

Flux A/S

Industrivangen 5, 4550 Asnæs

Annual Report

1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019

**The Annual Report has been presented
and adopted at the Company's Annual
General Meeting on 15 August 2019**



Simon Gibbins

CVR no. 73 29 77 10

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Flux A/S Industrivangen 5 DK-4550 Asnæs
	CVR no.: 73 29 77 10 Established: 30 June 1983 Registered Office: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019
Board of Directors	Simon Mark Gibbins, Chairman Georges René Gener Claus Per Schleiter
Board of Executives	Claus Per Schleiter
Auditor	Pricewaterhousecoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have considered and adopted the Annual Report of Flux A/S for the year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019.

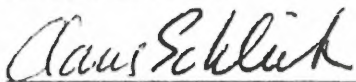
The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 March 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

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

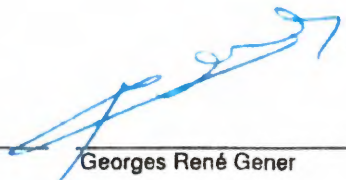
Copenhagen, 15 August 2019

Board of Executives

Claus Per Schleiter

Board of Directors

Simon Mark Gibbins
Chairman



Georges René Gener



Claus Per Schleiter

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Flux A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2019, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Flux A/S for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 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 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

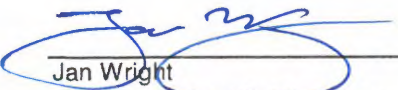
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee 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.

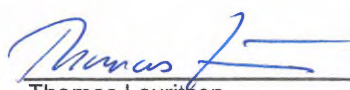
As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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.

Hellerup, 15 August 2019
PricewaterhouseCoopers
 Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
 CVR No 33 77 12 31


 Jan Wright
 State Authorised Public Accountant
 mne10053


 Thomas Lauritsen
 State Authorised Public Accountant
 mne34342

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2018/19	2017/18	2017	2016	2015
	DKK('000)	DKK('000)	DKK('000)	(3 Months) DKK('000)	DKK('000)
Income statement					
Net revenue	104.730	89.620	87.385	22.090	78.669
Gross profit/loss	29.270	22.901	21.734	4.319	15.781
Operating profit/loss	10.372	6.187	5.591	2.031	5.250
Financial income and expenses, net	646	-1.221	205	-50	-3.819
Profit/loss for the year	8.645	3.818	4.474	1.544	1.329
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	59.977	58.537	56.087	53.504	51.026
Equity	44.701	36.056	25.957	21.484	20.520
Investment in tangible assets.....	1.447	650	548	-	361
Average number of full-time employees	53	55	49	46	52
Ratios					
Gross margin	27,9	25,6	24,9	19,6	20,1
Solvency ratio	74,5	61,6	46,3	40,2	40,2
Return on equity	21,4	12,3	18,9	7,4	5,8
Operating margin.....	9,9	6,9	6,4	9,2	6,7
Return of investment.....	17,5	10,8	10,2	3,9	10,6

The comparative figures have not been adjusted for the change of policy for the year 2015 with respect to the change in the accounting policies.

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Net revenue}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, at year end}}$
Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Operating margin:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} \times 100}{\text{Net revenue}}$
Return of investment:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$

The ratios follow in all material respects the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The Flux Group's primary activity is to design and manufacture customised magnetic components for use across the range of industrial, high reliability and space grade applications.

Design and manufacturing take place in Flux A/S and in the subsidiary in Thailand, whereas Flux A/S handles sales and marketing.

New products and technologies are developed in close cooperation with Flux A/S's customers as well as with research institutions.

Flux Group consists of Flux A/S and Flux International Limited, Thailand and is part of the discoverIE Group plc, a leading international supplier of customised electronics.

Development in activities and financial position

Net profit for the year amounts to DKK 8,6 mill. which is considered very satisfactory.

This year's revenue is up 17% compared to previous year.

Flux A/S is involved in development projects with companies, institutions and universities in order to develop, exploit and commercialize own patents.

As part of the discoverIE Group plc, Flux A/S has access to a base of over 25.000 customers, many of whom have a requirement for products that can operate to a higher reliability standard in a harsh environment.

Investments

Intangible assets

During the years Flux A/S has made investments in intangible assets related to development projects.

Technology

For Flux Group to be able to maintain and expand its market position, further development of the underlying technologies is essential on a current basis. In the financial year, Flux A/S continued its investments in new technology and development through collaboration with customers as well as with international agencies and institutions.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

There are no significant events after the end of the financial year.

Special risks

Business risks

Flux Group's main business risk is associated with the ability of being strongly positioned in relation to the selected markets and customers who demand Flux Group's products and services. It is therefore important to be at the forefront of the technological development in the business areas and being able to manufacture at cost competitive levels.

Financial risks

Flux A/S manages financial risks and coordinates Flux Group's cash management, including funding, with the discoverIE Group. Flux A/S is exposed to fluctuations in THB due to purchase from our subsidiary company Flux International Limited.

Credit risks

Flux Group is not exposed to major risks from single customers or partners. All major customers and other partners are subject to ongoing credit rating.

Liquidity

Flux A/S is firmly based, with a positive cash flow and Flux A/S has access to a Credit Facility in discoverIE Group.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Uncertainty regarding recognition or measurement

No uncertainty connected with recognition or measurement has been identified.

No unusual matters affecting the recognition or measurement has been identified.

Know-how

Flux A/S has several patents and specific know-how in producing special products which are important to the future performance.

Environmental

Flux A/S try to reduce the impact on the external environment as much as possible. Flux A/S sorts and disposes waste according to the environmental regulations. Flux A/S is working on a environmental policy.

Research and development

Flux A/S has developed patents, which are expected to be utilized in the coming years, and Flux A/S develops new products together with its customers.

Future expectations

Management expects net revenue to be in the area of DKK 100 mill.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 APRIL - 31 MARCH

	Note	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK
NET REVENUE		104.730.461	89.619.826
Production costs	1	-75.460.448	-66.718.492
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		29.270.013	22.901.334
Distribution costs	1	-8.217.009	-6.641.285
Administrative expenses	1	-10.681.391	-10.073.125
OPERATING PROFIT		10.371.613	6.186.924
Financial income	2	888.534	75.338
Financial expenses	3	-242.140	-1.296.472
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		11.018.007	4.965.790
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-2.373.348	-1.148.009
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.	5	8.644.659	3.817.781

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH

ASSETS	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Development projects completed		505.270	632.677
Intangible fixed assets acquired		406.255	637.329
Intangible fixed assets	6	911.525	1.270.006
Production plant and machinery		866.352	110.739
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment		515.181	400.241
Leasehold improvements		603.944	499.439
Tangible fixed assets	7	1.985.477	1.010.419
Investments in subsidiaries		9.573.484	9.573.484
Receivables from group enterprises		-	437.500
Rent deposit and other receivables		190.000	204.894
Fixed asset investments	8	9.763.484	10.215.878
FIXED ASSETS		12.660.486	12.496.303
Raw materials and consumables		2.799.733	3.245.972
Work in progress		1.205.276	1.176.204
Finished goods and goods for resale		7.390.315	7.324.250
Inventories		11.395.324	11.746.426
Trade receivables		25.309.025	19.023.021
Receivables from group enterprises		9.476.115	13.994.833
Other receivables		821.491	943.363
Prepayments	9	305.721	319.574
Receivables		35.912.352	34.280.791
Cash and cash equivalents		9.174	13.078
CURRENT ASSETS		47.316.850	46.040.295
ASSETS		59.977.336	58.536.598

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital	10	2.100.000	2.100.000
Reserve for development costs		390.428	325.085
Retained profit		42.210.462	33.631.146
EQUITY		44.700.890	36.056.231
Provision for deferred tax	11	197.608	214.491
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES		197.608	214.491
Payables to group enterprises		-	10.000.000
Long-term liabilities	12	-	10.000.000
Trade payables		3.881.625	2.329.937
Payables to group enterprises		4.321.124	5.277.095
Corporation tax		2.442.710	1.245.194
Other liabilities		4.433.379	3.413.650
Current liabilities		15.078.838	12.265.876
LIABILITIES		15.078.838	22.265.876
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		59.977.336	58.536.598
Contingencies etc.	13		
Charges and securities	14		
Related parties	15		
Significant events after the end of the financial year	16		
Consolidated financial statements	17		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 April 2018.....	2.100.000	325.085	33.631.146	36.056.231
Capital increase by conversion of debt.....				-
Proposed distribution of profit.....			8.644.659	8.644.659
Carried forward to provision for development costs.....		65.343	-65.343	-
Equity at 31 March 2019.....	2.100.000	390.428	42.210.462	44.700.890

NOTES

	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 53 (2017/18: 55)			
Wages and salaries	25.066.882	24.207.965	
Pensions	908.079	954.078	
Social security costs	304.809	256.044	
Other staff costs	279.786	251.366	
	26.559.556	25.669.453	
By reference to section 98B(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to management is not disclosed.			
Financial income			2
Group enterprises	8.750	68.575	
Other interest income	879.784	6.763	
	888.534	75.338	
Financial expenses			3
Group enterprises	203.333	405.556	
Other interest expenses.....	38.807	890.916	
	242.140	1.296.472	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	2.442.710	1.245.194	
Adjustment of tax for previous years	-52.479	4	
Adjustment of deferred tax.	-16.883	-97.189	
	2.373.348	1.148.009	
Proposed distribution of profit			5
Accumulated profit	8.644.659	3.817.781	
	8.644.659	3.817.781	

NOTES

			Note
Intangible fixed assets			6
	Development projects completed	Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Cost at 1 April 2018	3.854.750	1.207.491	
Additions	153.713	-	
Cost at 31 March 2019	4.008.463	1.207.491	
Amortisation at 1 April 2018	3.222.073	570.162	
Depreciation for the year	281.120	231.074	
Depreciation at 31 March 2019	3.503.193	801.236	
Carrying amount at 31 March 2019	505.270	406.255	
Tangible fixed assets			7
	Production plant and machinery	Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 April 2018	4.302.695	2.914.580	577.391
Additions	886.478	297.253	262.835
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at 31 March 2019	5.189.173	3.211.833	840.226
Amortisation at 1 April 2018	4.191.956	2.514.339	77.952
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	130.865	182.313	158.330
Depreciation at 31 March 2019	4.322.821	2.696.652	236.282
Carrying amount at 31 March 2019	866.352	515.181	603.944

NOTES

				Note
Fixed asset investments				8
	Investment in subsidiaries	Receivables from group enterprises	Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 April 2018	9.573.484	437.500	204.894	
Additions	-	-	-	
Disposals.....	-	-437.500	-14.894	
Cost at 31 March 2019	9.573.484	-	190.000	
Investments in subsidiaries (DKK)				
Name and registered office	Equity	Profit/loss for the year	Ownership	
Flux International Limited, Bangchalong, Bangplee, Thailand	10.126.182	173.822	100%	
		2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK	
Prepayments				9
Insurances.....		141.901	123.984	
Other prepayments.....		163.820	195.590	
		305.721	319.574	
Share capital				10
Specification of the share capital:				
Shares, 2.100 in the denomination of 1.000 DKK		2.100.000	2.100.000	
		2.100.000	2.100.000	
Provision for deferred tax				11
Provision for deferred tax comprises deferred tax on contract work in progress, inventory and intangible and tangible fixed assets.				
Deferred tax at 1 April.....		214.491	311.680	
Adjustment of deferred tax		-16.883	-97.189	
Provision for deferred tax 31 March.....		197.608	214.491	

NOTES

				Note
Long-term liabilities				12
	1/4 2018	31/3 2019	Repayment	Debt outstanding
	total liabilities	total liabilities	next year	after 5 years
Payables to group enterprises ..	10.000.000	-	-	-
	10.000.000	-	-	-
Contingencies etc.				13
Contingent liabilities				
Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling DKK 1.203 thousand (2017/18: DKK 1.923 thousand) interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms next year. Furthermore, Flux A/S has liabilities under operating leases for cars and IT equipment DKK 1.116 thousand (2017/18: DKK 1.044 thousand), with remaining contract terms of 0.5 - 3.0 years.				
Joint liabilities				
Flux A/S is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.				
Noratel Denmark A/S serves as management company for the joint taxation.				
Charges and securities				14
Flux A/S, together with other group entities, act as Guarantor for a Revolving Credit Facility for DiscoverIE Group Plc, whereby some Group companies can borrow an amount of up to GBP 180 million. The Company's guarantee is limited if and to the extent that the same would constitute unlawful financial assistance, within the meaning of section 206 and 210 of the Danish Companies Act, and furthermore, the Company can only be held liable for the free equity at any given time.				
Related parties				15
Parties exercising control				
discoverIE Holding B.V., Holland				
Transactions with related parties				
		2018/19	2017/18	
		DKKk	DKKk	
Revenue		2.495	3.112	
Cost of sales		51.136	44.121	
Expenses		586	596	
Interest expenses		203	406	
Interest income		9	69	
Instalment		438	1.683	
Significant events after the end of the financial year				16
There are no significant events after the end of the financial year				
Consolidated financial statements				17
Flux A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements of discoverIE Group plc (England) the consolidated financial statement can be obtained by contacting the Company or by visiting the Company's website http://www.discoverieplc.com/discoverie/en/home .				

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Flux A/S for 2018/19 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class C, medium enterprise.

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements have not been prepared because the group fulfils the exemption provisions of section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act on sub-groups. Flux A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements of discoverIE Group plc.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries and write-off, incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year. Commercial enterprises recognise cost of sales, and the manufacturing enterprises recognise production costs equal to the revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leasing and depreciation of production plant.

Amortisation of capitalised development and research costs and the development costs that do not fulfil the criteria for capitalisation are also recognised in production costs.

Impairment losses are recognised in connection with expected losses on project contracts.

Distribution costs

The costs incurred for distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year are recognised in distribution costs. The costs of the sales personnel, advertising and exhibition costs and amortisation are also recognised in distribution costs.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses recognise costs incurred during the year regarding management and administration of the group, inclusive of costs relating to the administrative staff, executives, office premises, office expenses etc. and related amortisation.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dividend from subsidiary and associated enterprise is recognised as income in the financial year when the dividend is declared.

Financial income and expenses in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax—on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax on profit for the year

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Patents are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the residual patent term and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement, however, no more than 5 years.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to Flux A/S' development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Production plant and machinery	5-10 years	0
Other plants, fixtures and equipment	3-5 years	0
Leasehold improvements	10 years	0

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Revaluation of residual value (scrap value) and depreciation period are performed annually.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Prepayments

Prepayments are recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities that can be converted to liquid assets without hindrance, and there are only insignificant risks of value changes.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

Reserve for development costs comprise development costs recognised. The reserve cannot be used for dividends or payment of losses. The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the development costs recognised are depreciated or flow out of Flux A/S. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of equity.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Flux A/S is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry—forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set—off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income is recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

With reference to Section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Flux A/S has not prepared a cash flow statement. The parent company's cash flows are part of the consolidated cash flow statement of discoverIE Group plc.