
Flex Hex ApS

Måløv Byvej 229, DK-2760 Måløv

Annual Report for 2020

CVR No. 38 55 72 03

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 26/5 2021

Laurent Marquis
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 Financial Statements of Flex Hex ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Måløv, 26 May 2021

Executive Board

Laurent Marquis
CEO

Board of Directors

Igor Kovac
Chairman

Miha Vrhovec

Laurent Marquis

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Flex Hex ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Flex Hex ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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 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.

Independent Auditor's report

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 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 M, 26 May 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne23318

Brian Petersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne33722

Company information

The Company	Flex Hex ApS Måløv Byvej 229 DK-2760 Måløv CVR No: 38 55 72 03 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 7 April 2017 Financial year: 4th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Ballerup
Board of Directors	Igor Kovac, Chairman Miha Vrhovec Laurent Marquis
Executive board	Laurent Marquis
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Munkebjergvænget 1, 3. og 4. sal 5230 Odense M

Management's review

Key activities

The purpose of the company is to develop, commercialize and sell fixture for the industry.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a loss of DKK 8,470, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 404,650.

Unusual events

The consequences of Covid-19 will have a big impact on the world economy as many governments around the world has been on "lock-down". Flex Hex ApS has in 2020 applied for government aid packaged due to the decrease in revenue income.

The company has been affected by Covid-19 in 2020, since the projects in Flex Hex has been postponed. It is expected that the projects will be retained in 2021.

The financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2020 have been affected by the above mentioned 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	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss	2	351,425	279,969
Staff expenses	3	-390,383	-268,201
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-38,958	11,768
Financial expenses		-20,103	-21,906
Profit/loss before tax		-59,061	-10,138
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	50,591	3,358
Net profit/loss for the year		-8,470	-6,780

Distribution of profit

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-8,470	-6,780
	-8,470	-6,780

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020	2019
		DKK	DKK
Trade receivables		0	85,625
Other receivables		8,129	878
Deferred tax asset		82,734	44,447
Corporation tax		12,787	2,448
Receivables		103,650	133,398
Cash at bank and in hand		96,265	46,747
Current assets		199,915	180,145
Assets		199,915	180,145

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		49,999	49,999
Retained earnings		-454,649	-446,179
Equity		-404,650	-396,180
Subordinate loan capital		486,250	486,250
Long-term debt	5	486,250	486,250
Trade payables		17,505	15,000
Other payables		100,810	75,075
Short-term debt		118,315	90,075
Debt		604,565	576,325
Liabilities and equity		199,915	180,145
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	49,999	-446,179	-396,180
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-8,470	-8,470
Equity at 31 December	49,999	-454,649	-404,650

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

It is the 4th financial year and the company is still developing. The company follows the development plan made with the investors.

A business case and budget is made and it shows enough liquidity for the coming financial year. Covid-19 has made an impact on the revenue in 2020 and 2021 and the company has received governmental aid packages in 2020.

Some projects have been postponed due to the Covid-19 crisis. However management expects the projects to be obtained in 2021.

The managements therefore prepares the Annual Report on the assumption of going concern.

2. Special posts

Covid-19 compensation

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
	115,000	0
	<u>115,000</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK

3. Staff Expenses

Wages and salaries

386,975

263,147

Other social security expenses

3,408

5,054

390,383

268,201

Average number of employees

1

1

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK

4. Income tax expense

Current tax for the year

-12,787

0

Deferred tax for the year

-38,287

-3,358

Adjustment of tax concerning previous years

483

0

-50,591

-3,358

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
Subordinate loan capital		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>486,250</u>	<u>486,250</u>
Long-term part	486,250	486,250
Within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>486,250</u>	<u>486,250</u>

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Flex Hex ApS for 2020 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 Financial Statements for 2020 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 arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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

Income statement

Net sales

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.

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

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 as well as office expenses, 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, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

Financial income and expenses

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

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.

Balance sheet

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.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.