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MJK Automation ApS

Blokken 9, st.

3460 Birkerød


Central Business Registration No

14382933

Annual report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 31.05.2017

Chairman of the General Meeting



Name: Karina Wozniak Kalum

Contents

	Page
Entity details	1
Statement by Management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management commentary	6
Income statement for 2016	7
Balance sheet at 31.12.2016	8
Statement of changes in equity for 2016	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

Entity details

Entity

MJK Automation ApS
Blokken 9, st.
3460 Birkerød

Central Business Registration No: 14382933

Registered in: Rudersdal

Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Phone: 45560656

Fax: 45560646

Board of Directors

Sean Donnelly, Chairman
Rainer Paul Friedrich Röhrig
Carsten Saugmann Sønder

Executive Board

Carsten Saugmann Sønder, Chief Executive Officer

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
Postboks 1600
2300 København SV

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of MJK Automation ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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.

Birkerød, 31.05.2017

Executive Board

Carsten Saugmann Sønder
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors


Sean Donnelly
Chairman


Rainer Paul Friedrich Röhrig


Carsten Saugmann Sønder

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of MJK Automation ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of MJK Automation ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, 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 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report

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.

Copenhagen, 31.05.2017

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No: 33963556



Kim Takata Mücke

State Authorised Public Accountant

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company is responsible for production, marketing, sales and servicing of MJK products and solutions for the handling of liquids to the Danish and international markets.

Development in activities and finances

The Company's revenue has increased by 4% and the operating profit has increased by 17% (DKK 697k) compared to 2015. Management considers the result for the year to be satisfactory.

Outlook

The Company expects an increase in both revenue and order intake in 2017 in line with this year's development by developing its core areas and continuously strict management of costs.

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 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Gross profit		33.344.539	32.372.314
Staff costs	1	(28.260.640)	(27.920.760)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	<u>(357.784)</u>	<u>(422.447)</u>
Operating profit/loss		4.726.115	4.029.107
Other financial income		67.373	42.879
Other financial expenses		<u>(72.367)</u>	<u>(66.792)</u>
Profit/loss before tax		4.721.121	4.005.194
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	<u>(1.217.091)</u>	<u>(964.053)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>3.504.030</u>	<u>3.041.141</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>3.504.030</u>	<u>3.041.141</u>
		<u>3.504.030</u>	<u>3.041.141</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		631.890	730.355
Leasehold improvements		45.828	75.903
Property, plant and equipment	4	677.718	806.258
Deferred tax		80.324	86.974
Fixed asset investments		80.324	86.974
Fixed assets		758.042	893.232
Raw materials and consumables		6.462.636	7.686.465
Work in progress		3.008.641	2.129.850
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		4.199.014	3.955.400
Inventories		13.670.291	13.771.715
Trade receivables		4.781.580	7.063.852
Receivables from group enterprises		14.541.595	6.250.790
Other receivables		1.326.256	522.454
Prepayments		954.575	416.514
Receivables		21.604.006	14.253.610
Cash		7.664.540	13.011.513
Current assets		42.938.837	41.036.838
Assets		43.696.879	41.930.070

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Contributed capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		29.466.399	25.962.369
Equity		<u>29.966.399</u>	<u>26.462.369</u>
Prepayments received from customers		0	155.170
Trade payables		2.565.443	3.882.822
Payables to group enterprises		3.197.697	3.020.041
Income tax payable		1.050.748	999.341
Other payables		6.916.592	7.410.327
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>13.730.480</u>	<u>15.467.701</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>13.730.480</u>	<u>15.467.701</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>43.696.879</u>	<u>41.930.070</u>
Contingent liabilities	5		
Related parties with controlling interest	6		
Group relations	7		

Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500.000	25.962.369	26.462.369
Profit/loss for the year	0	3.504.030	3.504.030
Equity end of year	500.000	29.466.399	29.966.399

Notes

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	26.508.425	26.132.795
Pension costs	1.368.127	1.420.470
Other social security costs	384.088	367.495
	28.260.640	27.920.760
Average number of employees	56	
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
2. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	396.042	422.447
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	(38.258)	0
	357.784	422.447
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	1.050.748	916.924
Change in deferred tax for the year	6.650	50.342
Adjustment concerning previous years	159.693	(3.213)
	1.217.091	964.053

Notes

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improve- ments DKK
4. Property, plant and equipment		
Cost beginning of year	4.253.527	534.003
Additions	348.945	0
Disposals	<u>(1.325.727)</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost end of year	<u>3.276.745</u>	<u>534.003</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(3.523.172)	(458.100)
Depreciation for the year	(365.967)	(30.075)
Reversal regarding disposals	<u>1.244.284</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year	<u>(2.644.855)</u>	<u>(488.175)</u>
Carrying amount end of year	<u>631.890</u>	<u>45.828</u>

5. Contingent liabilities

The following rental agreements and operating leases have been entered into:

The Company has entered into a new rental agreement in December 2016 and the rental obligations amount to a total of DKK 5,471k (2015: DKK 1,821k).

The Company has operating lease commitments of a total of DKK 1,351k (2015: DKK 1,772k).

6. Related parties with controlling interest

Xylem Denmark Holdings ApS, Blokken 9, 3450 Birkerød, owns 100% of the share capital.

7. Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group: Xylem Inc., 1 International Drive, Rye Brook, NY 10573, USA. The Consolidated financial statements are available on www.xyleminc.com

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Xylem Inc., 1 International Drive, Rye Brook, NY 10573, USA.

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.

The accounting policies applied for these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

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 Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company 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 Company, 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.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

With reference to the Danish Financial Statements Act, section 32, the Company has chosen to aggregate revenue, cost of sales and other external expenses into one line in the income statement; Gross profit.

Revenue

Revenue 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.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs of sales for the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for inventory write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Company's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for the Company's staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements comprise depreciation, amortisation 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 property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income and net gains on transactions in foreign currencies.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses and net losses on transactions in foreign currencies.

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 Company participates in a joint taxation arrangement. 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

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-6 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Accounting policies

Deferred tax

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

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

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. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consist of costs of raw materials, consumables and direct labour 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 write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

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.

Income tax receivable or payable

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