
***Nidec Industrial
Automation Denmark A/S***

Hollufgårds Allé 9, DK-5220 Odense SØ

**Annual Report for 1 April 2018 -
31 March 2019**

CVR No 73 58 80 14

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
26/08 2019

Christina Bruun Geertsen
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nidec Industrial Automation Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 April 2018 - 31 March 2019.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 March 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018/19.

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

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

Odense, 26 August 2019

Executive Board

Tomasz Wojciech Szerszen

Board of Directors

Arnaud Daniel Achard

Claus Bergø Rasmussen

Britta Siewertsen Lund
Andersen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Nidec Industrial Automation Denmark 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 Nidec Industrial Automation Denmark 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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 26 August 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Steffen Kaj Pedersen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne34357

Company Information

The Company

Nidec Industrial Automation Denmark A/S
Hollufgårds Allé 9
DK-5220 Odense SØ

Telephone: + 45 63141463
E-mail: info.dk@mail.nidec.com
Website: nidecautomation.com

CVR No: 73 58 80 14
Financial period: 1 April - 31 March
Municipality of reg. office: Odense

Board of Directors

Arnaud Daniel Achard
Claus Bergø Rasmussen
Britta Siewertsen Lund Andersen

Executive Board

Tomasz Wojciech Szerszen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company is primarily engaged in the sale of rotating machines and related products.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018/19 shows a profit of DKK 579,640, and at 31 March 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 8,721,345.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 March 2019 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2018/19 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Income Statement 1 April - 31 March

	Note	2018/19 (12 months) DKK	2017/18 (6 months) DKK
Gross profit/loss		9.439.089	4.748.113
Staff expenses	1	-8.237.278	-3.902.131
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-405.125	-200.963
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		796.686	645.019
Financial income		-48.904	0
Financial expenses		-1.407	-18.481
Profit/loss before tax		746.375	626.538
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-166.735	-135.247
Net profit/loss for the year		579.640	491.291

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	579.640	491.291
	579.640	491.291

Balance Sheet 31 March

Assets

	Note	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Goodwill		926.988	1.297.783
Intangible assets	3	926.988	1.297.783
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		67.935	71.455
Property, plant and equipment	4	67.935	71.455
Deposits		138.900	135.643
Fixed asset investments	5	138.900	135.643
Fixed assets		1.133.823	1.504.881
Inventories		2.134.899	1.833.647
Trade receivables		6.874.558	7.381.916
Receivables from group enterprises		37.353	7.530
Deferred tax asset	7	129.353	66.667
Prepayments		143.095	100.760
Receivables		7.184.359	7.556.873
Cash at bank and in hand		9.412.937	6.584.699
Currents assets		18.732.195	15.975.219
Assets		19.866.018	17.480.100

Balance Sheet 31 March

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018/19 DKK	2017/18 DKK
Share capital		800.000	800.000
Retained earnings		7.921.345	7.335.518
Equity	6	8.721.345	8.135.518
Trade payables		301.587	124.300
Payables to group enterprises		5.629.070	6.035.383
Corporation tax		18.619	62.111
Other payables		5.195.397	3.122.788
Short-term debt		11.144.673	9.344.582
Debt		11.144.673	9.344.582
Liabilities and equity		19.866.018	17.480.100
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
Accounting Policies	10		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 April	800.000	7.341.705	8.141.705
Net profit/loss for the year	0	579.640	579.640
Equity at 31 March	800.000	7.921.345	8.721.345

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018/19 (12 months) DKK	2017/18 (6 months) DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	7.587.622	3.574.652
Pensions	575.669	275.622
Other social security expenses	73.987	51.857
	<u>8.237.278</u>	<u>3.902.131</u>
Average number of employees	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	229.421	168.365
Deferred tax for the year	-62.686	-33.118
	<u>166.735</u>	<u>135.247</u>
3 Intangible assets		
		Goodwill
		DKK
Cost at 1 April		<u>2.595.565</u>
Cost at 31 March		<u>2.595.565</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 April		1.297.782
Amortisation for the year		<u>370.795</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 March		<u>1.668.577</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March		<u>926.988</u>
Amortised over		<u>7 years</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 April	259.505
Disposals for the year	<u>-35.663</u>
Cost at 31 March	<u>223.842</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April	157.239
Depreciation for the year	34.331
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	<u>-35.663</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March	<u>155.907</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March	<u>67.935</u>
Depreciated over	<u>3-5 years</u>

5 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 April	<u>138.900</u>
Cost at 31 March	<u>138.900</u>
Revaluations at 1 April	<u>0</u>
Revaluations at 31 March	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses at 1 April	<u>0</u>
Impairment losses at 31 March	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March	<u>138.900</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Equity

The share capital consists of 800 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

7 Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax (asset) relates to property, plant and equipment, inventories and receivables.

	<u>2018/19</u> DKK	<u>2017/18</u> DKK
8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Rental Obligations	1.059.671	203.305
Other Obligations	126.224	195.164

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Related parties

Controlling interest

Nidec Leroy-Somer Holding, France, holds the majority of the share capital in the Company.

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Nidec Leroy-Somer Holding
Boulevard Marcellin Leroy
CS10015
16915 Angoulême Cedex 9
France

Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Nidec Leroy-Somer Holding	Boulevard Marcellin Leroy, CS10015 16915 Angoulême Cedex 9 France

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Nidec Industrial Automation Denmark A/S for 2018/19 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2018/19 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 7 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 13,800 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.