
Shape Robotics ApS

Rugmarken 18, DK-3520 Farum

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 38 32 26 56

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
29/1 2020

Lars R. Nyengaard
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Shape Robotics ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

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

Farum, 29 January 2020

Executive Board

David Johan Christensen

Board of Directors

Lars R. Nyengaard
Chairman

Thomas Henrik Gjørup

Kasper Støy

Michael Frank

Moises Pacheco

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Shape Robotics ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Shape Robotics ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Odense, 29 January 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Brian Petersen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne33722

Company Information

The Company

Shape Robotics ApS
Rugmarken 18
DK-3520 Farum
Website: www.shaperobotics.com

CVR No: 38 32 26 56
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Financial year: 3rd financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Furesø

Board of Directors

Lars R. Nyengaard, Chairman
Thomas Henrik Gjørup
Kasper Støy
Michael Frank
Moises Pacheco

Executive Board

David Johan Christensen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Rytterkasernen 21
DK-5000 Odense C

Bankers

Danske Bank

Management's Review

Key activities

Shape Robotics key activities is to develop hardware, software and materials for its education robots, as well as, sales of its products and associated services through a network of independent resellers.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a loss of TDKK 9,095, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 9,471.

The annual report reflects the company's strategy for its third financial year.

The company has in 2019 grown its sales and marketing organization and entered into several new international markets. And to strengthen its product portfolio the company has invested in the development of educational robotics products which has been launched during 2019.

The company has experienced significant revenue growth in 2019 and also expects growth in the coming years. Hence, to ensure product delivery the company has increased its stock of components and are focusing on optimizing its production and logistics processes. Also, in the coming years the company will continue to invest in product development to take advantage of the growing global demand to teach 21st century skills using robots.

Based on this, the management considers the result as satisfactory.

Operating risks

The company continuously identifies potential risks that may affect the company's activities. The identified risks are analyzed and searched for on an ongoing basis.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2019 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		535.222	491.688
Staff expenses	2	-9.433.012	-6.308.575
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	3	-610.686	-341.792
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-9.508.476	-6.158.679
Financial income		181	910
Financial expenses		-68.035	-35.186
Profit/loss before tax		-9.576.330	-6.192.955
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	481.742	769.102
Net profit/loss for the year		-9.094.588	-5.423.853

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-9.094.588	-5.423.853
	-9.094.588	-5.423.853

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Completed development projects		5.274.716	2.526.497
Development projects in progress		0	1.936.495
Intangible assets	5	5.274.716	4.462.992
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		735.017	41.534
Leasehold improvements		11.000	14.300
Property, plant and equipment	6	746.017	55.834
Fixed assets		6.020.733	4.518.826
Raw materials and consumables		2.295.649	1.360.780
Prepayments for goods		274.375	0
Inventories		2.570.024	1.360.780
Trade receivables		1.461.921	1.964.391
Receivables from group enterprises		18.854	0
Other receivables		714.788	94.792
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		481.742	538.455
Prepayments		81.288	295.493
Receivables		2.758.593	2.893.131
Cash at bank and in hand		1.815.023	2.797.469
Currents assets		7.143.640	7.051.380
Assets		13.164.373	11.570.206

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital		255.922	201.615
Reserve for development costs		4.185.769	3.481.134
Retained earnings		5.029.055	3.543.585
Equity		9.470.746	7.226.334
Trade payables		1.351.097	996.551
Other payables		2.154.159	2.317.108
Deferred income		188.371	1.030.213
Short-term debt		3.693.627	4.343.872
Debt		3.693.627	4.343.872
Liabilities and equity		13.164.373	11.570.206
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	201.615	0	3.481.134	3.543.584	7.226.333
Cash capital increase	54.307	11.284.694	0	0	11.339.001
Development costs for the year	0	0	1.036.257	-1.036.257	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	0	-331.622	331.622	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-9.094.588	-9.094.588
Transfer from share premium account	0	-11.284.694	0	11.284.694	0
Equity at 31 December	255.922	0	4.185.769	5.029.055	9.470.746

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The company has been through a development phase and has now launched products, which the market has received well. The company is budgeting for further development and major market investments in 2020. These investments imply a need for capital funding during 2020.

At this time, the Company has made specific plans for raising capital. However, should the plans for raising capital be unsuccessful, the Company has prepared an alternative budget involving activity adjustment etc.

The Company Management expects that both raising capital as well as the planned investments in development and market to be followed through, and considers the alternative budget realistic. Management thus expects the liquidity required for realizing the Company's plans for development and other operations throughout 2020 to be available.

On that basis, the Annual Report is presented on a going concern assumption.

2 Staff expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Wages and salaries	8.020.005	6.132.842
Other social security expenses	140.966	90.052
Other staff expenses	1.272.041	85.681
	9.433.012	6.308.575
Average number of employees	19	14

3 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets	425.157	322.504
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	185.529	19.288
	610.686	341.792

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	-481.742	-526.608
Deferred tax for the year	0	-230.647
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-11.847
	-481.742	-769.102

5 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost at 1 January	2.861.501	1.936.495
Additions for the year	1.236.881	0
Transfers for the year	1.936.495	-1.936.495
Cost at 31 December	6.034.877	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	335.004	0
Amortisation for the year	425.157	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	760.161	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	5.274.716	0

To meet the increasing demand to teach 21st century skills using educational robots, Shape Robotics continues to develop new products and solutions to complements, improve and expand its existing product offerings.

When the projects are completed and taken into production the projects are depreciated over a 4-10 years period. If the value is impaired, the book vale will be written off.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost at 1 January	58.975	16.500
Additions for the year	875.712	0
Cost at 31 December	934.687	16.500
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	17.441	2.200
Depreciation for the year	182.229	3.300
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	199.670	5.500
Carrying amount at 31 December	735.017	11.000
	2019 DKK	2018 DKK

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent assets

The company has a deferred tax asset of MDKK 2.2 relating to tax loss carryforwards.

The amount is not capitalized in the balance sheet.

Rental and lease obligations

Rent, non-cancellation period	581.000	871.500
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Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Reconfigurable Systems Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Shape Robotics ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

However, the company has reclassified capitalized personnel costs during the financial year. Capitalized staff costs are reclassified to the item Work done at own expense in the income statement. Comparative figures have been adjusted and the changes do not affect either the profit for the year, equity or the financial position. However, the gross profit in the comparative figures is positively affected by TDKK 1,509.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Translation policies

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income Statement

Revenue

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

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and administration, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, work on own account recognised in assets, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item "Reserve for development costs". The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 4 - 10 years.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

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

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Inventories

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

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

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimi-

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

nation in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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

Deferred income

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