Doms Metrology ApS

Formervangen 28, 2600 Glostrup

CVR no. 29 60 70 79

Annual report for 2016

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 06.07.17

Stuart Graham
Dirigent

Table of contents

Company information etc.	3
Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report	4
Independent auditor’s report	5 - 7
Management’s review	8
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10 - 11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes	13 - 21

Company information etc.

The company

Doms Metrology ApS
DOMS A/S
Formervangen 28
2600 Glostrup
Registered office: Glostrup
CVR no.: 29 60 70 79
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Petri Kalervo Tylenius

Auditors

Ernst & Young
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 for Doms Metrology ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.16 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Glostrup, July 06, 2017

Executive Board

Petri Kalervo Tylenius

Independent auditor's report

To the capital owner of Doms Metrology ApS

AUDITORS'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Doms Metrology ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 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.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 judgment 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.

- 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.

Statement regarding the 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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Violation of Danish VAT legislation

In violation of the Danish VAT legislation, the Company has not filed VAT statements to the Danish Customs and Tax Administration in due time. As a result, Management may be held liable.

Copenhagen, July 6, 2017

Ernst & Young

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30700228

Henrik Kronborg Iversen	Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
State Authorized Public Accountant	State Authorized Public Accountant

Primary activities

Doms Metrology ApS operates within the area of legal metrology control, i.e. inspection and verification of measuring equipment in accordance with the provision of the MID regulations, 2004/22/EU and national legislation within the oil and gasoline sector. Doms Metrology is accredited by Danak and EU notified organ.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 showed a result of DKK -114,206 against a result of DKK 147,318 for the period 01.01.15 - 31.12.15. The balance sheet at 31 December showed equity of DKK 1,885,889.

The company has identified a material misstatement in the financial statements for 2015. The misstatement relates to missing managements cost of DKK 996,967. Management has corrected the error as a material misstatement by restating comparatives and opening equity figures in the current-year financial statements. In consequence of the restatement, gross profit for 2015 has decreased by DKK 996,967 and tax on profit for 2015 has decreased by 219,333. Receivables from group enterprises at 31 December 2015 has decreased by DKK 996,967 and corporation tax payables at 31 December 2015 has decreased by 219,333. In total, profit/loss for the year 2015 decreased by 777,634, the balance sheet total at 31 December 2015 decreased by DKK 996,967 and the opening equity at 1 January 2015 decreased by DKK 996,967.

Management considers the loss for the year to be unsatisfactory and recommends appropriation of the profit as stated under appropriation of profit/loss.

Outlook

The expectations for the future are positive even though the competition on the Danish market has increased, since the number of petrol stations in Denmark have declined. Management is expecting positive net profit for 2017 and onwards.

External environment

The company is eco-concious and is making an ongoing effort to reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Also, though regular training and dissemination of information to all employees, the company seeks to foster a responsible and reasonable attitude to the environment as well as security issues.

Subsequent events

No significant events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2016 DKK	2015 DKK
	Gross profit	**2.431.949**	**2.871.006**
1	Staff costs	-2.511.936	-2.599.496
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-47.676	-47.676
	Profit/loss before net financials	**-127.663**	**223.834**
2	Financial income	0	26.031
3	Financial expenses	-40.363	-52.994
	Profit/loss before tax	**-168.026**	**196.871**
4	Tax on profit or loss for the year	53.820	-49.553
	Profit/loss for the year	**-114.206**	**147.318**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	-114.206	147.318
Total	**-114.206**	**147.318**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.16 DKK	31.12.15 DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	52.764	100.441
	Total property, plant and equipment	**52.764**	**100.441**
	Total non-current assets	**52.764**	**100.441**
	Trade receivables	865.979	1.289.923
	Receivables from group enterprises	2.980.795	3.068.594
	Deferred tax asset	44.419	19.184
	Other receivables	7.365	2.521
	Prepayments	57.753	72.981
	Total receivables	**3.956.311**	**4.453.203**
	Total current assets	**3.956.311**	**4.453.203**
	Total assets	**4.009.075**	**4.553.644**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.16 DKK	31.12.15 DKK
	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
	Retained earnings	1.760.889	1.875.095
	Total equity	**1.885.889**	**2.000.095**
	Trade payables	564.752	336.893
	Payables to group enterprises	726.908	759.172
	Income taxes	26.253	55.262
	Other payables	546.559	1.005.243
	Deferred income	258.714	396.979
	Total short-term payables	**2.123.186**	**2.553.549**
	Total payables	**2.123.186**	**2.553.549**
	Total equity and liabilities	**4.009.075**	**4.553.644**

5 Contingent liabilities
6 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.15 - 31.12.15			
Balance pr. 01.01.15	125.000	1.727.777	1.852.777
Net profit/loss for the year	0	147.318	147.318
Balance as at 31.12.15	125.000	1.875.095	2.000.095
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.16 - 31.12.16			
Balance as at 01.01.16	125.000	1.875.095	2.000.095
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-114.206	-114.206
Balance as at 31.12.16	125.000	1.760.889	1.885.889

There have been no changes in share capital during the four preceding financial years.

Notes

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Wages and salaries	2.221.527	2.292.514
Pensions	224.302	252.643
Other social security costs	65.751	54.339
Other staff costs	356	0
Total	2.511.936	2.599.496
Average number of employees during the year	5	5

2. Financial income

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	0	20.856
Other interest income	0	5.175
Total	0	26.031

3. Financial expenses

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	1.389	42.131
Other interest expenses	19.434	10.656
Foreign currency translation adjustments	19.540	207
Other financial expenses total	38.974	10.863
Total	40.363	52.994

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK

4. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Current tax for the year	0	55.262
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-36.458	-5.709
Adjustment of tax in respect of previous years	-17.362	0
Total	-53.820	49.553

5. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded operating lease agreements with terms to maturity of 38 months and average lease payments of DKK 16,455, a total of DKK 619,669 (2015: DKK 73,809).

Joint taxation

At 31 December 2016, the company is jointly taxed with Fluke Danmark A/S, which is the 'tax administration' company (Administrationsselskab) for the Danish joint taxation of Fortive Corporation.

The company is jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report 2016 of the management company for the joint taxation purpose; Danaher Tax Administration ApS for the period 1 January 2 July 2016 and Fluke Denmark A/S for the period 3 July – 31 December 2016. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

6. Related parties

Doms Metrology ApS is included in the consolidated financial statements of Fortive Corporation, 6920 Seaway Blvd., Everett WA 98203, United States. Requisition of the parents consolidated financial statements at http://investors.fortive.com/proxy-statements

Information about shareholders holding 5 % or more of the share capital or the voting rights:
Doms ApS
Glostrup, Denmark

7. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for reporting class C medium-sized.

Change in accounting policies

The company has implemented amendments to the Danish Financial Statements Act, see act no. 738 amending the Danish Financial Statements Act of 1 June 2015 (*lov nr. 738 om ændring af årsregnskabsloven m.v. af 1. juni 2015*). This includes new and amended disclosure and presentation requirements and amendments to provisions on recognition, measurement and classification. Amendments to provisions on recognition and measurement as well as classification are as follows:

Reassessment of residual values of property, plant and equipment

In future, residual values of property, plant and equipment are subject to annual reassessment. The Company had no significant residual values relating to property, plant and equipment in 2016 and 2015. Consequently, the adoption of this policy change is made with future effect, only.

Apart from the above changes, the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Material misstatement

The company has identified a material misstatement in the financial statements for 2015. The misstatement relates to missing managements cost of DKK 996,967. Management has corrected the error as a material misstatement by restating comparatives and opening equity figures in the current-year financial statements. In consequence of the restatement, gross profit for 2015 has decreased by DKK 996,967 and tax on profit for 2015 has decreased by 219,333. Receivables from group enterprises at 31 December 2015 has decreased by DKK 996,967 and corporation tax payables at 31 December 2015 has decreased by 219,333. In total, profit/loss for the year 2015 decreased by 777,634, the balance sheet total at 31 December 2015 decreased by DKK 996,967 and the opening equity at 1 January 2015 decreased by DKK 996,967.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Comparative figures for 2015 have been restated in the balance sheet, income statement and notes. The accumulated effect at the beginning of the financial year has been recognised directly in equity.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

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 rate at the transaction date and the rate 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 closing rates. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and 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.

Non-current assets acquired in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate at the transaction date.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, raw materials and consumables and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year. Revenue is determined at fair value exclusive of VAT and discounts.

Income from delivery of services is recognised in step with delivery of the services, which means that revenue corresponds to the sales value of the work performed for the year stated on the basis of the stage of completion at the balance sheet date (percentage of completion method).

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and

7. Accounting policies - continued -

administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The amortisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated/amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-4	0

The basis of depreciation/amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation/amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in financial income and financial expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

The company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses’ section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation/amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Balances in the group's cash pool scheme are not, due to the nature of the scheme, considered cash, but are recognised under "Receivable from group enterprises".

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on prior years' taxable income and tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax

7. Accounting policies - continued -

is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings within the same jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.