BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Mono Solutions ApS

Hejrevej 28,1, 2400 København NV

CVR no. 30 19 26 48

Annual report for 2018

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 01.05.19

Kasper Boel Rousøe
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Mono Solutions ApS
Hejrevej 28,1
2400 København NV
Registered office: København NV
CVR no.: 30 19 26 48
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Boards

Rene Hedegaard Petersen
David Westmark Højelsen
Merete Louise Lachmann

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 for Mono Solutions ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.18 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, May 1, 2019

Executive Boards

Rene Hedegaard Petersen   David Westmark Højelsen   Merete Louise Lachmann

To the capital owner of Mono Solutions ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mono Solutions ApS for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 31.12.18 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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 Financial Statements Act.

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, May 1, 2019

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Carsten Collin
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne9406

Primary activities

The company's main activity is to develop and market software

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 shows a profit/loss of DKK 4,729,279 against DKK -5,791,420 for the period 01.01.17 - 31.12.17. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 2,631,646.

We have continued to see a strong growth in 2018, which also includes the US and UK subsidiaries where earlier years investment in getting larger resellers on the platform are yielding return. Our reselling partners continue to focus on delivering a strong digital product offering to their SMB customers and Mono remains a central component of their product stack. Also we launched a brand new product, Mono Scheduling, which enables Mono and our partners to go to market in new ways as well as increasing AVO for existing customers. With GDPR that came into effect May 2018 a significant effort on both product and commercial side was made to ensure compliancy with the new regulation.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2018 DKK	2017 DKK
	Revenue	**26,836,662**	**16,821,947**
	Costs of raw materials and consumables	-2,561,346	-2,745,940
	Other external expenses	-4,711,503	-3,267,058
	Gross profit	**19,563,813**	**10,808,949**
1	Staff costs	-18,511,631	-14,919,488
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**1,052,182**	**-4,110,539**
2	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-2,088,436	-1,369,353
	Profit/loss before net financials	**-1,036,254**	**-5,479,892**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	6,370,517	-1,606,411
3	Financial income	109,614	253,575
4	Financial expenses	-236,667	-116,859
	Profit/loss before tax	**5,207,210**	**-6,949,587**
5	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-477,931	1,158,167
	Profit/loss for the year	**4,729,279**	**-5,791,420**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	4,729,279	-5,791,420
Total	**4,729,279**	**-5,791,420**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK
	Completed development projects	3,455,464	3,539,892
	Development projects in progress	8,305,030	3,340,666
6	**Total intangible assets**	**11,760,494**	**6,880,558**
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	454,654	561,411
7	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**454,654**	**561,411**
8	Equity investments in group enterprises	529,474	0
	Deposits	693,200	0
	Total investments	**1,222,674**	**0**
	Total non-current assets	**13,437,822**	**7,441,969**
	Trade receivables	3,980,044	4,494,646
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,661,549	588,198
	Deferred tax asset	0	124,100
	Income tax receivable	1,317,158	0
	Other receivables	748,180	643,140
	Prepayments	107,750	204,761
	Total receivables	**7,814,681**	**6,054,845**
	Cash	**549,380**	**209,970**
	Total current assets	**8,364,061**	**6,264,815**
	Total assets	**21,801,883**	**13,706,784**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK
	Share capital	126,000	126,000
	Reserve for development costs	8,181,164	3,254,625
	Retained earnings	-5,675,518	-5,207,046
	Total equity	**2,631,646**	**-1,826,421**
	Provisions for deferred tax	2,405,936	0
	Other provisions	0	1,901,211
	Total provisions	**2,405,936**	**1,901,211**
	Payables to other credit institutions	1,776,535	406,358
	Trade payables	580,009	321,856
	Payables to group enterprises	108,009	153,127
	Other payables	3,079,955	2,104,737
	Deferred income	11,219,793	10,645,916
	Total short-term payables	**16,764,301**	**13,631,994**
	Total payables	**16,764,301**	**13,631,994**
	Total equity and liabilities	**21,801,883**	**13,706,784**

9 Contingent liabilities
10 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for developmen t costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.18 - 31.12.18				
Balance pr. 01.01.18	126,000	3,254,625	-5,207,046	-1,826,421
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	-271,212	-271,212
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	4,926,539	-4,926,539	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	4,729,279	4,729,279
Balance as at 31.12.18	126,000	8,181,164	-5,675,518	2,631,646

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Wages and salaries	17,219,374	13,852,548
Other social security costs	255,282	52,495
Other staff costs	1,036,975	1,014,445
Total	18,511,631	14,919,488
Average number of employees during the year	46	28

2. Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,828,822	1,190,616
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	259,614	178,737
Total	2,088,436	1,369,353

3. Financial income

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	90,805	208,776
Other interest income	18,809	20,972
Foreign exchange gains	0	23,827
Other financial income	18,809	44,799
Total	109,614	253,575

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK

4. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	4,563	36,416
Other interest expenses	16,614	96,008
Foreign exchange losses	155,030	-15,565
Other financial expenses	60,460	0
Other financial expenses total	232,104	80,443
Total	236,667	116,859

5. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	477,931	-1,158,167
Total	477,931	-1,158,167

6. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Completed development projects	Acquired rights	Development projects in progress
Cost pr. 01.01.18	6,472,482	426,975	3,340,666
Additions during the year	0	0	6,708,758
Disposals during the year	0	0	-153,639
Transfers during the year to/from other items	1,590,755	0	-1,590,755
Cost as at 31.12.18	8,063,237	426,975	8,305,030
Amortisation and impairment losses pr. 01.01.18	-2,932,590	-426,975	0
Amortisation during the year	-1,675,183	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.18	-4,607,773	-426,975	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	3,455,464	0	8,305,030

7. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost pr. 01.01.18	1,247,334
Additions during the year	152,857
Cost as at 31.12.18	1,400,191
Depreciation and impairment losses pr. 01.01.18	-685,923
Depreciation during the year	-259,614
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.18	-945,537
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	454,654

8. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost pr. 01.01.18	5,519
Cost as at 31.12.18	5,519
Revaluations pr. 01.01.18	2,307,241
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-271,212
Revaluations as at 31.12.18	2,036,029
Depreciation and impairment losses pr. 01.01.18	-2,312,760
Reversal of impairment losses in respect of previous years	800,686
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.18	-1,512,074
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	529,474

Name and Registered office:	Ownership interest
Group enterprises:	
Mono Solutions Ltd, England	100%
Mono Solutions Inc, USA	100%

9. Contingent liabilities

	31.12.18 DKK	31.12.17 DKK
Total contingent liabilities	8,742,024	178,136

Contingent liabilities relate to operating lease obligations.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The maximum liability totals an amount corresponding to the share of the capital in the company which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent.

10. Charges and security

As company for debt to credit institutions of t.DKK 1.777, a company charge has been provided t.DKK 4.000 comprising goodwill, intellectual property rights, motor vehicles, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, inventories and agricultural stock, trade receivables as well as fuels and other ancillary materials.

The company has provided guarantees for all accounts between Jyske Bank and the parent company, M.O.M Holding ApS.

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

On recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are independent entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign subsidiaries, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at

11. Accounting policies - continued -

fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Completed development projects	3 - 5	0
Acquired rights	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-4	0

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Completed development projects and development projects in progress

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

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

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Equity investments in subsidiaries with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised only to the extent that the company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between

11. Accounting policies - continued -

the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer associated with the operations of the enterprise, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings. In accordance with act no. 738 amending the Danish Financial Statements Act of 1 June 2015, development costs will initially be recognised in the reserve, with initial recognition in the balance sheet from 1 January 2016.

Provisions

Other provisions comprise expected expenses incidental to restructuring etc. and are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date and it is probable that such obligation will draw on the financial resources of the the company. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the provision is expected to be settled over the longer term.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Current and deferred tax

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

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.