



Unisense A/S

Tueager 1
8200 Aarhus N
CVR No. 33762593

Annual report 2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 17.05.2021

Carl Erik Skovgaard
Conductor

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Entity details

Entity

Unisense A/S

Tueager 1

8200 Aarhus N

CVR No.: 33762593

Registered office: Aarhus

Financial year: 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020

Board of Directors

Carl Erik Skovgaard, Chairman

Flemming Besenbacher

Ole Pedersen

Michael Reeslev

Lars Rabe Tønnesen

Executive Board

Thomas Rattenborg

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

City Tower, Værkmestergade 2

8000 Aarhus C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Unisense A/S for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 12.03.2021

Executive Board

Thomas Rattenborg

Board of Directors

Carl Erik Skovgaard
Chairman

Flemming Besenbacher

Ole Pedersen

Michael Reeslev

Lars Rabe Tønnesen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Unisense A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Unisense A/S for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Aarhus, 12.03.2021

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Mads Fauerskov

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne35428

Jens Lauridsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34323

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's primary activities are manufacturing of equipment for measurement, testing, navigation and control, as well as manufacturing of other electronic equipment and components.

Development in activities and finances

Turnover from sale of sensor systems to university researchers decreased by 3% in comparison with the year before. The sales were impacted by the worldwide Covid-19 situation, and the relatively small reduction in sales is a satisfactory result. Sales measured by incoming orders was reduced by 13% compared to the year before, but a large order book when entering 2020 and a strong sales of Field Systems secured the satisfactory result. The operating profit from business activities before depreciation, amortization and impairment losses was DKK 5.245.838, and operating profit was DKK 2.531.266. These were all improvements in comparison with the year before. Earnings from activities in daughter company Unisense Environment A/S was DKK 145.591. Total earning of the year was DKK 2.048.265.

Unisense Diagnostics ApS was merged into Unisense A/S effectively Jan 1st 2020.

For products sold to the scientific research market we have earlier implemented a strategy with focus on production efficiency and more targeted marketing efforts. As result, our new line of amplifiers has improved the earnings to the company. However, our marketing efforts was highly impacted and reduced in 2020 due to Covid-19 restrictions. This resulted in less spending associated with marketing efforts, and ultimo 2020 we have reorganized our marketing efforts to better comply with a changing world and future marketing demands. Our AQISE sensor research development program is about the deliver the first sensor for sale, and we believe that this segment of our business will contribute with strong earnings the coming years.

In the industrial segment of Unisense A/S, the assets around the SulfiLogger™ sensor for the monitoring and control of sewer networks and bio/natural gas facilities was sold on June 1st 2020 to SulfiLogger A/S. SulfiLogger A/S is now a sister company to Unisense A/S under Unisense Holding 2 A/S. The reconstruction of the company secured a stronger liquidity in Unisense A/S and increased the earnings due to a reduction in cost that earlier was related to the daily operation of the industrial segment.

The Covid-19 situation is expected to impact sales in 2021, but a positive financial result is still expected for the coming financial year.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 2020

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		15,543,997	14,626,152
Staff costs	1	(10,299,166)	(10,986,435)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(2,713,565)	(2,759,164)
Operating profit/loss		2,531,266	880,553
Income from investments in group enterprises		145,655	40,303
Other financial income	3	306,837	475,017
Impairment losses on financial assets		0	(176,833)
Financial expenses from group enterprises		(73,437)	(143,515)
Other financial expenses		(315,009)	(273,035)
Profit/loss before tax		2,595,312	802,490
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(547,047)	(542,722)
Profit/loss for the year		2,048,265	259,768
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		3,100,000	0
Retained earnings		(1,051,735)	259,768
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,048,265	259,768

Balance sheet at 31.12.2020

Assets

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Completed development projects	6	1,789,942	2,322,049
Acquired patents		0	0
Goodwill		0	1,797,962
Development projects in progress	6	0	28,572,566
Intangible assets	5	1,789,942	32,692,577
Plant and machinery		176,670	532,653
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		98,136	378,622
Leasehold improvements		0	248,199
Property, plant and equipment	7	274,806	1,159,474
Investments in group enterprises		0	0
Deposits		641,052	645,357
Financial assets	8	641,052	645,357
Fixed assets		2,705,800	34,497,408
Raw materials and consumables		689,227	729,035
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		4,827,800	5,843,537
Inventories		5,517,027	6,572,572
Trade receivables		1,714,143	2,013,618
Receivables from group enterprises		6,518,922	781,019
Other receivables		463,816	970,014
Joint taxation contribution receivable		0	1,347,000
Prepayments		133,614	319,461
Receivables		8,830,495	5,431,112
Cash		3,892,001	384,469
Current assets		18,239,523	12,388,153
Assets		20,945,323	46,885,561

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Contributed capital	9	2,158,300	2,158,300
Reserve for development expenditure		1,396,154	24,066,332
Retained earnings		4,947,727	(16,670,716)
Proposed dividend		3,100,000	0
Equity		11,602,181	9,553,916
Deferred tax		316,000	2,614,000
Provisions		316,000	2,614,000
Other payables	10	1,076,668	704,223
Deferred income	11	0	19,084,846
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		1,076,668	19,789,069
Bank loans		44,754	2,657,740
Prepayments received from customers		2,453,841	2,327,044
Trade payables		512,472	982,900
Payables to group enterprises		0	5,056,829
Joint taxation contribution payable		2,845,047	502,000
Other payables	12	2,094,360	3,402,063
Current liabilities other than provisions		7,950,474	14,928,576
Liabilities other than provisions		9,027,142	34,717,645
Equity and liabilities		20,945,323	46,885,561
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	13		
Contingent liabilities	14		
Assets charged and collateral	15		

Statement of changes in equity for 2020

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	2,158,300	24,066,332	(16,670,716)	0	9,553,916
Transfer to reserves	0	(22,670,178)	22,670,178	0	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(1,051,735)	3,100,000	2,048,265
Equity end of year	2,158,300	1,396,154	4,947,727	3,100,000	11,602,181

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Wages and salaries	16,017,352	20,077,104
Pension costs	726,068	912,981
Other social security costs	202,529	275,611
Other staff costs	(821,841)	(178,346)
	16,124,108	21,087,350
Staff costs classified as assets	(5,824,942)	(10,100,915)
	10,299,166	10,986,435

Average number of full-time employees	29	35
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2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,330,072	2,142,446
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	383,493	625,852
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	(9,134)
	2,713,565	2,759,164

3 Other financial income

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	306,671	271,516
Other interest income	166	2,170
Exchange rate adjustments	0	201,331
	306,837	475,017

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Current tax	2,845,047	502,000
Change in deferred tax	(2,298,000)	782,000
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	(12,278)
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	0	(729,000)
	547,047	542,722

5 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK	Acquired patents DKK	Goodwill DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost beginning of year	2,664,701	208,628	17,979,643	28,572,566
Disposals on divestments etc	0	0	0	(33,369,186)
Additions	0	0	0	4,796,620
Cost end of year	2,664,701	208,628	17,979,643	0
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(342,652)	(208,628)	(16,181,678)	0
Amortisation for the year	(532,107)	0	(1,797,965)	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(874,759)	(208,628)	(17,979,643)	0
Carrying amount end of year	1,789,942	0	0	0

6 Development projects

The Company continued its development, certification and demonstration of industrial microelectrochemical sensors (SulfiLogger™) until June 30, 2020 after which the project was sold on to SulfiLogger A/S for completion. Completed development projects in sensors continues to generate revenue and management see no impairment issues regarding the projects.

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	1,956,154	1,597,735	808,132
Additions	220,221	0	0
Disposals	(656,067)	(272,819)	(260,978)
Cost end of year	1,520,308	1,324,916	547,154
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(1,423,501)	(1,219,113)	(559,933)
Depreciation for the year	(173,797)	(130,631)	(79,065)
Reversal regarding disposals	253,660	122,964	91,844
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(1,343,638)	(1,226,780)	(547,154)
Carrying amount end of year	176,670	98,136	0

8 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	2,100,000	641,052
Disposals on divestments etc	(100,000)	0
Cost end of year	2,000,000	641,052
Impairment losses beginning of year	(2,100,000)	0
Disposals on divestments etc	100,000	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	145,655	0
Investments with negative equity value depreciated over receivables	(145,655)	0
Impairment losses end of year	(2,000,000)	0
Carrying amount end of year	0	641,052

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Unisense Environment A/S	Aarhus	A/S	100,0

9 Share capital

	Number	Nominal value DKK
Shares	215,830	2,158,300
	215,830	2,158,300

10 Other payables

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Holiday pay obligation	1,076,668	704,223
	1,076,668	704,223

11 Deferred income

Long-term deferred income included grants related to development project in progress. The projects have been sold in 2020.

12 Other payables

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Wages and salaries, personal income taxes, social security costs, etc payable	1,095,738	84,373
Holiday pay obligation	709,259	2,629,385
Other costs payable	289,363	688,305
	2,094,360	3,402,063

13 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	5,132,958	6,038,110

14 Contingent liabilities

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Unisense Holding 2 A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

15 Assets charged and collateral

Bank debt has been secured by a deposited all-monies mortgage providing security in a floating charge of DKK 4,500k on the Company's intangible assets, plant and equipment, inventories as well as receivables.

The Company has provided a guarantee of DKK 2,286k to the bank of a subsidiary and provided 10% of its shares in Unisense Environment A/S as security for the debt.

The carrying amount of the charged shares amounts to DKK 0k.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year, however, with some reclassifications.

Contribution of existing company

The company completed a merger with the wholly owned subsidiary Unisense Diagnostics ApS with effect from 1 January 2020. The merger was completed using the book-value method, which is why comparative figures have not been adjusted.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work

capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of internal profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets comprise impairment losses on financial assets which are not measured at fair value on a current basis.

Financial expenses from group enterprises

Financial expenses from group enterprises comprise interest expenses etc from payables to group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with the parent. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Goodwill**

Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. The amortisation period is usually ten years. However, in certain cases it may be up to 20 years for strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile if the longer amortisation period is considered to give a better reflection of the benefit from the relevant resources.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Intellectual property rights etc

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under Reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortisation period is 5 years.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are

amortised over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement, but over no more than 20 years.

Intellectual property rights etc are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Plant and machinery	3-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity.

Group enterprises with negative equity are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from these enterprises are written down by the Parent's share of such negative equity value if it is deemed irrecoverable. If the negative equity value exceeds the amount receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions if the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises income received for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.