Annual Report

for the Financial Year 2019-04-01 - 2020-03-31

The Board of Directors and the managing director for CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB hereby submit the following annual financial statement.

Contents	Page
Directors' Report	2
Balance Sheet	4 5
Report of changes in equity Cash flow statement	7
Supplementary Information	O
Accounting policies etc. Notes	9 12

Seat of the Board of Directors: Helsingborg
The company's currency: Swedish Kronor (SEK).
Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are posted in thousands of Swedish Kronor (SEK '000).



Directors' Report

Information about the operations

CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB are the technology partner of energy efficient products and solutions. Devoted to green-tech innovation. We develops, manufactures and markets the equipment for control and protection of industrial processes. The group's main product area consists of frequency inverters, turbine power monitors, and softstarters and control systems. Together with key customers, the group creating sustainable, energy efficient solutions based on:

Our smarter dedicated products that reflect robustness ease of use and maximized connectivity.

Our faster, reliable, quality deliveries.

Our leaner approach to services in which we offer customization of products and proactive and integrated services. Manufacturing and assemblage is performed at the company's headquarters in Helsingborg. Product Innovation resources are also located in Helsingborg with extended arms at India.

Sale and marketing is performed by own operations in the company's home markets of Scandinavia, Germany, Benelux, and Middle east as well as through distributers and partners at multiple markets outside of the home markets.

Significant events during the financial year and after its closing

COVID19 pandemic affects most the economy and creating disturbance in global supply chain, so far the COVID19 pandemic has a limited impact on company's operations and has not caused any major disruption to it operations. The company takes actions to reduce the risks of having a negative impact on the business and to ensure the health and safety of employees and customers.

The COVID 19 pandemic may have a negative financial impact in the current year due to low demand as deferment of capital investment and continue restriction within cross border. The company has built up a strong balance sheet and is therefore, well placed to cope with turbulent

Expected future development

We will focus on our own development where we have strong experience and know-how.

- 1. New range of 480Vac stacked drives (including AFE) from 250kW to 4MW in smaller footprint, utilizing the new 295A and 365A PEBBs.
- 2. New generation of AFE and low harmonic drives. Target to reduce cabinet space by 40% and develop smart cooling technologies. Develop active filters to optimize design, cost and size.
- 3. FDU and VFX 3.0 with improved connectivity and faster application engineering.
- 4. New range of small power drives IP54 and IP20/21 to replace IP2Y and parts of IP2X and IP54 family.

Research and development

We develop state of the art LV technology above 37KW. Research and development is mainly focused on robustness and competitive energy efficient products which increase connectivity, allow IoT remote access and value added feature based on customer need or enhance standard offering wit complete portfolio with drive systems in IP20/IP54 (0.75kW-4MW). We are spending almost 5.5% of total revenue on

Risk and factors of uncertainty

The largest financial risk is in connection to currency fluctuation, although these are largely eliminated due to the fact that most purchases as well as sales are made in EUR. COVID19 Pandemic bring uncertainty in current financial year and difficult to predict impact on business, to eliminate the risk we are closing monitoring business to take necessary action.

Ownership

The Indian industrial company CG Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd (L99999MH1937PLC002641), listed on the national stock market in India, is the largest parent company, which establishes a group consolidated annual report, in the group, CG Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd owns CG International B.V (34224124) in Netherlands, the smallest parent company in the group, which establishes an annual report, CG International B.V. owns the parent company CG Industrial Holdings Sweden AB (556852-4119). CG Industrial Holdings Sweden AB is the parent company of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB. CG Industrial Holdings Sweden AB does not establish a group annual report, in accordance with Arsredovisningslagen chapter 7, § 2. The consolidated group annual report can be downloaded on the group web site:

Multi-year overview Net turnover Profit/loss after financial items Operating margin (%) Return on equity (%) Balance sheet total Equity/asset ratio (%) Number of employees	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17
	304 084	293 460	244 014	243 039
	5 497	6 123	-11 507	20 052
	2,1%	2,5%	-4,2%	9.5%
	2,1%	2,4%	-4,4%	7,8%
	361 766	385 914	347 824	420 431
	73,7%	67.8%	73,4%	63.5%
Number of employees	74	72	73,4%	03,5% 71

Proposals for profit allocation

The Board of Directors redommends the profit/loss and brought forward profits available for disposition:

Profit/loss carried forward This year's profit/loss	179 582
The years prominess	4 924
to be distributed so that they are:	184 506

carried over 184 506 184 506



Income Statement

		2019-04-01	2018-04-01
	Note	-2020-03-31	-2019-03-31
Net sales	1	304 084	293 460
Work performed by the company for its own use and capitalized		8 725	11 609
Other operating income		907	16
		313 715	305 086
Operating expenses			
Raw material and consumables		-191 240	-184 032
Other external costs	2,3	-27 320	-26 167
Personnel costs	4	-68 655	-70 629
Depreciation of equipment			
and intangible assets		-20 130	-17 004
		-307 345	-297 833
Operating profit/loss	5	6 370	7 253
Profit/loss from financial items			
Other interest income and similar profit/loss items	6	1 410	1 204
Interest expense and similar profit/loss items	7	-2 283	-2 334
		-874	-1 130
Profit/loss after financial items		5 497	6 123
Pre-tax profit/loss		5 497	6 123
Tax on profit for the financial year	8	-573	0
Net profit/loss for the year		4 924	6 123



Balance Sheet	Note	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
ASSETS	Note	2020-03-31	2015-03-31
Non-current assets			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized expenditure		10.001	e2 222
for research and development and similar posts	9	48 001	51 141
Software	10	981	832
Work in progress for research and development	11	13 724	18 270
Tangible fixed seests		62 706	70 243
Tangible fixed assets Machinery and equipment	12	4 553	4 408
Machinery and equipment	- 12	4 553	4 408
Financial assets		4 333	4 400
Receivables from group companies	13	194 248	198 857
Deferred tax assets	14	5 799	6 372
Deletted tax dissets		200 048	205 229
		200 040	200 220
Total non-current assets		267 306	279 880
Current assets			
Stock-in-trade etc.			
Raw material and consumables		17 041	21 932
Work in progress		7 455	7 792
Finished goods and goods for resale		6 072	6 503
Advances to Suppliers		531	0
		31 099	36 227
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		27 578	35 273
Receivables from group companies		16 628	20 557
Current tax assets		2 957	2 780
Other receivables		1 060	294
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	15	1 266	903
		49 489	59 807
Cash and bank balances	16	13 872	10 001
Total current assets		94 460	106 035
TOTAL ASSETS		361 766	385 915



Balance Sheet	Note	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020-03-31	2013-03-31
EQUITY	17,24		
Restricted reserves			
Share capital		25 632	25 632
Reserv for development expenses	18	39 007	35 583
Statutory reserve		17 337	17 337
		81 976	78 552
Non-restricted equity			
Retained earnings or losses		179 582	176 883
Profit/loss for the year		4 924	6 123
Section of the manufacture of the section of the se		184 506	183 006
Total equity		266 482	261 558
Provisions	19		
Other provisions		2 000	1 000
		2 000	1 000
Non-current liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	20	34 739	49 208
Liabilities to group companies	20	13 849	12 996
		48 588	62 204
Current liabilities			
Cheque account with overdraft facility	21,23	0	8 455
Accounts payable		25 523	32 718
Other liabilities		1 964	2 119
Accrued expenses and deferred income	22	17 209	17 859
have been been a second of the		44 697	61 152
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		361 766	385 914



Report of changes in equity

		Restricted reservs		Non-restricted	reservs	
	Share	Reserv for deve-	Statutory	Retained earnings	Profit/loss	Totalt
	capital	lopment expenses	reserve	or losses	for the year	
Opening balance 2018-04-01	25 632	25 925	17 337	198 048	-11 507	255 435
Transfer of previous year's gain/loss	0	0	0	-11 507	11 507	0
Capitalized development expenses	0	11 581	0	-11 581	0	0
Depreciation on this year's			_			
development expenses	0	-1 923	0	1 923	0	Ü
Profit/loss	0	0	0	0	6 123	6 123
Closing balance 2019-03-31	25 632	35 583	17 337	176 883	6 123	261 558
Transfer of previous year's gain/loss	0	0	0	6 123	-6 123	0
Capitalized development expenses	0	10 385	0	-10 385	0	0
development expenses		-6 961		6 961	0	0
This year's loss	0	0	0	0	4 924	4 9 2 4
Utgående balans 2020-03-31	25 632	39 007	17 337	179 582	4 924	266 482



Cash flow statement

	Note	2019-04-01 -2020-03-31	2018-04-01
Cash flow from operations			2010-00-01
Operating result		6 370	7 253
Adjustment for non-cash flow items			, 200
Depreciation and write-down		20 130	17 004
Currency differences		498	0
		26 999	24 258
Received interest		4 440	
Paid interest		1 410	1 204
Paid income tax		-2 283	-2 334
Cashflow from operations		0 26 125	0
before change in working capital		20 125	23 128
Cashflow from change in working capital			
Change in inventories		5 128	-5 102
Change in receivables		10 318	-15 293
Change in liabilities		-8 000	5 084
Cash flow from operations		33 571	7 817
Investments			
Investments in tangible assets		-1 424	-1 434
Investments in intangible assets		-10 814	-11 666
Cash flow from investments		-12 238	-13 100
Finance			
Increase/reduction of financial assets/non-current liabilities, group compar	nies	-9 007	10 812
Change cheque account with overdraft facility		-8 455	4 140
Cash flow from finance		-17 462	14 952
Current year cash flow		3 871	9 669
Liquid assets at the beginning of the financial year		10 001	332
Liquid assets at the end of the financial year	16	13 872	10 001



Supplementary information

Accounting policies etc.

Accounting and valuation principles

Arsredovisningslagen (1995:1554) and BFNAR 2012:1 Arsredovisning och koncernredovisning (K3) have been implemented for the annual report.

Assessements and estimates

The following estimates made by the Board of Directors have had a substantial effect on the carrying amounts in the annual report:
Assessements and estimates effect mainly reserach and development and the posting of deferred tax receivables. The capitalization of expenditures for reserach and development projects is made only when these are expected to generate future revenue. In accounting policies the process for handling reserach and development projects is described from an accounting perspective. The assement for the deferred tax receivables is that it will be utilized within a period of five years.

Group

The Indian industrial company CG Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd, listed on the national stock market in India, is the largest parent company, which establishes a group consilidated annual report, in the group, CG Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd. ownes via CG Internation B.V (34224124) in Holland, the smallest parent company in the group which establishes an annual report. CG International B.V. ownes the parent company CG Industrial Holdings Sweden AB (556852-4119). CG Industrial Holdings Sweden AB is the parent company of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB. CG Industrial Holdings Sweden AB does not establish a group annual report, in accordance with Arsredovisningslagen chapter 7, § 2. The consolidated group annual report can be downloaded on the group web site: www.cgglobal.com.

Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

The revenue is recognised at the fair value of what the company has received or will receive. In other words, the company reports revenues at nominal value (amount invoiced) if the company receives payment in the form of liquid funds upon delivery. Deductions are made for discounts

Revenue recognition for the sales of goods is normally made when the substantial risks and benefits connected to ownership of the goods have been transferred from the company to the customers.

Lease agreements

The company as leasee

All lease agreements, financial as well as operational, have been recognised as operational leasing. The cost of operational leasing agreements is distributed linearly over the leasing period. See note 3.



Compensation to employees

Compensation to employees consists of all types of compensation given to employees by the company. The compensations is made up of salaries, vaccation pay, paid absence, bonus and compensation at termination (pension), amongst others. These are recorded when they are acquired. Compensation to employees after termination consists of pension plans, which are either fee or benefit based. Pension plans for which fixed fees are paid and no obligations, legally or informal, are attached, are classified as benefit based plans. Other pension plans are classified as fee based plans. The company has no other non-current compensation recorded to employees.

The company has benefit based pension plans where a pension fee is paid. These plans are recorded as fee based pension plans in accordance with the simplification rule of BFNAR 2012:1.

Re-calculation of posts in foreign currency

Receivables and liabilities in foreign currency has been valued to the exchange rate of the balance sheet date. Exchange rate gains and losses for operating receivables and liabilities are posted as operating income, while exchange rate gains and losses for financial receivables and liabilities are posted as financial posts.

Taxes

Total taxes are made up of current tax and deferred tax. Taxes are posted in the income statment, except for when transactions that are posted to equity, where the then occoring tax effect is also posted to equity.

Current tax

Current tax consists of income tax for the current year and previous years' income tax, if these have not been regulated. Current tax is calculated from the current tax rate per the balance sheet day.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is an income tax for future years as a result of previous events. This is posted in accordance with the balance sheet method. According to this, deferred tax liability and deferred tax receivables for temporary differences is posted. Temporary differences arise when there is a difference between book value and taxation value for receivables or liabilities or for credits or fiscal losses. Deferred tax receivables and deferred tax liabilities are posted as a net only if they can be regulated through a net payment. Deferred tax liability is calculated according to the current tax rate at the balance sheet date. The effect of changes in current tax rate will effect the income statment in the period during which the tax rate has legally been changed. Deferred tax receivables are reduced by the part which is unlikely to be realized in the conceivable future. Deferred tax receivables are posted as a financial fixed asset and deferred tax liabilities as a provision.



Fixed assets

Intangible and tangible fixed assets are posted at the acquisition value less accumulated depreciation and any write-downs.

Tangible fixed assets have been divided up in substantial components when the expected useful life of the components is viewed as being materially different.

Depreciable amount is the net of aquisition value and calculated residual value, should this be substantial. Depreciation is posted linearly over the expected useful life period.

The following depreciation is applied:

Intangible fixed assets
Capitalized expenditure for research and development and similiar posts
Software

5-10 years 5 years

Tangible fixed assets
Machinery and equipment

3-5 years

Capitalized expenditure for reasearch and development and similar posts

The company capitalizes all expenditures which according to the criteria set of BFNAR 2012:1 can be capitalized as intangible assets. These are depreciated over the expected useful life period.

Inventories

The inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and net realisable value on the balance sheet date. In order to determine the acquisation cost, a weighted average calculation is used. The net realisable value refers to the calculated sales price of the products less selling costs. Deduction for inventory obsolescence has been made after individual assessment.

Receivables, liabilities and provisions

When nothing else has been specified above, current receivables are valued to the lowest of acquisition value and the amount by which they are expected to be regulated. Non-current receivables and non-current liabilities are valued to accrued acquisition value. Other liabilities and provision are valued to the amount by which they are expected to be regulated. Other receivables are posted at acquisition value, provided nothing else is specified.



Notes

Note 1 Distribution of net sales

The net sales are distributed over the following geografical markets:

	2019/20	2018/19
Germany	84 639	84 676
Benelux	38 364	32 592
Nordic	82 390	81 189
Russia	27 238	17 676
China	3 849	8 549
Chile	10 864	11 910
Rest of the world	56 742	56 868
Sum	304 084	293 460
Note 2 Auditor fee	2019/20	2018/19
	312	392
Financial year audit	312	392
Sum	312	392
Note 3 Leasing agreement - leasee		
	2019/20	2018/19
Expensed leasing fees regarding operational leasing agreements	3 926	4 199
Future minimum leasing fees regarding non-terminable operational lease agreements		
To be paid within 1 year	4 148	4 278
To be paid within 2-5 years	7 608	3 630
To be paid after 5 years	0	0
Sum	11 757	7 908

The company has entered into the following agreements which are posted as operational lease agreements:

The substantial lease agreements that the company has entered are related to lease for premises for office and production. The length of the lease is three years. The rent is determined yearly through index regulation related to the consumer price index.

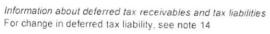


Note 4 Employees and personnel costs

Average number of employees		
	2019/20	2018/19
Women	20	19
Men	54	53
Sum	74	72
	2019/20	2018/19
Salaries and other contributions	20,0,20	2010/10
Board of Directors and CEO	3 669	4 015
Other employees	42 495	41 167
Sum	46 164	45 183
Bonus payment to the Board of Directors and CEO	233	203
Pensions and other similar costs		
Description and Court of Directors and CCO	811	782
Pension costs for the Board of Directors and CEO	5 951	6 928
Pension costs for other employees Other costs, regulated by law or agreement	12 683	12 720
Sum	19 445	20 430
	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Outstanding pagain lightities	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Outstanding pension liabilities to the Board of Directors and CEO	117	
Gender distribution among the directors		
Women on the board	0%	33%
Men on the board	100%	66%
	222	
Women among the directors	33%	17%
Men among the directors	67%	83%
Note 5 Transactions among group entities		
	2019/20	2018/19
Percentage of total purchases for the year	9%	8%
made from other group entities	9%	8%
	9% 39%	8% 38%



Note 6 Other interest income and similar profi/loss items		
Internal in the control of the contr	2019/20	2018/19
Interest income from group entities Other interest income	1 409	1 203
Sum	1	1
Sum	1 410	1 204
Note 7 Interest expense and similar profit/loss items		
formation of the state of the s	2019/20	2018/19
Interest expense from group entities	-70	-78
Other interest expense	-1 526	-1 624
Exchange rate differences Other financial expenses	-575	-512
Sum	-112	-120
Sulli	-2 283	-2 334
Note 8 Tax on profit for the financial year		
Change in deferred tax	2019/20	2018/19
Sum posted tax	573	0
	573	0
Average effective tax rate	10,4%	
Reconciliation of effetive tax rate		
Net result before tax	5 497	6 123
Tax on net result,		
current tax rate (22 %):	1 176	1 347
Tax effect from:		
Other non-deductible expenses Obsolescence	306	403
Changes deficit deduction	0	-12
Sum posted tax	-1 482	-1 739
Som posted tax	0	0
Effective tax rate		





Note 9 Capitalized expenditure for research and development and similar posts

Acquisition value, opening balance	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Sales/Scrapping	176 736	150 070
Reclassifications	2 230	- 002
Accumulated acqusition value,	12 701	= , 00 ;
closing balance	191 667	176 736
Depreciations, opening value	40-	
Depreciation for the year	-125 595	-110 789
Accumulated depreciation,	-18 071	-14 806
closing balance	-143 666	-125 595
Book value, closing balance	48 001	51 141
Note 10 Software		
Acquisition value, opening balance	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Purchase	10 751	10 665
Sales/Scrapping	429	86
Accumulated acquisition value,		0
closing balance	11 180	10 751
Depreciations, opening value	0.040	
Sales/Scrapping	-9 919	-8 694
Depreciation for the year	0 -280	0
Accumulated depreciation,	-280	-1 225
closing balance	-10 199	-9 919
Book value, closing balance	981	832
Not 11 Work in progress for research and development		
Acquisition value and in Late	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Acquisition value, opening balance Purchase	18 270	33 355
Reclassifications	8 155	8 979
Accumulated acqusition value,	-12 701	-24 064
closing balance	13 724	18 270
Book value, closing balance	13 724	18 270



18

Note 12 Machinery and equipment

Acquisition value, opening balance Purchase	2020-03-31 29 609 1 424	2019-03-31 28 175 1 434
Accumulated acqusition value, closing balance	31 033	29 609
Depreciations, opening value	-25 201	-24 228
Sales/Scrapping	0	0
Depreciation for the year	-1 279	-973
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	-26 480	-25 201
Book value, closing balance	4 553	4 408
Note 13 Receivables from group companies		
Acquisition value, opening balance	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Added receivables	201 066	189 135
Amortisation	348	11 931
Accumulated acquisition value,	-7 166	0
closing balance	194 248	201 066
Amortisation, opening balance	-2 209	-2 209
Reclassifications	2 209	0
Accumulated depreciation, closing balance	0	-2 209
Book value, closing balance	194 248	198 857
Note 14 Deferred tax receivables		
Opening halance	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Opening balance Reversed tax receivables	6 372	6 372
Sum	-573	0
VW/II	5 799	6 372



Note 15 Prepaid expenses and accrued income

2	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Prepaid rent expenses	284	269
Other prepaid expenses	982	634
Sum	1 266	903
Note 16 Cash and bank		
Petty cash	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Bank balance	1	1
Sum	13 871	10 000
outil	13 872	10 001
Note 17 Numer of shares and ratio value		
	Number of	Ratio
Number of A-shares	shares	value
Number of A-snares Number of B-shares	19 454 590	1
Sum	6 177 395	1
Sum	25 631 985	
Note 18 Reserv for development expenses		
Opening helenes	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Opening balance Allocation to reserve	35 583	25 925
Transfer	10 385	11 581
Sum	-6 961	-1 923
	39 007	35 583
Not 19 Provisions		
Other provisions	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Opening balance		0.000
Provisions for the year	1 000	1 000
Sum	1 000 2 000	1 000
Specification other provisions		, 000
Warranty	2 000	1 000
Sum	2 00 0	1 000
Note 20 Non-current liabilities		
To be said offer 5 years	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
To be paid after 5 years		
Liabilities to credit institutions Liabilities to group entities	34 739	49 208
Sum	13 849	12 996
rum	48 588	62 204



Not 21 Cheque account with overdraft facility		
	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Approved credit	0	10 000
Used credit	0	-8 455
Note 22 Accrued expenses and deferred income		
Note 22 Accided expenses and detened income	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Accrued vacation salaries	4 913	5 111
Accrued social security contribution	3 393	3 188
Accrued salaries	2 153	2 278
Other accrued expenses	6 750	7 282
Sum	17 209	17 859
N-100 0 H 1-1-1 1-1		
Not 23 Collateral pledged		
	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Collateral pledged		
Chattels mortgage	440.000	
Guarantee to Tullverket (Swedish Import services)	110 000	110 000
Sum Collateral pledged	70 110 070	70
pro-graduation pro-graduation and the state of the state	110 070	110 070
Floating charges has been given to EXIM-Bank of India for future potential loans.		
Not 24 Proposals for profit allocation		
	2020-03-31	2019-03-31
Profit/loss carried forward	179 582	176 883
This year's profit/loss	4 924	6 123
	184 506	183 006
to be distributed so that they are:		
carried over	184 506	183 006
	184 506	183 006

Not 25 Definition key ratios

Operating margin
Operating result in percent of net turnover

Adjusted equity

Equity deducted by deferred tax on untaxed reserves

Return on equity
Gain/loss after financial items in percent of average adjusted equity

Equity/asset ration

Adjusted equity in percent of total balance

Helsingborg

Lloyd Pinto Chairman

Kapil Agrawal

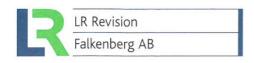
Claes Bjäreholt CEO

Employee representative

Our audit opinion has been given

LR Revision i Falkenberg AB

Roger Qvarnström Authorized public accountant



Auditor's report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB, corporate identity number 556232-2643

Report on the annual accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB for the year 2019-04-01 – 2020-03-31.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB as of 31 March 2020 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* section. We are independent of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

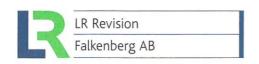
Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden 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 annual accounts.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, 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 opinions. 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 the company's internal control relevant to our 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 the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any 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 annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts. 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 content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

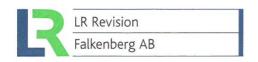
In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB for the year 2019-04-01 – 2020-03-31 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities* section. We are independent of CG Drives & Automation Sweden AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.



Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the company's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Falkenberg 2020-

LR Revision Falkenberg AB

Roger Qvarnström

Authorized Public Accountant