Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S

Spotorno Allé 12, 2630

CVR no. 26 03 15 08

Annual report 2016

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on 31 May 2017

Chairman:

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Pal Ujvarosi

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Taastrup, 31 May 2017
Executive Board:

Mogens Mølgaard Jensen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Ole Finn Nielsen Chairman	Masatoshi Hitomi	Nobuo Kamata

Mogens Mølgaard Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 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 rules and 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 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 the 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 skepticism 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 conclusion is 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 note 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.

Statement on Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2017
Ernst & Young
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ole Hedemann State Authorised Public Accountant	Anders Flymer-Dindler State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's review

Company details

Name	Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Spotorno Allé 12, 2630
CVR no.	26 03 15 08
Established	3 May 2001
Registered office	Taastrup
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	http://solitonsystems.com/
E-mail	mail@adresse
Telephone	+45 +4 57 02 00
Board of Directors	Ole Finn Nielsen, Chairman Masatoshi Hitomi Nobuo Kamata Mogens Mølgaard Jensen
Executive Board	Mogens Mølgaard Jensen, CEO
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvald Helmuths Vej 4, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S develops and sells IT systems and offers consulting and support services in this relation.

Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

Going concern

The going concern of the company is conditional upon contribution of cash, either by way of a share increase or through an extension of the existing credit facilities, or through new lenders. The company has received a letter of support from its parent company which confirms that the parent company will provide all the support that may be needed in order for the company to pay all liabilities as the fall due until 31 December 2017. Based on this it is management's opinion that the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern assumption.

Financial review

The income statement for 2016 shows a loss of DKK 11,884 thousand against DKK -5,232 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows a negative equity of DKK 39,231 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2016	2015
	Gross margin	-242	10,251
3	Staff costs	-13,627	-19,874
	Profit/loss before net financials	-13,869	-9,623
	Financial income	0	1
4	Financial expenses	-405	-976
	Profit/loss before tax	-14,274	-10,598
5	Tax for the year	2,390	5,366
	Profit/loss for the year	-11,884	-5,232

	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Other statutory reserves	7,826	0
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-19,710	-5,232
		-11,884	-5,232

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016	2015
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	**Intangible assets**		
	Acquired intangible assets	9,000	0
	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	10,836	3,011
		19,836	3,011
7	**Investments**		
	Investments in group enterprises	19,705	19,705
	Deposits, investments	271	238
		19,976	19,943
	Total fixed assets	39,812	22,954
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	2,503	1,902
	Corporation tax receivable	2,390	2,299
	Other receivables	10	3
	Prepayments	66	135
		4,969	4,339
	Cash	1,563	705
	Total non-fixed assets	6,532	5,044
	TOTAL ASSETS	46,344	27,998

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016	2015
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
8	Share capital	17,980	17,980
	Reserve for development costs	7,826	0
	Retained earnings	-65,037	-45,327
	Total equity	-39,231	-27,347
	Liabilities		
	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables	848	899
	Payables to group enterprises	72,388	43,100
	Other payables	5,164	5,411
	Deferred income	7,175	5,935
		85,575	55,345
	Total liabilities other than provisions	85,575	55,345
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	46,344	27,998

1 Accounting policies
2 Letter of support
9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
10 Related parties

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2015	17,980	0	-40,095	-22,115
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	-5,232	-5,232
Equity at 1 January 2016	17,980	0	-45,327	-27,347
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	7,826	-19,710	-11,884
Equity at 31 December 2016	17,980	7,826	-65,037	-39,231

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

In accordance with section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Changes in accounting policies

An amount corresponding to development costs recognised are in future tied up in a special reserve under equity called "Reserve for development costs"

The amount is tied up in a special reserve, which cannot be used to distribute dividend or cover losses. If the development costs recognised are sold or in some other way no longer form part of the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved or reduced by a transfer directly to distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, part of the reserve for development costs must be reversed. The reversed portion corresponds to the write-down of the development costs. If a write-down of the development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve for development costs must be re-established. The reserve for development costs is also reduced by amortisation charges. In doing so, the equity reserve will not exceed the amount recognised in the balance sheet as development costs.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are otherwise consistent with those of last year. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the policy changes.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross margin

The items revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The item includes dividends from investments in subsidiaries and associates. Dividend distributions that either exceed the profit for the year or where the carrying amount of the investments exceeds the consolidated carrying amounts of the subsidiary's net assets will indicate impairment for which reason an impairment test will have to be conducted.

Tax

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date at which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development costs comprise expenses, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities areidentifiable and where the Company intends to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings can cover production costs, selling costs and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

On completion of a development project, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 5 years and cannot exceed 10 years.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost, which includes the cost of acquisition calculated at fair value plus direct costs of acquisition. If there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is conducted. Where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to such lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value which is usually nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

2 Letter of support

The going concern of the company is conditional upon contribution of cash, either by way of a share increase or through an extension of the existing credit facilities, or through new lenders. The company has received a letter of support from its parent company which confirms that the parent company will provide all the support that may be needed in order for the company to pay all liabilities as the fall due until 31 December 2017. Based on this it is management's opinion that the financial statements can be prepared on a going concern assumption.

3	**Staff costs**		
	Wages/salaries	11,976	18,105
	Pensions	1,447	1,426
	Other social security costs	204	343
		13,627	19,874
4	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest expenses, group entities	199	234
	Other financial expenses	206	742
		405	976
5	**Tax for the year**		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	-2,390	-5,366
		-2,390	-5,366

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Acquired intangible assets	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2016	0	3,011	3,011
Additions	9,000	7,825	16,825
Cost at 31 December 2016	9,000	10,836	19,836
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2016	0	0	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2016	0	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	9,000	10,836	19,836

7 Investments

Name	Legal form	Domicile	Interest	Equity DKK'000	Profit/loss DKK'000
Subsidiaries					
Giritech	A/S	Taastrup	100.00 %	22,260	11,022

8 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 5 years:

DKK'000	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Opening balance	17,980	17,980	17,980	15,980	12,355
Capital increase	0	0	0	2,000	3,625
	17,980	17,980	17,980	17,980	15,980

9 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

As management company, the Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

Rent and lease liabilities	2,920	3,826

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

10 Related parties

Soliton Systems Development Center Europe A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Related party	Domicile	Basis for control
Soliton Systems K. K.	2-3-4 Sinjuku, Sinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0022, Japan	Owns 100 % of share capital

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Soliton Systems K.K.		