



SulfiLogger A/S

Stokagervej 8 G
8240 Risskov
CVR No. 41489359

Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 28.05.2024

Carl Erik Skovgaard
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

SulfiLogger A/S
Stokagervej 8 G
8240 Risskov

Business Registration No.: 41489359
Registered office: Aarhus
Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Carl Erik Skovgaard, chairman
Flemming Besenbacher
Michael Reeslev
Lars Rabe Tønnesen

Executive Board

Søren Porsgaard

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 SulfiLogger A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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, 22.04.2024

Executive Board

Søren Porsgaard

Board of Directors

Carl Erik Skovgaard
chairman

Flemming Besenbacher

Michael Reeslev

Lars Rabe Tønnesen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of SulfiLogger A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SulfiLogger A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023, 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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 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 for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 by relevant law and regulations.

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, 22.04.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Jens Lauridsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34323

Sune Pagh Sølvssteen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne47819

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's primary activities are manufacturing of sensors and related equipment for various industrial applications.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

SulfiLogger A/S has continued the implementation of its strategy to develop, manufacture and sell industrial sensors to a global market. There has been no material changes.

Development in activities and finances

The operating profit from business activities before depreciation, amortization and impairment losses was a profit of DKK 251k, compared to a loss of 1,177k in 2022.

Loss for the year amounts to 1,831k compared to a loss of 2,193k in 2022.

The Company expects to carry out an equity increase from current investors of DKK 10m in Q2 2024 and Management is of the opinion that the financial statements have been prepared on the assumption of a going concern basis. Further information is provided in note 1 of the financial statements.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

In the annual report, the Company has recognized development projects at cost. The recognition of development projects is subject to uncertainty, but it is the Management's firm belief that the development projects give a true and fair view of the future expectations. Further information is provided in note 9 of the financial statements.

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 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss	2	12,550,938	7,763,338
Staff costs	3	(12,299,943)	(8,939,941)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	4	(2,131,887)	(1,893,975)
Operating profit/loss		(1,880,892)	(3,070,578)
Income from investments in group enterprises		300	0
Other financial income	5	440,324	64,081
Other financial expenses	6	(1,053,844)	(414,576)
Profit/loss before tax		(2,494,112)	(3,421,073)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	663,180	1,228,000
Profit/loss for the year		(1,830,932)	(2,193,073)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		(1,830,932)	(2,193,073)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(1,830,932)	(2,193,073)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Completed development projects	9	14,617,029	15,745,230
Acquired intangible assets		0	0
Acquired patents		1,249,102	922,121
Development projects in progress	9	13,710,654	7,720,550
Intangible assets	8	29,576,785	24,387,901
Plant and machinery		143,541	191,691
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		217,024	149,537
Leasehold improvements		607,352	101,636
Property, plant and equipment	10	967,917	442,864
Investments in group enterprises		40,300	40,000
Deposits		320,410	307,020
Financial assets	11	360,710	347,020
Fixed assets		30,905,412	25,177,785
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		6,100,415	2,783,955
Inventories		6,100,415	2,783,955
Trade receivables		3,517,055	1,210,665
Receivables from group enterprises		18,086	0
Other receivables		2,539,828	1,477,415
Income tax receivable	12	25,020	0
Joint taxation contribution receivable		1,225,160	1,958,000
Prepayments		547,466	1,195,365
Receivables		7,872,615	5,841,445
Cash		2,855,099	6,562,078
Current assets		16,828,129	15,187,478
Assets		47,733,541	40,365,263

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital		26,000,000	26,000,000
Reserve for development expenditure		15,186,573	10,400,495
Retained earnings		(24,448,242)	(17,831,232)
Equity		16,738,331	18,569,263
Deferred tax		3,817,000	3,230,000
Other provisions		212,000	0
Provisions		4,029,000	3,230,000
Debt to other credit institutions		8,642,109	6,358,196
Other payables		622,507	570,775
Deferred income	13	11,440,682	9,218,255
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	14	20,705,298	16,147,226
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	14	2,030,552	0
Bank loans		270,208	0
Prepayments received from customers		5,240	23,201
Trade payables		1,968,545	973,966
Payables to group enterprises		0	8,066
Other payables		1,331,604	1,081,608
Deferred income	15	654,763	331,933
Current liabilities other than provisions		6,260,912	2,418,774
Liabilities other than provisions		26,966,210	18,566,000
Equity and liabilities		47,733,541	40,365,263
Going concern	1		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	16		
Contingent liabilities	17		
Assets charged and collateral	18		

Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development expenditure DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	26,000,000	10,400,495	(17,831,232)	18,569,263
Transfer to reserves	0	4,786,078	(4,786,078)	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	(1,830,932)	(1,830,932)
Equity end of year	26,000,000	15,186,573	(24,448,242)	16,738,331

Notes

1 Going concern

The Company expects to carry out a equity increase from current investors of DKK10m in Q2 2024, and Management evaluates that there are sufficient liquidity for the financial year 2024.

The increase in equity is desired in order to continue to scale and develop the Company at a high pace in accordance with budget and expectations for the future.

Management is of the opinion that these assumptions are realistic and consequently the financial statements are prepared under the assumption of a going concern basis.

2 Gross profit/loss

Herein included "Own work capitalised" regarding development projects, which amounts to DKK 6,554k in 2023 and DKK 5,690k in 2022. Also included are "Other operating income" relating to public grants and salary refunds, which is recognized with DKK 460k in 2023 and DKK 304k in 2022.

3 Staff costs

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	11,548,505	8,341,754
Pension costs	612,709	466,791
Other social security costs	138,729	131,396
	12,299,943	8,939,941
Average number of full-time employees	22	14

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,883,492	1,720,467
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	248,395	173,508
	2,131,887	1,893,975

5 Other financial income

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Other interest income	89,988	0
Exchange rate adjustments	350,336	64,081
	440,324	64,081

6 Other financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	990,562	372,367
Exchange rate adjustments	2,602	0
Other financial expenses	60,680	42,209
	1,053,844	414,576

7 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	(1,225,160)	0
Change in deferred tax	587,000	730,000
Refund in joint taxation arrangement	(25,020)	(1,958,000)
	(663,180)	(1,228,000)

Current tax relates to the use of the tax credit scheme under section 8X of the Danish Tax Assessment Act for research and development costs. For further see note 12.

8 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK	Acquired intangible assets DKK	Acquired patents DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost beginning of year	18,835,000	34,124	922,121	7,720,550
Transfers	755,291	0	0	(755,291)
Additions	0	0	326,981	6,745,395
Cost end of year	19,590,291	34,124	1,249,102	13,710,654
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(3,089,770)	(34,124)	0	0
Amortisation for the year	(1,883,492)	0	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	(4,973,262)	(34,124)	0	0
Carrying amount end of year	14,617,029	0	1,249,102	13,710,654

9 Development projects

The Company continued its development, certification and demonstration of industrial microelectrochemical sensors. These sensors target various industrial applications such as wastewater, biogas and natural gas applications, and demonstrate superior robustness and user friendliness. The development projects are supported by grants from Denmark. Management see no impairment issues regarding the projects.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost beginning of year	395,876	281,131	246,212
Additions	28,000	110,421	635,027
Cost end of year	423,876	391,552	881,239
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(204,185)	(131,594)	(144,576)
Depreciation for the year	(76,150)	(42,934)	(129,311)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(280,335)	(174,528)	(273,887)
Carrying amount end of year	143,541	217,024	607,352

11 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	40,000	307,020
Additions	0	13,390
Cost end of year	40,000	320,410
Share of profit/loss for the year	300	0
Revaluations end of year	300	0
Carrying amount end of year	40,300	320,410

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
CertGas ApS	Risskov	ApS	100.00

12 Tax receivable

The outstanding corporate tax receivable included in the balance sheet relates to the use of the tax credit scheme under section 8X of the Danish Tax Assessment Act, whereby the Group company receives payment for the tax value of losses resulting from research and development expenses.

Based on the review of the criteria focusing the scheme, it is management's clear understanding that the company is eligible to use the scheme, and the recognition has been made based on this assessment. There is a risk that the Danish Tax Authority may determine that the conditions for using the scheme have not been met. If so, subsequent financial years will be negatively affected by the reduction of the outstanding corporate tax receivable through "Tax for the year" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

13 Deferred income

Non-current deferred income primarily includes grants related to development projects.

14 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2023 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2023 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2023 DKK
Debt to other credit institutions	2,030,552	8,642,109	1,246,119
Other payables	0	622,507	622,507
Deferred income	0	11,440,682	0
	2,030,552	20,705,298	1,868,626

15 Deferred income

Current deferred income primarily include grants related to development projects.

16 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	2,727,058	2,958,912

The rental agreement can be terminated per 31 August 2027.

17 Contingent liabilities

The Entity was part of a Danish joint taxation arrangement with Unisense Holding 2 A/S as the administration company until 02.05.2023. From 03.05.2023 the company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where SulfiLogger Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

18 Assets charged and collateral

Bank debt and loans from Vækstfonden are secured on a registered all-monies mortgage with a floating charge of DKK 10,950k on goodwill, rights, operating equipment, fixtures and fittings, inventories and unsecured claims. Book value of pledged assets constitutes DKK 11,307k.

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 a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year, but with a few reclassification in the presentation of the annual report in the comparative figures.

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.

Public grants

Public grants are recognised when a final commitment has been received from the grantor and it is probable that the conditions of the grant will be fulfilled. Grants are recognised as income in the income statement as earned. Grants awarded for acquisition of assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet, which is taken to income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset.

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.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised comprises staff costs and other costs incurred in the financial year and recognised in cost for proprietary intangible assets.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including public grants and salary refunds.

Cost of sales

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

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and 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 intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises and exchange gains on securities.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and 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 all Danish group enterprises. 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**Intellectual property rights etc.**

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

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.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum period of amortisation is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 5-10 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 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:

	Useful life
Plant and machinery	2-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	2-3 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of 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 measured at cost. Investments 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.

Tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

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 bank deposits.

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. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary

differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

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.

Deferred tax relating to retaxation of previously deducted losses in foreign subsidiaries is recognised on the basis of an actual assessment of the purpose of each subsidiary.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs to be held in the coming financial year.

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

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.