels Johansen

Magnus Persson

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Medical Prognosis Institute A/S

Opinion
In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act,

We have audited the Financial Statements of Medical Prognosis Institute A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements"),

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

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for Management's Review,

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act,

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review,

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 about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion, Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists, Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements,

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion, The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control,

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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,

Hellerup, March 31st 2017
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Torben Jensen	Thomas Lauritsen
State Authorized Public Accountant	State Authorized Public Accountant

Income Statement January 1st – December 31st

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Revenue		**4,990,407**	**5,837,783**
Other external expenses		-13,443,223	-14,054,668
Gross profit/loss		**-8,452,816**	**-8,216,885**
Staff expenses	2	-2,575,203	-2,501,562
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-494,545	-317,755
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**-11,522,564**	**-11,036,202**
Financial income		386,424	20,467
Financial expenses		-337,052	-133,741
Profit/loss before tax		**-11,473,192**	**-11,149,476**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	2,743,808	2,783,774
Net profit/loss for the year		**-8,729,384**	**-8,365,702**
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Proposed dividend for the year		0	0
Retained earnings		-8,729,384	-8,365,702
Net profit/loss for the year		**-8,729,384**	**-8,365,702**

Assets

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Development projects		1,854,666	940,394
Acquired patents		1,555,614	1,437,369
Development projects in progress		0	1,044,882
Intangible assets		**3,410,280**	**3,422,645**
Plant and machinery		189,259	165,926
Property, plant and equipment		**189,259**	**165,926**
Investments in subsidiaries	4	5,512	5,512
Investments in associates	5	37,184,000	12,280,312
Fixed asset investments		**37,189,512**	**12,285,824**
Fixed assets		**40,789,051**	**15,874,395**
Inventories		**663,421**	**1,464,582**
Trade receivables		3,938,354	2,350,330
Receivables from group enterprises		142,220	0
Other receivables		1,089,883	1,657,786
Corporation tax		2,527,013	2,558,225
Receivables		**7,697,470**	**6,566,341**
Cash at bank and in hand		**4,472,016**	**5,278,013**
Currents assets		**12,832,907**	**13,308,936**
Assets		**53,621,958**	**29,183,331**

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Share capital	6	1,168,115	1,099,770
Share premium account		38,091,343	29,711,458
Revaluation reserve		36,391,000	11,487,312
Retained earnings		-25,416,028	-16,686,644
Equity		**50,234,430**	**25,611,896**
Trade payables		2,912,405	1,366,661
Payables to group enterprises		0	495,670
Other payables		171,288	1,168,691
Deferred income		303,835	540,413
Short-term debt		**3,387,528**	**3,571,435**
Debt		**3,387,528**	**3,571,435**
Liabilities and equity		**53,621,958**	**29,183,331**

Subsequent events	1
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9
Related parties	10
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	11

Cash Flow Statement January 1st – December 31st

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Net profit/loss for the year		-8,729,384	-8,365,702
Adjustments	7	-2,298,620	-2,346,161
Change in working capital	8	-545,087	-854,655
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		**-11,573,091**	**-11,566,518**
Financial income		386,424	20,467
Financial expenses		-337,053	-133,741
Cash flows from ordinary activities		**-11,523,720**	**-11,679,792**
Corporation tax paid		2,775,006	1,927,530
Cash flows from operating activities		**-8,748,714**	**-9,752,262**
Purchase of intangible assets		-437,396	-929,115
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-68,117	-39,610
Fixed asset investments made etc		0	-293,000
Cash flows from investing activities		**-505,513**	**-1,261,725**
Cash increase Share Capital and Share Premium Account		8,448,230	271,078
Cash flows from financing activities		**8,448,230**	**271,078**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**-805,997**	**-10,742,909**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,278,013	16,020,922
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**4,472,016**	**5,278,013**
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		4,472,016	5,278,013
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		**4,472,016**	**5,278,013**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
2016					
Equity at 1 January	1,099,770	29,711,458	11,487,312	-16,686,644	25,611,896
Cash capital increase	68,345	8,659,850	0	0	8,728,195
Capital increase costs	0	0	0	-279,965	-279,965
Revaluation for the year	0	0	24,903,688	0	24,903,688
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-8,729,384	-8,729,384
Equity at 31 December	**1,168,115**	**38,371,308**	**36,391,000**	**-25,695,993**	**50,234,430**
2015					
Equity 1, januar	1,097,770	29,442,380	0	-8,320,942	22,219,208
Cash capital increase	2,000	269,078	0	0	271,078
Revaluation for the year	0	0	11,487,312	0	11,487,312
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-8,365,702	-8,365,702
Equity at 31 December	**1,099,770**	**29,711,458**	**11,487,312**	**-16,686,644**	**25,611,896**

1 Subsequent events

On December 30th 2016 Medical Prognosis Institute A/S ("MPI) and Oncology Venture Sweden AB ("OV") publicly announced an agreement related to the MPI Drug Response Prediction (DRP(TM)) license where MPI grants OV a three year world-wide exclusivity to the DRP technology which OV will use for drug development, In consideration for the extended exclusive license MPI is to receive warrants entitling to subscription of shares in OV at a price of SEK 10 per share, The warrants will be exercisable until December 31st 2019 and upon full exercise of the warrants,

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	2,518,253	2,448,675
Pensions	32,024	32,000
Other social security expenses	24,926	20,887
	2,575,203	**2,501,562**
Average number of employees	**4**	**4**
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-2,527,013	-2,558,225
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-216,795	-225,549
	-2,743,808	**-2,783,774**
4 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	5,512	5,512
Cost at 31 December	5,512	5,512
Value adjustments at 1 January	0	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**5,512**	**5,512**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Medical Prognosis Institute Inc,	Arizona, USA	USD 1,000	100%	USD 128,335	USD 51,673

5 Investments in associates

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Cost at 1 January	793,000	793,000
Cost at 31 December	793,000	793,000
Value adjustments at 1 January	11,487,312	0
Revaluations for the year, net	24,903,688	11,487,312
Value adjustments at 31 December	36,391,000	11,487,312
Carrying amount at 31 December	**37,184,000**	**12,280,312**

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Oncology Venture AB	Malmo, Sweden	10,074,794	10.6%	TSEK 56,709	TSEK -36,776

6 Equity

The share capital consists of 23,362,300 shares of a nominal value of DKK 0,05 (2015; 1,099,770 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1), No shares carry any special rights,

The share capital has developed as follows:

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK	2014 DKK	2013 DKK	2012 DKK
Share capital at 1 January	1,099,770	1,097,770	951,372	850,363	825,715
Capital increase	68,345	2,000	146,398	101,009	24,648
Capital decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Share capital at 31 December	**1,168,115**	**1,099,770**	**1,097,770**	**951,372**	**850,363**

7 Cash flow statement - adjustments

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Financial income	-386,424	-20,467
Financial expenses	337,052	133,741
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	494,560	324,339
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-2,743,808	-2,783,774
	-2,298,620	**-2,346,161**

8 Cash flow statement - change in working capital

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Change in inventories	801,161	-1,464,582
Change in receivables	-1,020,129	-768,112
Change in balances with group companies	-637,890	277,949
Change in trade payables, etc	311,763	1,100,090
	-545,095	**-854,655**

9 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Rental obligations under operating leases, Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	177,845	188,611
	177,845	**188,611**

10 Related parties

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:

MPI Holding ApS
SASS & LARSEN ApS
Buhl Krone Holding ApS

11 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Net loss for the year	-8,790,156	-8,365,702
Average no, of outstanding shares	23,146,628	21,988,740
Earnings per DKK 0,05 (2015: DKK 1) share (EPS) in DKK	-0.38	-0.38

The nominal value per share in 2016 has been denominated from DKK 1 to DKK 0,05 which consequently has affected the earnings per share, The effect has been corrected in the comparative figures above,

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Medical Prognosis Institute A/S for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

Financial Statements for 2016 are presented in DKK.

Changes in accounting policies

In the year 2016 the Company changes its accounting policies regarding measurement of investments in associates from cost to fair value. This change has impacted the fixed assets in current year with DKK 24.903.688 (2015: DKK 11.487.312). Equity is impacted by DKK 24.903.688 (2015: DKK 11.487.312). Cash flow and net income for the year have not been impacted by the change.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations, write-downs, provisions and reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates which has been recognised in the income statement in prior financial statements..

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an approximated value as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dividends from subsidiaries and associates are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the companies. However, dividends relating to earnings in the companies before they were acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the companies.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Extraordinary income and expenses

Extraordinary income and expenses comprise income and expenses resulting from events or transactions which clearly differ from ordinary activities and which are not expected to be of a recurring nature.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding years.

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any 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.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

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

Production buildings	5	years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 12,900 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments, which consist of listed bonds and shares, are measured at their fair values at the balance sheet date. Fair value is determined on the basis of the latest quoted market price.

Investments which are not traded in an active market are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write down is made to this lower value.

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 at the amount expected to be generated by sale in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales sum.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables 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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured 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 from previous years.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress regarding service is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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

Deferred income

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

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company´s cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company´s cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise ”Cash at bank and in hand”.

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	:	$\frac{\text{Gross profit/loss x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	:	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	:	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	:	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity:	:	$\frac{\text{Net profit/loss for the year}}{\text{No, of shares at year-end}}$
Earnings per share:	:	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$

Abbreviations

Terminology and abbreviations	Definition
Cell lines	Cancer cells can be grown in the Laboratory and when cells are stably growing a cell line has been established, There are thousands of such cancer cell lines and cancer drugs can be tested on a panel of different cell lines to get a pattern showing which cell lines the cancer drug kills and which cell lines it does not
Cisplatin	Cisplatin is one of the most used cancer drugs
DRP	Drug Response Prediction, MPI's gene analysis to predict which patients will respond to a given cancer drug
Indication	Here a cancer type or cancer disease
MPI	Medical Prognosis Institute A/S (CVR: 28106351)
Oncology Venture	Oncology Venture Sweden AB (559016-3290) and its wholly owned subsidiary Oncology Venture ApS (CVR: 34623562)
Response Prediction	Predicting the effect of a cancer drug, Effect can be measured in a variety of ways for example is the cancer tumor shrinking (response), - how long does it take before the cancer disease progresses (progression free survival) or the most important parameter, - how long the patient survives (survival)

Information regarding forward-looking statements

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements, Forward-looking statements include statements regarding the Company's intentions, assessments or current expectations concerning, for instance result of operations, liquidity, prospects and strategies in which the Company operates, and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including terms "believes, " "estimates, " "predicts, " "expect, " "intend, " " may, " " will, " "seeks" or " should" or the negatives thereof or other variations or comparable terminology, These forward- looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts, They appear in a number of locations throughout the Annual Report, By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will or may not occur in the future, The Company cautions that forward-looking statements are no guarantee of future accuracy of the statements and the development of the Company may differ materially from those stated or implied in the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report, Although the development of the Company corresponds to the forward- looking statements in this Annual Report, this development may not be indicative of developments in subsequent periods,