

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.
Form 10-K
April 01, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
R 1934**

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2012

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
£ ACT OF 1934**

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 333-155375

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

27-1347616

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

400 Kelby Street, 9th Floor

Fort Lee, New Jersey

07024

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 867-0700

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No R

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No R

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No R

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No R

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. R

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting
company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based on the price at which the common equity was last sold on the OTC Bulletin Board on such date, was approximately \$6.2 million. For purposes of this computation only, all officers, directors and 10% or greater stockholders of the registrant are deemed to be affiliates.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at April 1, 2013
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	5,907,255

Documents incorporated by reference:

None

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

<u>ITEM 1. BUSINESS.</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.</u>	<u>20</u>

PART II

<u>ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	<u>F-1</u>
<u>ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.</u>	<u>29</u>

PART III

<u>ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.</u>	<u>39</u>

PART IV

ITEM
15.

EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

40

1

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements,” which include information relating to future events, future financial performance, financial projections, strategies, expectations, competitive environment and regulation. Words such as “may,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and may not be accurate indications of when such performance or results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on information we have when those statements are made or management’s good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to:

Our ability to expand our business through strategic acquisitions.

Our ability to integrate acquisitions and related businesses.

Many of our competitors are better established and have significantly greater resources, and may subsidize their competitive offerings with other products and services, which may make it difficult for us to attract and retain customers.

We depend on Hydro-Quebec Utility Company and Siemens Industry, Inc. for a large portion of our business, and any change in the level of orders from Hydro-Quebec Utility Company or Siemens Industry, Inc., could have a significant impact on our results of operations.

The potential loss or departure of key personnel, including Nathan J. Mazurek, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

A majority of our revenue and a significant portion of our expenditures are derived or spent in Canadian dollars. However, we report our financial condition and results of operations in U.S. dollars. As a result, fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar will impact the amount of our revenues.

Our ability to generate internal growth.

Market acceptance of existing and new products.

Operating margin risk due to competitive pricing and operating efficiencies, supply chain risk, material, labor or overhead cost increases, interest rate risk and commodity risk.

Restrictive loan covenants or our ability to repay or refinance debt under our credit facilities could limit our future financing options and liquidity position and may limit our ability to grow our business.

General economic conditions and market conditions in the electrical equipment, power generation, commercial construction, industrial production, oil and gas, marine and infrastructure industries.

The impact of geopolitical activity on the economy, changes in government regulations such as income taxes, climate control initiatives, the timing or strength of an economic recovery in our markets and our ability to access capital markets.

Unanticipated increases in raw material prices or disruptions in supply could increase production costs and adversely affect our profitability.

Our chairman controls a majority of our combined voting power, and may have, or may develop in the future, interests that may diverge from yours.

Future sales of large blocks of our common stock may adversely impact our stock price.

The foregoing does not represent an exhaustive list of matters that may be covered by the forward-looking statements contained herein or risk factors that we are faced with that may cause our actual results to differ from those anticipated in our forward-looking statements. Moreover, new risks regularly emerge and it is not possible for us to predict or articulate all risks we face, nor can we assess the impact of all risks on our business or the extent to which any risk, or

combination of risks, may cause actual results to differ from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Except to the extent required by applicable laws or rules, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You should review carefully the risks and uncertainties described under the heading “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of the foregoing and other risks that relate to our business and investing in shares of our common stock.

When used herein, unless the context requires otherwise, references to the “Company,” “Pioneer,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer to Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

We are a manufacturer of specialty electrical equipment and provide a broad range of custom-engineered and general purpose electrical transformers for applications in the utility, industrial and commercial segments of the electrical transmission and distribution industry. We are headquartered in Fort Lee, New Jersey and operate from seven additional locations in the U.S., Canada and Mexico for manufacturing, centralized distribution, engineering, sales and administration.

Our largest customers, which include a number of recognized national and regional utilities and industrial companies, are located in North America. In addition, we sell our products through hundreds of electrical distributors served by our network of 14 independently-operated stocking locations throughout the U.S. and Canada. We intend to grow our business, both through acquisitions and internal product development, by increasing the scope of highly-engineered solutions we offer our customers for their specific electrical applications.

Recent Events

On March 6, 2013, we acquired Power Systems Solutions, Inc., a Minneapolis-based provider of paralleling switchgear and engine generator controls. We intend to make significant new investments in this area of our electrical business, increasing our penetration into markets for emergency backup power and distributed generation products.

Products

We design, develop, manufacture and sell a wide range of liquid-filled and dry-type power, distribution and specialty electrical transformers, magnetic products used in the control and conditioning of electrical current for critical processes. An electric transformer is used to reduce or increase the voltage of electricity traveling through a wire. This is accomplished by transferring electric energy from one coil or winding to another coil through electromagnetic induction. Electric power generating plants use generator transformers to “step-up,” or increase, voltage that is transferred through power lines in order to transmit the electricity more efficiently and over long distances. When the high voltage electricity nears its final destination, a “step-down” transformer reduces its voltage. A distribution transformer makes a final step-down in voltage to a level usable in businesses and homes.

Transformers are integral to every electrical transmission and distribution system. Electric utilities use transformers for the construction and maintenance of their power networks. Industrial firms use transformers to supply factories with electricity and to distribute power to production machinery. The renewable energy industry uses transformers to connect new sources of electricity generation to the power grid. The construction industry uses transformers for the supply of electricity to new homes and buildings and original equipment manufacturers use custom transformers as a component part of the systems they make.

Our operating subsidiaries distinguish themselves by producing a wide range of engineered-to-order and standard equipment, sold either directly to end users, through engineering and construction firms, or through electrical distributors. We serve customers in a variety of industries including electric utilities, industrial customers, commercial construction companies and renewable energy producers.

Liquid-Filled Transformers

Our liquid-filled transformer products are manufactured by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Pioneer Transformers Ltd., in electrical power ranges from 25 kVA (kilovolt amperes) to 30 MVA (megavolt amperes) and at up to 69 kV (kilovolts) in voltage. In recent years, we have focused primarily on the small power market, generally considered to include transformers between 1 MVA and 10 MVA, as well as on specialty transformers such as network and certain highly-customized models. We sell these products to electrical utilities, independent power providers, electrical co-ops, industrial companies, commercial users and electric equipment wholesalers. Our primary categories of liquid-filled transformers are as follows:

Transformer Type	Range of Sizes	Applications
Small and Medium Power	300 kVA to 30 MVA	Power conversion for the utility, industrial and commercial markets, typically found in electrical substations
Network	300 kVA to 3.75 MVA	Subway and vault-type transformers designed to withstand harsh environments and typically used by utilities and municipal power authorities to ensure reliability of service
Pad-Mount	75 kVA to 10 MVA	Distribution transformers commonly used in underground power or distribution systems and in wind farm power projects
Unitized Pad-Mount	Up to 5 MVA	Combines pad-mounts with other equipment in a product that can be substituted for conventional unit substations at apartment complexes, shopping centers, hospitals and similar commercial facilities
Mini-Pad	25 kVA to 167 kVA	Single phase, low profile pad-mounted distribution transformers for residential and underground distribution
Platform-Mount	250 kVA to 2.5 MVA	Single phase units from 250 kVA to 1 MVA, also supplied for substation installation up to 2.5 MVA

Dry-Type Transformers

Our dry-type transformer products are manufactured by our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Bemag Transformer Inc. Our product scope includes low voltage distribution transformers which are typically used indoors for commercial and industrial power applications requiring 50 VA through 1 MVA of power transformation capacity in voltages at or below 600 V (volts). In our medium voltage and power-dry product classes, our range extends to 10 MVA in capacity and from 600 V to 35kV in voltage. Medium voltage and power-dry transformers are used in metropolitan areas and are increasingly being used for industrial applications, such as in mining and oil drilling. They are well-suited to operate in outdoor or harsh environments and in situations where the transformer needs to be installed close to the area where the electricity will ultimately be used. Our primary categories of dry-type transformers are as follows:

Transformer Type	Range of Sizes	Applications
Medium Voltage	30 kVA to 10 MVA	Available in standard and custom designs in voltages from 208 to 35,000 volts. Common applications include offshore drilling and mining
Ventilated Single & Three Phase	25 kVA to 100 kVA	Ventilated transformers designed for general loads, indoors or out, including for lighting, data centers, industrial and commercial applications
Encapsulated Single & Three Phase	15 kVA to 1 MVA	
	50 VA to 50 kVA	General purpose encapsulated transformers for lighting, industrial and commercial applications. Suitable for indoor or outdoor use

	3 kVA to 75 kVA	
Floor Mount Encapsulated	30 kVA to 75 kVA	For all general loads in rugged environment areas including refineries, factories, chemical plants, marine duty, ship docks, and grain mills
Buck Boost Transformers	50 VA to 10 kVA	Single phase transformers for correcting voltage line drops, landscape lighting, low voltage lighting, international voltage adaptation and motor applications
Non-Linear Transformers	15 kVA to 300 kVA	Jefferson Plus™ line of non-linear transformers are designed to meet the load demands caused by computers and other electronic office equipment
Other Transformers	Various size ranges	Drive isolation, industrial control and custom designed transformers, lighting ballasts, reactors, filters and associated other parts

Switchgear Products

There are many different classes of switchgear, a term which refers to a system of electrical disconnects, fuses and circuit breakers whose general function is to distribute, monitor and control the flow of electrical energy, while isolating and protecting critical equipment such as transformers, motors and other machinery. The primary function of our switchgear is to: reliably switch the power source to the load, protect and operate the power generation source(s), meter output and provide paralleling and load sharing capability between multiple on-site power sources and the utility grid. Our paralleling switchgear products are an integral component to ensuring optimal power generation and electrical distribution system performance, both for primary and backup power installations. These installations typically include data centers, hospitals, industrial facilities, office complexes, remote locations not connected to the power grid and other sites where emergency backup power sources are a necessity to protect operations from the consequences of power outages.

Business Strategy

We believe we have established a stable platform from which to develop and grow our business lines, revenues, earnings and shareholder value. We intend to expand rapidly over the next several years through a two-pronged strategy. First, we intend to pursue strategic acquisitions that provide us with complementary product and service offerings, new sales channels, end-markets and scalable operations. Second, we are focused on internal growth through operating efficiencies, customer focus and our continued migration towards more highly-engineered products and specialized services.

Acquisitions

We believe a disciplined acquisition program is a key component to accelerating our growth and we intend to acquire businesses that broaden the range of customer solutions we provide, increase our market share or expand our geographic reach. In addition to transformer manufacturers, we also intend to acquire producers of other technically-advanced, customized, ancillary or complementary products that address market segments where we seek further penetration -- such as in rail transportation, mining, oil drilling and refining, backup power and renewable energy. We operate in a highly fragmented industry that is served by a few global diversified electrical equipment manufacturers and numerous small manufacturing companies that provide niche products and services to various sub-segments of the power transmission and distribution market. We favor candidates that have competencies and business characteristics similar to our own, and those that we expect will benefit from some of the major trends affecting our industry. Our acquisitions since 2010 of Jefferson Electric, Inc., Bemag Transformer Inc. and Power Systems Solutions, Inc. are examples of the implementation of our acquisition strategy.

Internal Growth

We intend to build our revenue and earnings at rates exceeding industry norms by continuing our sales and product mix advancement towards more highly valued, specialized products. We intend to accomplish this goal within our liquid-filled transformer business by emphasizing the sale of more small and medium power, network and subsurface transformers to new and existing utility customers, particularly in the U.S. In 2012, we completed an expansion of our Granby, Quebec facility to increase our manufacturing capacity for these more sophisticated products.

We expect our internal growth objectives for dry-type transformers to be met primarily through the 2011 addition of medium voltage units to our customer offering. During 2012, we purchased the land and building in Farnham, Quebec where these products are manufactured as part of our plan to add 16,000 square feet of production space dedicated entirely to these products. The expansion project will be complete by mid-2013. In addition, we intend to meet our growth objectives by expanding the geographic coverage and productivity of our national distribution network, as well

as by continuing to expand our direct sales channel with original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and brand label customers.

Our Industry

The market for electric transmission and distribution equipment is large and has grown over the last several decades. According to a May 2011 study by The Freedonia Group, a market research firm, total U.S. demand for electric transmission and distribution equipment was \$20 billion in 2010 and was distributed by product category as follows: switchgear (49%), transformers (39%), meters (6%) and pole/line hardware (6%). The primary focus of our business today is power and distribution transformers and electric utilities accounted for approximately 60% of all purchases of such products in the U.S. during 2010. Utilities purchase transformers to replace old equipment, maintain system reliability, achieve efficiency improvements and for grid expansion. Demand is also sensitive to overall economic conditions, particularly with respect to the level of industrial production and investment in commercial and residential construction. Other market demand factors include voltage conversion, voltage unit upgrades, electrical equipment failures, higher energy costs, stricter environmental regulations and investment in sources of renewable energy generation.

According to The Freedonia Group report, total demand for transformers is forecast to grow from \$7.7 billion in 2010 to approximately \$10.1 billion by 2015. Based on the classes of transformers surveyed by the market research firm, we estimate that our product portfolio addresses a \$3.3 billion U.S. market (in 2010) which is expected to grow to \$4.5 billion by 2015, or by approximately 6.0% per year. We believe several of the key industry trends supporting this growth estimate are as follows:

Aging and Overburdened North American Power Grid — The aging and overburdened North American power grid is expected to require significant capital expenditures to upgrade the existing infrastructure over the next several years to maintain adequate levels of reliability and efficiency. According to the North American Electric Reliability Corp. (NERC), Level 5 Transmission Load Relief (TLR) events, which are triggered when power outages are imminent or in progress, have grown at a 27% compounded annual growth rate from 2002 to 2012. These events demonstrate the current power grid's inadequate capacity to accommodate all requests for reliable power. Significant capital investment will be required to relieve congestion, meet growing demand, achieve targets for efficiency, emissions, renewable sources and to replace components of the U.S. power grid operating at, near or past their planned service lives.

Increasing Demand for Electricity — The Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration, or EIA, forecasts that total electricity use in the U.S. will increase by approximately 30% from 2008 to 2035. This increase is driven by population growth, economic expansion, increasing dependence on computing power throughout the economy and the increased use of electrical devices in the home. In order to meet growing demand for electricity in North America, substantial investment in increased electrical grid capacity and efficiency will be required, as well as the addition of specialized equipment to help ensure the reliability and quality of electricity for critical applications. In response to these challenges, there is an increasing trend among commercial and industrial companies to invest in on-site power sources, both for standby purposes or to reduce the amount of electricity they draw from the utility grid during peak periods.

Mandates for Renewable Power Sources — North American federal, state, provincial, and local governments have enacted and are considering legislation and regulations aimed at increasing energy efficiency and encouraging expansion of renewable energy generation. In particular, 30 states and the District of Columbia have adopted mandatory renewable portfolio standards, or RPS, which require utilities to supply a specified percentage of their electricity from renewable sources. We believe that factors will drive investment growth in infrastructure to transport and integrate electricity from various sources within the transmission and distribution grid, as well as increased spending on products we manufacture for the on-site conversion and distribution of power from wind and solar energy plants.

Legislative Support — The U.S. government has directed significant resources towards the modernization and improvement of the U.S. electric grid. The legislative developments continue to promote growth and investment in electric transmission and distribution infrastructure by encouraging electricity providers to expand capacity and relieve grid congestion. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established mandatory grid reliability standards and created incentives to increase electric transmission and distribution infrastructure investments. Incentives associated with such law ensured that utilities (who represent our largest customer segment) are better positioned to finance and realize system enhancement projects. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 allocated \$4.5 billion to improve electricity delivery and energy reliability through modernization of the electric transmission and distribution infrastructure.

The transformer market is very fragmented due to the range of sizes, voltages and technological standards required by different categories of end users. Many orders are custom-engineered and tend to be very delivery time-sensitive since other critical work is frequently being coordinated around the customer's transformer installation. The vast majority of North American demand for transformers is satisfied by producers in the U.S. and Canada. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are over 250 transformer manufacturers in the U.S., of which we believe at least 50 manufacture products similar to ours.

Customers

In 2012, approximately 62% of our sales were to Canadian customers, including many of Canada's electrical utilities, municipal power systems, large industrial companies, engineering and construction firms and a number of electrical distributors. Another 36% of our sales in 2012 were to U.S. customers, represented in large part by companies involved in commercial construction. The remaining 2% of our sales were to export customers primarily serving the Central and Latin American markets. We sold our electrical transformers to approximately 1,900 individual customers in 2012 and our twenty largest customers represented approximately 66% of our consolidated revenue.

We have a significant number of repeat customers and long-standing relationships with engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) firms hired by end-users to select products such as ours. Our customers order from us as their needs may require, and the level of such orders may change significantly from period to period based on changes in the scheduling of their projects or size of their capital budget. Despite these factors causing variability in our revenue, our repeat order frequency has been very consistent from year to year. Approximately 89% of our revenue in 2012 originated from customers who also ordered from us in 2011.

Approximately 19% and 21% of our sales in 2012 and 2011, respectively, were made to Hydro-Quebec Utility Company ("Hydro-Quebec"), a provincial government-owned utility in the Province of Quebec, Canada. The majority of our sales to Hydro-Quebec are made pursuant to a long-term contract for the supply of pad-mount transformers that was renewed in 2010, at which time we were also awarded an additional contract by Hydro-Quebec for the supply of submersible transformers. Both contracts had two-year initial terms that expired during the second quarter of 2012, and two one-year renewal options at Hydro-Quebec's option that provided for a maximum term of four years each. In February 2013, Hydro-Quebec exercised its last remaining option to extend each contract by another year, to April 2014. The contracts set forth the terms, conditions and rights of the parties with respect to the supply of the subject products including ordering and delivery procedures, required technical specifications, minimum performance standards, product pricing and price adjustment mechanisms, terms of payment and rights of termination. The contracts do not require Hydro-Quebec to order any minimum quantity of products from us and do not grant us any form of supply exclusivity. Hydro-Quebec has been a customer of ours and our predecessors for approximately 45 years, over which time we have been party to consecutive long-term contracts for an uninterrupted period spanning several decades. We believe the status of our business relationship with Hydro-Quebec to be good.

In addition, Siemens Industry, Inc. and its affiliated companies ("Siemens") accounted for 12% and 11% of our consolidated sales in 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily through purchases from our Jefferson Electric, Inc. subsidiary. Aside from Hydro-Quebec and Siemens, we do not believe that the loss of any specific customer would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Marketing, Sales and Distribution

A substantial portion of the transformers manufactured by us, and all of the switchgear products we offer, are sold directly to customers by our full-time sales personnel and executive management operating from our office locations in the U.S. and Canada. Our transformer products are also sold through a network of independent sales agents throughout North America that sell primarily to full-line electrical distributors and to maintenance, repair and overhaul organizations. Our direct sales force markets to end users and to third parties, such as original equipment manufacturers and engineering firms, that prescribe the specifications and parameters that control the applications of our products.

Sales Backlog

Backlog reflects the amount of revenue we expect to realize upon the shipment of customer orders for our transformer products that are not yet complete or for which work has not yet begun. Our sales backlog as of December 31, 2012 was approximately \$23.6 million, as compared to \$24.8 million as of December 31, 2011. We anticipate that most of our current backlog will be delivered during 2013. Orders included in our sales backlog are represented by customer purchase orders and contracts that we believe to be firm.

Competition

We experience intense competition from a large number of electrical equipment manufacturers and from distributors of such equipment. The number and size of our competitors varies considerably by product line, with many of our competitors tending to be small, highly specialized or focused on a certain geographic market area or customer. However, several of our competitors have substantially greater financial and technical resources than us, including some of the world's largest electrical products companies. A representative list of our competitors includes ABB Ltd., Actuant Corporation, Carte International, Inc., Eaton Corporation plc, General Electric Company, Schneider Electric SA, Hammond Power Solutions Inc., Howard Industries, Inc. and Partner Technologies, Inc.

We believe that we compete primarily on the basis of technical support and application expertise, engineering and manufacturing capabilities, equipment rating, quality, scheduling and price. In all our electrical equipment businesses, our objective is to focus our efforts on more specialized, proprietary and complex applications. Accordingly, a critical element to the success of our business is responsiveness and flexibility in providing custom-engineered solutions to satisfy customer needs. We believe that our strongest product niches are in the manufacture and design of small power and distribution electrical transformers and in custom-engineered paralleling switchgear for on-site power applications. As a result of our long-time presence in the industry, we possess a number of special designs and libraries of programming code for our equipment that were engineered and developed specifically for our customers. We believe these factors give us a competitive advantage and that they are a major contributor to our frequency of repeat customer orders and the longevity of our customer relationships.

Raw Materials and Suppliers

The principal raw materials purchased by us are core steel, copper wire, aluminum strip and insulating materials including transformer oil. We also purchase certain electrical components from a variety of suppliers including bushings, switches, fuses and protectors. These raw materials and components are available from and supplied by numerous sources at competitive prices, although there are more limited sources of supply for electrical core steel and transformer oil. Unanticipated increases in raw material prices or disruptions in supply could increase production costs and adversely affect our profitability. We attempt to minimize the effect on our profit margins of unanticipated changes in the prices of raw materials by including index clauses in our customer contracts that allow us to increase or reduce our prices if the costs of raw materials unexpectedly rise or decrease. Approximately 44% of our annual sales are made pursuant to contracts that contain such index clauses, which, subject to various formulae and limitations, permit us to adjust the final prices we charge. We do not anticipate any significant difficulty in satisfying our raw material requirements on reasonable terms and have not experienced any such difficulty in the past several years. Our largest suppliers during 2012 included Essex Group, Inc., JFE Shoji Steel America, Inc., Marubeni-Itochu Corporation, Metelec Ltée and Rea Magnet Wire Co. Inc.

Employees

At December 31, 2012, we had 350 employees consisting of 94 salaried staff and 256 hourly workers. We also had eight part-time employees. Our hourly employees located at our plant in Farnham, Quebec, Canada are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with a provincial labor union that expired in March 2013. We intend to negotiate a new labor agreement with our unionized workforce at this location. Our hourly employees located at our plant in Granby, Quebec, Canada are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the United Steel Workers of America Local 9414 that expires in May 2015. The hourly employees located at our manufacturing facility in Reynosa, Mexico are also covered by a collective bargaining agreement with a local labor union that has an indefinite term, subject to annual review and negotiation of key provisions. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Environmental

We are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations concerning, among other areas, air emissions, discharges into waterways and the generation, handling, storing, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste materials. These laws and regulations are constantly changing and it is impossible to predict with accuracy the effect they may have on us in the future. Like many other industrial enterprises, our manufacturing operations entail the risk of noncompliance, which may result in fines, penalties and remediation costs, and there can be no assurance that such costs will be insignificant. To our knowledge, we are in substantial compliance with all federal, state, provincial and local environmental protection provisions, and believe that the future compliance cost should not have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. However, legal and regulatory requirements in these areas have been increasing and there can be no assurance that significant costs and liabilities will not be incurred in the future due to regulatory noncompliance.

Corporate History

We were originally formed in the State of Nevada in 2008. On November 30, 2009, we merged with and into Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc., a Delaware corporation, for the sole purpose of changing our state of incorporation from Nevada to Delaware and changing our name to “Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc.” On December 2, 2009, pursuant to a share exchange agreement, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and our officers and directors at that time were replaced by designees of Pioneer Transformers Ltd. After the share exchange, we divested all of our pre-share exchange operating assets and succeeded to the business of Pioneer Transformers Ltd. as our sole line of business.

On April 30, 2010, we acquired Jefferson Electric, Inc. through a merger pursuant to which JEI Acquisition, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, merged with and into Jefferson Electric, Inc., with Jefferson Electric, Inc. continuing as the surviving corporation and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours.

On June 7, 2010, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc., we acquired substantially all the operating assets of AAER Inc., a manufacturer of wind turbines based in Quebec, Canada. On August 13, 2010, we also purchased common shares representing 100% of the voting and economic interests of AAER Inc., including its residual assets and accumulated operating tax losses. In September 2011, we committed to a plan to wind down our Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. subsidiary, which business is now classified in our financial statements under discontinued operations.

On July 1, 2011, through a Canadian wholly-owned subsidiary of ours, we acquired all the capital stock of Bemag Transformer Inc., a Quebec-based manufacturer of low and medium voltage dry-type transformers and custom magnetics.

On March 6, 2013, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Pioneer Critical Power Inc., we acquired substantially all the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Power Systems Solutions, Inc., a Minneapolis-based provider of paralleling switchgear and engine generator controls used in on-site backup power and distributed generation applications.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before investing in our common stock you should carefully consider the following risks, together with the financial and other information contained in this Form 10-K and our other periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of may become important factors that affect us. If any of the following events occur, our business, financial conditions and operating results may be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our common stock may decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

We may not be able to expand our business through strategic acquisitions, which could decrease our profitability.

A key element of our strategy is to pursue strategic acquisitions that either expand or complement our business in order to increase revenue and earnings. We may not be able to identify additional attractive acquisition candidates on terms favorable to us or in a timely manner. We may require additional debt or equity financing for future acquisitions, which may not be available on terms favorable to us, if at all. Moreover, we may not be able to integrate any acquired businesses into our business or to operate any acquired businesses profitably. Recently acquired businesses (such as Jefferson Electric, Inc., Bemag Transformer Inc. and Power Systems Solutions, Inc.) may operate at lower profit margins, which could negatively impact our results of operations. Each of these factors may contribute to our inability to grow our business through strategic acquisitions, which could ultimately result in increased costs without a corresponding increase in revenues, which would result in decreased profitability.

Any acquisitions that we complete could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition and operations.

In an effort to effectively compete in the specialty electrical equipment manufacturing and service businesses, where increasing competition and industry consolidation prevail, we will seek to acquire complementary businesses in the future. In the event of any future acquisitions, we could:

issue additional securities that would dilute our current stockholders' percentage ownership or provide the purchasers of the additional securities with certain preferences over those of common stockholders, such as dividend or liquidation preferences;

incur debt and assume liabilities; and
incur large and immediate write-offs of intangible assets, accounts receivable or other assets.

These events could result in significant expenses and decreased revenue, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In addition, integrating product acquisitions and completing any future acquisitions involve numerous operational and financial risks. These risks include difficulty in assimilating acquired operations, diversion of management's attention, and the potential loss of key employees or customers of acquired operations.

Our industry is highly competitive.

The electrical transformer industry is highly competitive. Principal competitors in our markets include ABB Ltd., Carte International, Inc., Eaton Corporation plc, General Electric Company, Hammond Power Solutions Inc., Howard Industries, Inc., Partner Technologies, Inc. and Schneider Electric. Many of these competitors, as well as other companies in the broader electrical equipment manufacturing and service industry where we expect to compete, are significantly larger and have substantially greater resources than we do and are able to achieve greater economies of scale and lower cost structures than us and may, therefore, be able to provide their products and services to customers at lower prices than we are able to. Moreover, we cannot be certain that our competitors will not develop the expertise, experience and resources to offer products that are superior in both price and quality to our products. Similarly, we cannot be certain that we will be able to market our business effectively in the face of competition or to maintain or enhance our competitive position within our industry, maintain our customer base at current levels or increase our customer base. Our inability to manage our business in light of the competitive forces we face could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Because we currently derive a significant portion of our revenues from two customers, any decrease in orders from these customers could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We depend on Hydro-Quebec for a large portion of our business, and any change in the level of orders from Hydro-Quebec, has, in the past, had a significant impact on our results of operations. In particular, Hydro-Quebec represented approximately 19% and 21% of our net sales in the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. In addition, Siemens accounted for 12% and 11% of our net sales in the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. If either of these customers was to significantly cancel, delay or reduce the amount of business it does with us, for insolvency or other reasons, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Our long term supply agreements with Hydro-Quebec had an initial term expiring in April 2012, and two one-year extension options, the second of which was exercised by Hydro-Quebec in February 2013. We therefore cannot assure you that Hydro-Quebec will continue to purchase transformers from us in quantities consistent with the past or at all. In addition, our pricing agreement with Siemens does not obligate Siemens to purchase transformers from us in quantities consistent with the past or at all.

Our Bemag Transformer Inc. subsidiary currently derives a significant portion of its revenues from three electrical distributor groups; any decrease in orders from these distributors could have an adverse effect on Bemag Transformer Inc.'s financial condition and operating results.

Bemag Transformer Inc. depends on three electrical distributor groups for a large portion of its business, and any change in the level of orders from these distributors, has, in the past, had a significant impact on Bemag Transformer Inc.'s results of operations. Collectively, purchases from these distributor groups represented approximately 50% of Bemag Transformer Inc.'s sales in 2012. We expect aggregate sales to these distributor groups to continue to represent less than 10% of our consolidated sales in 2013. Our Bemag Transformer Inc. subsidiary has pricing and rebate agreements with these distributor groups that are negotiated annually and, if the pricing and rebate agreements are modified or not renewed in future periods or are less favorable than those offered by competitors, we cannot assure you that these distributor groups will continue to purchase transformers from us in quantities consistent with the past or at all. If any of these distributor groups was to influence our customers to cancel, significantly delay or reduce the amount of business they do with Bemag Transformer Inc., there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Moreover, although Bemag Transformer Inc. has agreements for the sale of its products through these three distributor groups, these agreements do not obligate the groups to distribute transformers from Bemag Transformer Inc. in quantities consistent with the past or at all. If any of these distributor groups were to become insolvent, our business, financial condition and operating results could also be materially adversely affected.

We are vulnerable to economic downturns in the commercial construction market, which may reduce the demand for some of our products and adversely affect our sales, earnings, cash flow or financial condition.

Portions of our business, in particular those of Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Bemag Transformer Inc., involve sales of our products in connection with commercial real estate construction. Our sales to this sector are affected by the levels of discretionary business spending. During economic downturns in this sector, the levels of business discretionary spending may decrease. This decrease in spending will likely reduce the demand for some of our products and may adversely affect our sales, earnings, cash flow or financial condition.

The commercial and industrial building and maintenance sectors began to experience a significant decline in 2008. The downturn in these segments contributed to a decline in the demand for some of our products and adversely affected Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s sales and earnings in 2008 through 2010. We cannot predict the timing, duration or severity of another such downturn in these segments which may adversely impact sales, earnings and cash flow.

The departure or loss of key personnel could disrupt our business.

We depend heavily on the continued efforts of Nathan J. Mazurek, our principal executive officer, and on other senior officers who are responsible for the day-to-day management of our three operating subsidiaries. In addition, we rely on our current electrical and mechanical design engineers, along with trained coil winders, many of whom are important to our operations and would be difficult to replace. We cannot be certain that any of these individuals will continue in their respective capacities for any particular period of time. The departure or loss of key personnel, or the inability to hire and retain qualified employees, could negatively impact our ability to manage our business.

Our revenue may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

A majority of our revenue and a significant portion of our expenditures are derived or spent in Canadian dollars. However, we report our financial condition and results of operations in U.S. dollars. As a result, fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar will impact the amount of our revenues. For example, if the Canadian dollar appreciates relative to the U.S. dollar, the fluctuation will result in a positive impact on the revenues that we report. However, if the Canadian dollar depreciates relative to the U.S. dollar, there will be a negative impact on the revenues we report due to such fluctuation. It is possible that the impact of currency fluctuations will result in a decrease in reported sales even though we have experienced an increase in sales when reported in the Canadian dollar. Conversely, the impact of currency fluctuations may result in an increase in reported sales despite declining sales when reported in the Canadian dollar. The exchange rate from the U.S. dollar to the Canadian dollar has fluctuated substantially in the past and may continue to do so in the future. Though we may choose to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes in the future, there is no guarantee such hedging, if undertaken, will be successful.

We may be unable to generate internal growth.

Our ability to generate internal growth will be affected by, among other factors, our ability to attract new customers, increases or decreases in the number or size of orders received from existing customers, hiring and retaining skilled employees and increasing volume utilizing our existing facilities. Many of the factors affecting our ability to generate internal growth may be beyond our control, and we cannot be certain that our strategies will be implemented with positive results or that we will be able to generate cash flow sufficient to fund our operations and to support internal growth. If we do not achieve internal growth, our results of operations will suffer and we will likely not be able to expand our operations or grow our business.

Fluctuations in the price and supply of raw materials used to manufacture our products may reduce our profits.

Our raw material costs represented approximately 64% and 60% of our revenues for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The principal raw materials purchased by us are electrical core steel, copper wire, aluminum strip and insulating materials including transformer oil. We also purchase certain electrical components from a variety of suppliers including bushings, switches, fuses and protectors. These raw materials and components are available from, and supplied by, numerous sources at competitive prices, although there are more limited sources of supply for electrical core steel and transformer oil. Unanticipated increases in raw material prices or disruptions in supply could increase production costs and adversely affect our profitability. We cannot provide any assurances that we will not experience difficulties sourcing our raw materials in the future.

Our operating subsidiaries have, and are expected to continue to have, credit facilities with restrictive loan covenants that may impact our ability to operate our business and to pursue our business strategies, and our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an acceleration of our indebtedness.

We rely on credit facilities with our Pioneer Transformers Ltd., Bemag Transformer Inc. and Jefferson Electric, Inc. subsidiaries for a significant portion of the cash flow to operate our business and execute our strategy. These credit facilities contain certain covenants that restrict each of these subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

· effect an amalgamation, merger or consolidation with any legal entity;
· wind up, liquidate or dissolve its affairs, in the case of Pioneer Transformers Ltd, and Bemag Transformer Inc.;
· permit any new subsidiaries to exist, in the case of Jefferson Electric, Inc.;
· change the nature of its core business;
in the case of Pioneer Transformers, Ltd. and Bemag Transformer Inc., alter its capital structure in a manner that would be materially adverse to our Canadian lender and undergo a change of control and limits our ability to make investments or advancements to affiliated or related companies without our Canadian lender's prior written consent;
or
in the case of Jefferson Electric, Inc., recapitalize its corporate structure, acquire any business, acquire stock of any corporation, or enter into any partnership or joint venture.

The majority of the liquidity derived from our credit facilities is based on availability determined by a borrowing base. Specifically, the availability of credit is dependent upon eligible receivables, inventory and certain liens. We may not be able to maintain adequate levels of eligible assets to support our required liquidity.

In addition, our credit facilities require us to meet certain financial ratios, including maintenance of a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratio and a maximum total debt to capitalization ratio in the case of our Canadian domiciled subsidiaries, and a requirement to exceed minimum quarterly targets for tangible net worth, as defined, and maintain a minimum debt service coverage ratio in the case of Jefferson Electric, Inc. Our ability to meet these financial provisions may be affected by events beyond our control. If, as or when required, we are unable to repay, refinance or restructure our indebtedness under, or amend the covenants contained in, our credit facilities, our lenders could institute foreclosure proceedings against the assets securing borrowings under those facilities, which would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to fully realize the revenue value reported in our backlog.

We routinely have a backlog of work to be completed on contracts representing a significant portion of our annual sales. As of December 31, 2012, our order backlog was \$23.6 million. Orders included in our backlog are represented by customer purchase orders and contracts that we believe to be firm. Backlog develops as a result of new business taken, which represents the revenue value of new customer orders received by us during a given period. Backlog consists of customer orders that either (1) have not yet been started or (2) are in progress and are not yet completed. In the latter case, the revenue value reported in backlog is the remaining value associated with work that has not yet been completed. From time to time, customer orders are canceled that appeared to have a high certainty of going forward at the time they were recorded as new business taken. In the event of a customer order cancellation, we may be reimbursed for certain costs but typically have no contractual right to the total revenue reflected in our backlog. In addition to us being unable to recover certain direct costs, canceled customer orders may also result in additional unrecoverable costs due to the resulting underutilization of our assets.

We are subject to pricing pressure from our larger customers.

We face significant pricing pressures in all of our business segments from our larger customers, including Hydro-Quebec and Siemens. Because of their purchasing size, our larger customers can influence market participants to compete on price terms. Such customers also use their buying power to negotiate lower prices. If we are not able to offset pricing reductions resulting from these pressures by improved operating efficiencies and reduced expenditures, those price reductions may have an adverse impact on our financial results.

Deterioration in the credit quality of several major customers could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

A significant asset included in our working capital is accounts receivable from customers. If customers responsible for a significant amount of accounts receivable become insolvent or otherwise unable to pay for products and services, or become unwilling or unable to make payments in a timely manner, our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. A significant deterioration in the economy could have an adverse effect on the servicing of these accounts receivable, which could result in longer payment cycles, increased collection costs and defaults in excess of management's expectations. Deterioration in the credit quality of Hydro-Quebec, Siemens or of any other major customers could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Our operating results may vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

Our quarterly results may be materially and adversely affected by:

- the timing and volume of work under new agreements;
- the spending patterns of customers;
- customer orders received;
- a change in the mix of our customers, contracts and business;
- increases in design and manufacturing costs;
- the length of our sales cycles;
- the rates at which customers renew their contracts with us;
- changes in pricing by us or our competitors, or the need to provide discounts to win business;
- a change in the demand or production of our products caused by severe weather conditions;
- our ability to control costs, including operating expenses;
- losses experienced in our operations not otherwise covered by insurance;
- the ability and willingness of customers to pay amounts owed to us;
- the timing of significant investments in the growth of our business, as the revenue and profit we hope to generate from those expenses may lag behind the timing of expenditures;
- costs related to the acquisition and integration of companies or assets;
- general economic trends, including changes in equipment spending or national or geopolitical events such as economic crises, wars or incidents of terrorism; and
- future accounting pronouncements and changes in accounting policies.

Accordingly, our operating results in any particular quarter may not be indicative of the results that you can expect for any other quarter or for an entire year.

We rely on third parties for key elements of our business whose operations are outside our control.

We rely on arrangements with third party shippers and carriers such as independent shipping companies for timely delivery of our products to our customers. As a result, we may be subject to carrier disruptions and increased costs due to factors that are beyond our control, including labor strikes, inclement weather, natural disasters and rapidly increasing fuel costs. If the services of any of these third parties become unsatisfactory, we may experience delays in meeting our customers' product demands and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement on a timely basis or on commercially reasonable terms. Any failure to deliver products to our customers in a timely and accurate manner may damage our reputation and could cause us to lose customers.

We also utilize third party distributors and manufacturer's representatives to sell, install and service certain of our products. While we are selective in whom we choose to represent us, it is difficult for us to ensure that our distributors and manufacturer's representatives consistently act in accordance with the standards we set for them. To the extent any of our end-customers have negative experiences with any of our distributors or manufacturer's representatives, it could reflect poorly on us and damage our reputation, thereby negatively impacting our financial results.

We may face impairment charges if economic environments in which our business operates and key economic and business assumptions substantially change.

Assessment of the potential impairment of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets is an integral part of our normal ongoing review of operations. Testing for potential impairment of long-lived assets is dependent on numerous assumptions and reflects our best estimates at a particular point in time, which may vary from testing date to testing date. The economic environments in which our businesses operate and key economic and business assumptions with respect to projected product selling prices and materials costs, market growth and inflation rates, can significantly affect the outcome of impairment tests. Estimates based on these assumptions may differ significantly from actual results. Changes in factors and assumptions used in assessing potential impairments can have a significant impact on both the existence and magnitude of impairments, as well as the time at which such impairments are recognized. Future changes in the economic environment and the economic outlook for the assets being evaluated could also result in additional impairment charges. Any significant asset impairments would adversely impact our financial results.

Our business requires skilled labor, and we may be unable to attract and retain qualified employees.

Our ability to maintain our productivity and profitability will be limited by our ability to employ, train and retain skilled personnel necessary to meet our requirements. We may experience shortages of qualified personnel. We cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain an adequate skilled labor force necessary to operate efficiently and to support our growth strategy or that our labor expenses will not increase as a result of a shortage in the supply of skilled personnel. Labor shortages, increased labor costs or loss of our most skilled workers could impair our ability to maintain our business or grow our revenues, and may adversely impact our profitability.

Our business operations are dependent upon our ability to engage in successful collective bargaining with our unionized workforce.

Approximately 73% of our workforce is unionized. Our current collective bargaining agreements with our unionized workforces in Canada expire in May 2015, in the case of Pioneer Transformers Ltd., and in the case of Bemag Transformer Inc., expired in March 2013. We intend to negotiate a new collective bargaining agreement with our unionized workforce at Bemag Transformer Inc. There can be no assurance we will be successful in this effort. We have similar labor agreements with our unionized workforce in Reynosa, Mexico that has an indefinite term, subject to annual review and negotiation of key provisions. If we are unable to renew our collective bargaining agreements, or if additional segments of our workforce become unionized, we may be subject to work interruptions or stoppages. Strikes or labor disputes with our employees may adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.

We are subject to the risks of owning real property.

We own real property, including the land and buildings at two of our manufacturing locations. The ownership of real property subjects us to risks, including: the possibility of environmental contamination and the costs associated with fixing any environmental problems and the risk of damages resulting from such contamination; adverse changes in the value of the property, due to interest rate changes, changes in the neighborhood in which the property is located, or other factors; ongoing maintenance expenses and costs of improvements; the possible need for structural improvements in order to comply with zoning, seismic, disability act or other requirements; and possible disputes with neighboring owners or others.

Our risk management activities may leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks.

Although we maintain insurance policies for our business, these policies contain deductibles and limits of coverage. We estimate our liabilities for known claims and unpaid claims and expenses based on information available as well as projections for claims incurred but not reported. However, insurance liabilities are difficult to estimate due to various factors and we may be unable to effectively anticipate or measure potential risks to our company. If we suffer unexpected or uncovered losses, any of our insurance policies or programs are terminated for any reason or are not effective in mitigating our risks, we may incur losses that are not covered by our insurance policies or that exceed our accruals or that exceed our coverage limits and could adversely impact our consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

Regulatory, environmental, monetary and other governmental policies could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

We are subject to international, federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations governing environmental matters, including emissions to air, discharge to waters and the generation and handling of waste. We are also subject to laws relating to occupational health and safety. The operation of manufacturing plants involves a high level of susceptibility in these areas, and there is no assurance that we will not incur material environmental or occupational health and safety liabilities in the future. Moreover, expectations of remediation expenses could be affected by, and potentially significant expenditures could be required to comply with, environmental regulations and health and safety laws that may be adopted or imposed in the future. Future remediation technology advances could adversely impact expectations of remediation expenses.

Future litigation could impact our financial results and condition.

Our business, results of operations and financial condition could be affected by significant future litigation or claims adverse to us. Types of potential litigation cases include product liability, contract, employment-related, labor relations, personal injury or property damage, intellectual property, stockholder claims and claims arising from any injury or damage to persons, property or the environment from hazardous substances used, generated or disposed of in the conduct of our business.

International expansion is one of our growth strategies, and international operations beyond our current markets will expose us to additional risks that we do not face in our current markets, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

We generate a significant portion of our revenue from operations in Canada and currently derive limited revenue outside of North America. However, international expansion is one of our growth strategies, including Western Europe and Asia, and we expect our revenue and operations outside of North America to expand in the future. These operations will be subject to a variety of risks that we do not face in the U.S., and that we may face only to a limited degree in Canada, including:

- building and managing highly experienced foreign workforces and overseeing and ensuring the performance of foreign subcontractors;
- increased travel, infrastructure and legal and compliance costs associated with multiple international locations; additional withholding taxes or other taxes on our foreign income, and tariffs or other restrictions on foreign trade or investment;
- imposition of, or unexpected adverse changes in, foreign laws or regulatory requirements, many of which differ from those in the U.S.;
- increased exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk;
- longer payment cycles for sales in some foreign countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable;
- difficulties in repatriating overseas earnings;
- general economic conditions in the countries in which we operate; and
- political unrest, war, incidents of terrorism, or responses to such events.

Our ability to expand into international markets will depend, in part, on our ability to navigate differing legal, regulatory, economic, social and political conditions. We may be unable to develop and implement policies and strategies that will be effective in managing these risks in each country where we do business. Our failure to manage these risks could cause us to fail to reap our investments in developing these markets and could harm our international operations, reduce our international sales and increase our costs, thus adversely affecting our international and overall business, financial condition and operating results.

Market disruptions caused by domestic or international financial crises could affect our ability to meet our liquidity needs at a reasonable cost and our ability to meet long-term commitments, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on credit facilities with our lenders, amongst other avenues, to satisfy our liquidity needs. Disruptions in the domestic or international credit markets or deterioration of the banking industry's financial condition (such as occurred beginning in 2008), may discourage or prevent our lenders and other lenders from meeting their existing lending commitments, extending the terms of such commitments or agreeing to new commitments, such as for acquisitions or to refinance existing credit facilities. Market disruptions may also limit our ability to issue debt securities in the capital markets. We can provide no assurances that our lenders or any other lenders we may have will meet their existing commitments or that we will be able to access the credit markets in the future on terms acceptable to us or at all.

Longer term disruptions in the domestic or international capital and credit markets as a result of uncertainty, reduced financing alternatives or failures of significant financial institutions could adversely affect our access to the liquidity needed for our business. Any disruption could require us to take measures to conserve cash until the market stabilizes or until alternative financing can be arranged. Such measures could include deferring capital expenditures and reducing other discretionary expenditures.

Market disruptions could cause a broad economic downturn that may lead to increased incidence of customers' failure to pay for services delivered, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Capital market disruptions could result in increased costs related to variable rate debt. As a result, continuation of market disruptions could increase our interest expense and adversely impact our results of operations. Disruption in the capital markets and its actual or perceived effects on particular businesses and the greater economy also adversely affects the value of the investments held within our pension plans. Significant declines in the value of the investments held within our pension plans may require us to increase contributions to those plans in order to meet future funding requirements if the actual asset returns do not recover these declines in value in the foreseeable future. These trends may also adversely impact our results of operations, net cash flows and financial positions, including our stockholders' equity.

Risks Relating to Our Organization

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes our board to create new series of preferred stock without further approval by our stockholders, which could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common stock.

Our board of directors has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock. Our board of directors also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further stockholder approval. As a result, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of common stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our common stock. In addition, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that has greater voting power than our common stock or that is convertible into our common stock, which could decrease the relative voting power of our common stock or result in dilution to our existing stockholders.

Your ability to influence corporate decisions may be limited because Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. owns a controlling percentage of our common stock.

Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P., which is controlled by Nathan J. Mazurek, chief executive officer, president and chairman of the board of directors, beneficially owns approximately 78% of our outstanding common stock. As a result of this stock ownership, Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. and Mr. Mazurek can control all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors and approval of any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. This concentration of voting power could delay or prevent an acquisition of our company on terms that other stockholders may desire. In addition, as the interests of Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. and our minority stockholders may not always be the same, this large concentration of voting power may lead to

stockholder votes that are inconsistent with the best interests of our minority stockholders or the best interest of us as a whole.

We are subject to financial reporting and other requirements for which our accounting, internal audit and other management systems and resources may not be adequately prepared.

We are subject to reporting and other obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Section 404 requires us to conduct an annual management assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. These reporting and other obligations place significant demands on our management, administrative, operational, internal audit and accounting resources. Any failure to maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and stock price.

Because we became public by means of a reverse merger, we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms.

There may be risks associated with the fact that we became a public company through a “reverse merger.” Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of us since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will, in the future, want to conduct any secondary offerings on our behalf. Moreover, regulatory authorities such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and securities exchanges may subject us to heightened scrutiny because of the manner in which we became a public company, which could lead to increased compliance costs or delays in implementing transactions such as financings and acquisitions.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

There is, at present, only a limited market for our common stock and we cannot ensure investors that an active market for our common stock will ever develop or be sustained.

There is, at present, only a limited trading market for our common stock. The price at which our common stock may be sold is very unpredictable because there are very few trades in our common stock. Because our common stock is so thinly traded, a large block of shares traded can lead to a dramatic fluctuation in the share price. In addition, our common stock currently trades on the OTC Bulletin Board, which generally lacks the liquidity, research coverage and institutional investor following of a national stock exchange like the NYSE MKT, the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market. While we intend to list our common stock on a national stock exchange once we satisfy the initial listing standards for such an exchange, we currently do not, and may not ever, satisfy such initial listing standards. Furthermore, in order for us to satisfy these initial listing standards, we may be required to effectuate a potentially dilutive offering or a reverse stock split. Should we nonetheless fail to satisfy the initial listing standards for a national stock exchange or should our common stock be otherwise rejected for listing and remain on the OTC Bulletin Board or be suspended from the OTC Bulletin Board, the trading price of our common stock could suffer, the trading market for our common stock may be less liquid and our common stock price may be subject to increased volatility.

Substantial sales of our common stock, or the perception that such sales are likely to occur, could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Sales of a significant number of shares of our common stock in the public market could harm the market price of our common stock and make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future offerings of common stock. In addition to the possibility that actual sales of significant amounts of our common stock in the public market could harm our common stock price, the fact that our stockholders have the ability to make such sales could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an “overhang,” in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, could also make it more difficult for us to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

Our common stock may be affected by limited trading volume and price fluctuations, each of which could adversely impact the value of our common stock.

There has been very limited trading in our common stock and there can be no assurance that an active trading market in our common stock will either develop or be maintained. Our common stock has experienced, and is likely to

experience in the future, significant price and volume fluctuations, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, we believe that factors such as quarterly fluctuations in our financial results and changes in the overall economy or the condition of the financial markets could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. These fluctuations may also cause short sellers to enter the market from time to time in the belief that we will have poor results in the future. We cannot predict the actions of market participants and, therefore, can offer no assurances that the market for our stock will be stable or appreciate over time.

Our stock price may be volatile, which could result in substantial losses for investors.

The market price of our common stock is highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

technological innovations or new products and services by us or our competitors;
additions or departures of key personnel, including Nathan J. Mazurek, our chairman, president and chief executive officer;

- sales of our common stock, including management shares;
- limited availability of freely-tradable “unrestricted” shares of our common stock to satisfy purchase orders and demand;
- our ability to execute our business plan;
- operating results that fall below expectations;
- loss of any strategic relationship;
- industry developments;
- economic and other external factors;

our ability to manage the costs of maintaining adequate internal financial controls and procedures in connection with the acquisition of additional businesses; and

period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also significantly affect the market price of our common stock.

We do not expect to pay dividends in the future. As a result, any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on our earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We do not currently have research coverage by securities and industry analysts and you should not invest in our common stock in anticipation that we will obtain such coverage. If we obtain securities or industry analyst coverage and if one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades our stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of us or fails to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our stock could decrease, which could cause our stock price and trading volume to decline.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Location	Description	Approximate Square Footage	Owned or Lease	Expiration Date
Granby, Quebec	Manufacturing and administration	50,000	Owned	
Farnham, Quebec	Manufacturing and administration	69,000	Owned	
Reynosa, Mexico	Manufacturing	52,000	Lease	March 2016
Pharr, Texas	Distribution warehouse	22,000	Lease	August 2013
Franklin, Wisconsin	Sales, marketing, engineering and administration	5,000	Lease	December 2013
Brooklyn Park, Minnesota	Manufacturing, sales, engineering and administration	16,000	Lease	March 2016
Mississauga, Ontario	Sales and engineering	1,400	Lease	July 2016
Fort Lee, New Jersey	Corporate management and sales office	1,200	Lease	July 2014

We believe our manufacturing and distribution facilities are well maintained, in proper condition to operate at higher than current levels and are adequately insured. We do not anticipate significant difficulty in renewing or extending existing leases as they expire, or in replacing them with equivalent facilities or office locations. Of the owned properties, both are subject to encumbrances with a bank, in amounts that we do not believe are material to our operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not presently a party to any material legal proceedings nor are we aware of any such threatened or pending litigation.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

20

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the trading symbol PPSI. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for our common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions. The quotes are adjusted to reflect the one-for-five reverse stock split that occurred on June 20, 2011.

Fiscal Year	Period	High	Low
2012	First Quarter Ended March 31	4.50	2.00
	Second Quarter Ended June 30	5.00	2.00
	Third Quarter Ended September 30	5.51	4.55
	Fourth Quarter Ended December 31	6.50	5.51
2011	First Quarter Ended March 31	17.00	7.50
	Second Quarter Ended June 30	15.45	13.25
	Third Quarter Ended September 30	15.25	8.00
	Fourth Quarter Ended December 31	15.00	4.00

The last reported sales price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on March 29, 2013, was \$5.60 per share. As of March 29, 2013, there were 22 holders of record of our common stock.

In the past, we have not declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock, and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock. Rather, we intend to retain future earnings to fund the operation and expansion of our business and for general corporate purposes. Subject to legal and contractual limits, our board of directors will make any decision as to whether to pay dividends in the future.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Overview and Recent Events

We are a manufacturer of specialty electrical equipment and a broad range of custom-engineered and general purpose electrical transformers for applications in the utility, industrial and commercial segments of the electrical transmission and distribution industry. We are headquartered in Fort Lee, New Jersey and operate from seven additional locations in the U.S., Canada and Mexico for manufacturing, centralized distribution, engineering, sales and administration.

On April 30, 2010, we completed the acquisition of Jefferson Electric, Inc., a Wisconsin-based manufacturer and supplier of dry-type transformers. Through transactions completed in June and August 2010, we acquired substantially all the assets and the capital stock of AAER Inc. to form Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc., a business which has since been discontinued.

On June 1, 2011, our board of directors authorized a one-for-five reverse stock split which took effect on June 20, 2011. All share and related option and warrant information presented in the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations and the accompanying consolidated financial statements has been retroactively adjusted to reflect the reduced number of shares outstanding which resulted from this action.

On July 1, 2011, we completed the acquisition of all the capital stock of Bemag Transformer Inc., a Quebec-based manufacturer of low and medium voltage dry-type transformers and custom magnetics. Also on such date, we acquired all the machinery and equipment assets of Vermont Transformer, Inc., the former U.S. affiliate of Bemag Transformer Inc.

On March 6, 2013, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Pioneer Critical Power Inc., we acquired substantially all the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Power Systems Solutions, Inc., a Minneapolis-based provider of paralleling switchgear and engine generator controls used in on-site backup power and distributed generation applications. As this transaction occurred following the completion of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations and the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not reflect the impact of Pioneer Critical Power Inc. on our results of operations or financial condition for any periods presented.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Although we have elected to report our results in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. and in U.S. dollars, several of our subsidiaries are Canadian entities whose functional currencies are the Canadian dollar. As such, the financial position, results of operations, cash flows and equity of these subsidiaries are initially consolidated in Canadian dollars. The subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are then translated from Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars by applying the foreign currency exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date, while the results of their operations and cash flows are translated to U.S. dollars by applying the average foreign currency exchange rate in effect during the reporting period. The resulting translation adjustments are included in other comprehensive income or loss.

The financial position and operating results of our Canadian subsidiaries have been translated to U.S. dollars by applying the following exchange rates, expressed as the number of Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar for each period reported:

	2012		2011		Consolidated Statements of	
	Consolidated Balance Sheet	Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	Consolidated Balance Sheet	Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	Period Average	Cumulative Average
Quarter Ended	End of Period	Period Average	End of Period	Period Average	Period Average	Cumulative Average

March 31	\$0.9975	\$1.0012	\$1.0012	\$0.9696	\$0.9860	\$0.9860
June 30	\$1.0181	\$1.0102	\$1.0057	\$0.9645	\$0.9676	\$0.9768
September 30	\$0.9832	\$0.9948	\$1.0021	\$1.0482	\$0.9802	\$0.9780
December 31	\$0.9949	\$0.9913	\$0.9994	\$1.0170	\$1.0231	\$0.9891

Critical Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The financial statements include estimates based on currently available information and our judgment as to the outcome of future conditions and circumstances. Significant estimates in these financial statements include pension expense, inventory provisions, useful lives and impairment of long-lived assets, warranty accruals, income tax determination, stock-based compensation, allowance for doubtful accounts and estimates related to purchase price allocation. Changes in the status of certain facts or circumstances could result in material changes to the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements and actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition Policies. Revenue is recognized when (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery occurs, (3) the sales price is fixed or determinable, (4) collectability is reasonably assured and (5) customer acceptance criteria, if any, have been successfully demonstrated. Revenue is recognized on the sale of goods, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer upon delivery, provided that we maintain neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold. There are no further obligations on our part subsequent to revenue recognition, except when customers have the right of return or when we warrant the product. We record a provision for future returns, based on historical experience at the time of shipment of products to customers. We warrant some of our products against defects in design, materials and workmanship for periods ranging from one to three years depending on the model. We record a provision for estimated future warranty costs based on the historical relationship of warranty claims to sales at the time of shipment of products to customers. We periodically review the adequacy of our product warranties and adjust, if necessary, the warranty percentage and accrued warranty reserve for actual experience.

Changes in Accounting Principles

No significant changes in accounting principles were adopted during 2011 and 2012, except for the following:

Fair Value Measurements. We adopted certain amendments to Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 820, “Fair Value Measurements,” effective January 1, 2012. These amendments include a consistent definition of fair value, enhanced disclosure requirements for “Level 3” fair value adjustments and other changes to required disclosures. Their adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive Income. We adopted the amendments to ASC 220, “Comprehensive Income,” effective January 1, 2012. The amendments pertained to presentation and disclosure only.

Intangibles – Goodwill & Other. We adopted the amendments to ASC 350, “Intangibles-Goodwill and Others,” effective January 1, 2012. The amended guidance allows us to do an initial qualitative assessment of relevant events and circumstances to determine if fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not to be less than its carrying value, prior to performing the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our consolidated revenue increased by \$15.2 million, or 22.1%, to \$84.0 million, up from \$68.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. Approximately \$7.0 million of the revenue increase reflects year-over-year growth in our dry-type transformer products (15.1%) and our liquid-filled transformer products (2.8%). On a combined basis, these respective increases correspond to 10.2% overall organic growth in our revenue during the year ended December 31, 2012. The remaining \$8.2 million increase in our revenue during 2012, as compared to 2011, resulted from an acquisition. During 2012, we had six additional months of operations for the Canadian dry-type transformer business we acquired.

In 2012, sales to distributors and to engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) firms represented approximately 50% of our consolidated revenue. Distributors typically use our products in connection with commercial construction

projects and EPC firms use our products for a wide variety of applications, the exact nature of which is not always disclosed to us. In the U.S., sales to these customer classes grew by approximately 22%, driven by a renewed pace of commercial construction orders and the expansion of our supply arrangement with a key brand label customer. Excluding growth from the effect of the acquisition we completed in 2011, our Canadian distributor and EPC firm sales were flat in comparison to the prior year, with a mid-single digit percentage increase in our dry-type transformer volume, offset by a decrease in shipments of our liquid-filled product types.

Sales to utilities in 2012 represented approximately 32% of our consolidated revenue and grew by 23% as compared to 2011. Our utility sales benefitted from strong, mostly cyclically-driven increases among many of our perennial customers. Sales to our commercial and industrial customers represented the remaining 18% of our consolidated revenue and decreased by approximately 2% as compared to 2011. In any one period, our commercial and industrial revenue is usually derived from a concentrated group of customers and is tied to several large projects which by their nature are non-recurring. The small decrease in our commercial and industrial sales in 2012 was driven by fewer orders for industrial projects, as compared to 2011 which benefitted from one particularly large Canadian energy project order.

Gross Margin. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our gross margin percentage decreased to 22.6% of revenues, compared to 23.2% during the year ended December 31, 2011. This decrease was anticipated due to the acquisition-driven shift in our sales mix towards dry-type transformers which represented approximately 54% of consolidated sales during 2012, as compared to only 46% in 2011. We generally expect this product line to achieve lower gross margins than our liquid-filled transformers because approximately 77% of our dry-type sales volume consists of general purpose units sold wholesale to a large number of electrical distributors in the more price-competitive distribution sales channel. By contrast, the majority of our liquid-filled transformer sales are on a direct-to-customer basis and they are frequently engineered-to-order, which generally warrants a higher gross margin percentage.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we experienced a 2.8% gross margin increase in our liquid-filled product line due mainly to variations in sales mix. In our dry-type transformer line, gross margin declined 3.2% driven by significantly higher sales of standardized units into the commercial construction market, including to our brand label customers.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2012, selling, general and administrative expense increased by approximately \$2.1 million, or 19.1%, to \$13.2 million, as compared to \$11.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. Approximately half the increase was due to the fact that our selling, general and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 included six additional months of operations for the business we acquired during 2011. The remainder of the increase was primarily attributable to higher variable selling costs associated with the increase in our sales to distributors. As a percentage of our consolidated revenue, selling, general and administrative expense decreased to 15.7% in 2012, as compared to 16.1% in 2011.

Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss. For the year ended December 31, 2012, approximately 63% of our consolidated operating revenues were denominated in Canadian dollars, and the majority of our expenses were denominated and disbursed in U.S. dollars. We have not historically engaged in currency hedging activities. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates between the time we initiate and then settle transactions with our customers and suppliers can have an impact on our operating results. For the year ended December 31, 2012, we recorded a gain of \$0.2 million due to currency fluctuations, compared to a loss of approximately \$0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Interest Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our interest expense was approximately \$0.9 million, as compared to \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Our interest expense consists primarily of charges related to our credit facilities and bank term loans. The aggregate outstanding balance of our total debt decreased by \$0.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, but our average outstanding borrowings were higher as compared to 2011 due to the acquisition debt financing we completed in July 2011.

Other Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2012, our other non-operating expense of \$0.1 million consists of a deposit that was forfeited due to our withdrawal from a proposed debt financing transaction, as well as professional fees incurred in connection with the post-closing requirements of our 2011 acquisition. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our other expense of \$0.8 million consisted of approximately \$0.4 million of professional fees and restructuring costs related to the acquisition, plus \$0.5 million of expense related to our public offering of common stock that was withdrawn due to market conditions.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our provision reflects an effective tax rate on earnings from continuing operations of 35.2% in 2012, as compared to 23.8% in 2011. The increase in our effective tax rate during 2012 primarily reflects a one-time write-off of a \$0.4 million deferred tax asset. The write-off resulted from an intercompany ownership transfer of certain manufacturing equipment between our U.S. and Canadian subsidiaries in connection with a financing transaction. Without the effect of this non-cash charge, our effective tax rate would have been 26.9% during the year ended December 31, 2012. Most of our taxable income is derived in Canada where we are subject to lower corporate tax rates relative to our U.S. operations.

Earnings from Continuing Operations. We generated net earnings from continuing operations of \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to \$2.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. In 2012, our earnings from continuing operations per basic and diluted share was \$0.54, as compared to \$0.42 during the year ended December 31, 2011. There was no change in the number of common shares we had outstanding between 2012 and 2011. Our earnings from continuing operations benefitted from a higher operating income margin on increased sales, together with lower non-operating costs for the reasons described above. These improvements, as compared to the prior year, were partially offset by increased interest expense, a one-time income tax charge and the effect of a higher effective income tax rate.

Backlog. Our order backlog at December 31, 2012 was \$23.6 million, as compared to \$24.8 million at December 31, 2011. Approximately 85% of our backlog is derived from utility, commercial and industrial customer orders for our liquid-immersed transformers. These products generally entail longer lead times and higher average selling prices than our dry-type transformers. The \$1.2 million decrease in our backlog between 2012 and 2011 resulted from our receipt and shipment of several large dry-type transformer orders to construction projects that were non-recurring in nature. Our backlog is based on orders expected to be delivered in the future, most of which is expected to occur during 2013. New orders placed during the year ended December 31, 2012 totaled \$88.7 million, an increase of approximately 13% compared to new orders of \$78.4 million that were placed during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Discontinued Operations

As a result of our activities to liquidate Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc., the assets and liabilities of the business are considered held for sale at December 31, 2012 and therefore its financial results are reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements. See “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 Discontinued Operations” for further information. The following table summarizes the results of discontinued operations (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Net sales	\$230	\$0
Loss from operations of discontinued business (1)	(199)	(2,531)
Income tax expense	0	0
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(199)	\$(2,531)

(1) Includes non-cash asset impairment charges of \$1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General. At December 31, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$0.5 million and total debt, including capital lease obligations, of \$17.1 million. We have historically met our cash needs through a combination of cash flows from operating activities and bank borrowings. Our cash requirements are generally for operating activities, debt repayment, capital improvements and acquisitions. We believe that working capital, borrowing capacity available under our credit facilities and funds generated from operations should be sufficient to finance our cash requirements for anticipated operating activities, capital improvements and principal repayments of debt through at least the next twelve months.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities. Our operating activities generated cash flow of \$2.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to cash flow from operating activities of \$1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$0.8 million increase in our operating cash flow during 2012 was primarily due to our improved earnings from continuing operations, for the reasons described above, together with a reduction in cash used by our former wind energy business, the discontinuation of which we announced on September 30, 2011. The principal elements of cash flow from operating activities during 2012 were net earnings from continuing operations of \$3.2 million, plus \$1.8 million of non-cash expenses consisting of depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation, less \$2.3 million of cash used for working capital to support our revenue growth, \$0.2 million of cash used by discontinued operations and \$0.1 million related to deferred taxes and pension expense.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities. Cash used in our investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2012 was approximately \$2.4 million, as compared to \$9.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. During 2012, our cash used in investing activities included the purchase and current expansion of the property comprising our Canadian dry-type transformer manufacturing facility for approximately \$1.4 million. Also during 2012, we made a loan of \$0.3 million to the developer of a renewable energy project for the purpose of securing a purchase order for our transformers. Additions to our property, plant and equipment in the ordinary course of business were \$0.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2012. During 2011, we used approximately \$7.8 million to acquire Bemag Transformer Inc., including the machinery and equipment assets of its former U.S. affiliate, Vermont Transformer, Inc. We also made additions to our property, plant and equipment of \$1.4 million, consisting primarily of expenditures to complete the expansion of our liquid-filled transformer facility in Quebec, as well as logistics and installation costs related to the assets we acquired from Vermont Transformer, Inc. In 2011, we made the first \$0.3 million loan installment to the renewable energy project owned referred to above.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities. Cash used by our financing activities was approximately \$1.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2012, as compared to \$8.8 million of cash provided from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2011. During the 2012 period, the net decrease in our outstanding borrowings reflects the combination of \$2.4 million of scheduled term loan amortization and the payoff of all our U.S. bank term debt that was due, approximately \$1.1 million of cash flow used to pay down our revolving credit facilities, offset by \$2.5 million of new term loan borrowings used to purchase one of our Canadian facilities and to finance existing equipment at our Mexico location. During the 2011 period, we obtained \$10.0 million of new long-term borrowings under our Canadian credit facilities for acquisitions and major capital projects. Offsetting this increase in our long-term debt, we used \$3.7 million of cash to repay, rather than assume, the debt of Bemag Transformer Inc. (\$2.8 million), as well as to make principal payments on the debt of our other subsidiaries. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2011, our short term bank borrowings and overdrafts increased by \$2.5 million.

Working Capital. As of December 31, 2012, we had net working capital of \$6.5 million, including \$0.5 million of cash and equivalents, compared to net working capital of \$3.8 million, including \$1.4 million of cash and equivalents at December 31, 2011. Our current assets were 1.3 times our current liabilities at December 31, 2012, as compared to 1.2 times at the end of the prior year. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, we had \$4.7 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, of available and unused borrowing capacity from our revolving credit facilities. However, the availability of this capacity under our revolving credit facilities is subject to restrictions on the use of proceeds and is dependent upon our ability to satisfy certain financial and operating covenants, including financial ratios.

Canadian Credit Facilities. Our subsidiaries have maintained credit facilities with our Canadian bank since October 2009. In June 2011, Pioneer Electrogrouop Canada Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary and the parent company of all our active subsidiaries in Canada entered into a letter loan agreement with the bank (the “Canadian Facilities”) that replaced and superseded all of our prior financing arrangements with such bank.

The Canadian Facilities provide for up to \$23.0 million Canadian dollars (“CAD”) (approximately \$23.1 million expressed in U.S. dollars) consisting of a \$10.0 million CAD demand revolving credit facility (“Facility A”) to finance

ongoing operations, a \$2.0 million CAD term credit facility (“Facility B”) that financed a plant expansion, a \$10.0 million CAD term credit facility (“Facility C”) to finance acquisitions, capital expenditures or to provide funding to our U.S. corporations, a \$50,000 CAD Corporate MasterCard credit facility and a \$1.0 million CAD foreign exchange settlement risk facility.

The Canadian Facilities require Pioneer Electrogrouop Canada Inc. to comply on a consolidated basis with various financial covenants, including maintaining a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25, a maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratio of 2.75 and a limitation on funded debt to less than 60% of capitalization. The Canadian Facilities also restrict our ability to, among other things, (i) provide any funding to any person, including affiliates, in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5.0 million CAD or (ii) make distributions in an aggregate amount exceeding 50% of Pioneer Electrogrouop Canada Inc.’s previous year’s net income.

Facility A is subject to margin criteria and borrowings bear interest at the bank’s prime rate plus 0.50% per annum on amounts borrowed in Canadian dollars, or the U.S. base rate plus 0.50% per annum or LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum on amounts borrowed in U.S. dollars. Borrowings under Facility B bear interest at the bank’s prime rate plus 1.00% per annum with principal repayments becoming due on a five year amortization schedule. Borrowings under Facility C are repayable according to a five year principal amortization schedule and bear interest at the bank’s prime rate plus 1.00% if the borrower’s funded debt to EBITDA ratio is less than 2.00, or at the bank’s prime rate plus 1.25% if the funded debt to EBITDA ratio is equal to or greater than 2.00. Facility C also provides us the option to elect for a LIBOR-based rate on our U.S. denominated borrowings.

As of December 31, 2012, we had approximately \$0.2 million outstanding under Facility A, \$1.5 million outstanding under Facility B and \$9.1 million outstanding under Facility C and we were in compliance with the financial covenant requirements under the Canadian Facilities.

U.S. Credit Facilities. Our Jefferson Electric, Inc. subsidiary has a loan agreement with a U.S. bank that includes a revolving credit facility with a borrowing base limit of \$6.0 million. Effective as of October 31, 2012, the credit facility was extended for an additional year and bears interest according to a pricing grid, ranging from 2.25% to 3.50% above one month LIBOR, depending on Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s debt service coverage ratio. As of December 31, 2012, there was approximately \$4.9 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and we were in compliance with its financial covenant requirements.

Nexus Promissory Note. On July 25, 2012, Nexus Magneticos de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. ("Nexus"), a subsidiary of Jefferson Electric, Inc., entered into a term loan agreement with GE CF Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("GE Capital Mexico"). At closing, GE Capital Mexico advanced to Nexus approximately \$1.7 million under the term loan agreement, the net proceeds of which were used to repay approximately \$1.1 million remaining on a term note due from Jefferson Electric, Inc. to its U.S. bank, as well as to reduce the outstanding balance under its revolving credit facility with the bank. The term loan from GE Capital Mexico is payable in 60 consecutive monthly installments and bears interest, payable monthly, at a rate of 6.93% per annum. We provided a guaranty to GE Capital Mexico of all of Nexus' obligations under the term loan agreement. As of December 31, 2012, there was approximately \$1.4 million outstanding.

Equipment Loans and Capital Lease Obligations. As of December 31, 2012, we had equipment loans and capital lease obligations with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of approximately \$3,000, as compared to approximately \$17,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2011. We anticipate that these equipment loans and capital lease obligations will be repaid in full by December 2013.

Capital Expenditures. In June 2012, we completed the acquisition of the land and building comprising our dry-type transformer facility in Canada at a cost of approximately \$1.1 million. We recently completed construction to expand the location's manufacturing floorspace by approximately 16,000 square feet. Including the cost of new machinery and equipment to be purchased, the capital budget for the entire expansion project is approximately \$1.9 million, all of which is expected to be disbursed before the end of 2013. Otherwise, we have no major future capital projects planned, or significant replacement spending anticipated during 2013.

Factors That May Affect Future Operations

We believe that our future operating results will continue to be subject to quarterly variations based upon a wide variety of factors, including the cyclical nature of the electrical equipment industry and the markets for our products and services. Our operating results could also be impacted by a weakening of the Canadian dollar, changing customer requirements and exposure to fluctuations in prices of important raw supplies, such as copper, steel and aluminum. We attempt to minimize increases resulting from fluctuations in supply costs through the inclusion of escalation clauses with respect to commodities in our customer contracts. In addition to these measures, we attempt to recover other cost increases through improvements to our manufacturing efficiency and through increases in prices where competitively feasible. Lastly, other economic conditions we cannot foresee may affect customer demand. We predominately sell to customers in the utility, industrial production and commercial construction markets. Accordingly, changes in the condition of any of our customers may have a greater impact than if our sales were more evenly distributed between different end markets.

Off Balance Sheet Transactions and Related Matters

We have no off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that have, or may have, a material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The information required by this Item is provided in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued Update No. 2011-11, “Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities”. The objective of this Update is to provide enhanced disclosures that will enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on an entity’s financial position. This includes the effect or potential effect of rights of setoff associated with an entity’s recognized assets and recognized liabilities within the scope of this Update. The amendments require enhanced disclosures by requiring improved information about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either (1) offset in accordance with either Section 210-20-45 or Section 815-10-45 or (2) subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are offset in accordance with either Section 210-20-45 or Section 815-10-45. ASU 2011-11 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. Retrospective disclosure is required for all comparative periods presented.

In December 2011, the FASB issued Update No. 2011-12, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05”. The amendments in this Update supersede changes to those paragraphs in Update 2011-05 that pertain to how, when, and where reclassification adjustments are presented.

In July 2012, the FASB has issued Update No. 2012-02, “Intangibles--Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment”. This Update states that an entity has the option first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicates that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances, an entity concludes that it is not more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, then the entity is not required to take further action. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to determine the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset and perform the quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value with the carrying amount. An entity also has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any indefinite-lived intangible asset in any period and proceed directly to performing the quantitative impairment test. An entity will be able to resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period. The amendments in this Update are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted, including for annual and interim impairment tests performed as of a date before July 27, 2012, if a public entity’s financial statements for the most recent annual or interim period have not yet been issued.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable.

28

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011	F-4
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8

F-1

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of

Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. as at December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). These standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the results of its operations, comprehensive income and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

*Richter LLP (Signed)*¹

Chartered Professional Accountants

Montreal, Canada
April 1, 2013

¹CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A109611

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F-2

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.**Consolidated Statements of Earnings****(In thousands, except per share data)**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenues	\$ 83,960	\$ 68,790
Cost of goods sold	65,020	52,813
Gross profit	18,940	15,977
Operating expenses		
Selling, general and administrative	13,181	11,070
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(188)	197
Total operating expenses	12,993	11,267
Operating income	5,947	4,710
Interest expense	933	646
Other expense	92	820
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	4,922	3,244
Provision for income taxes	1,733	773
Earnings from continuing operations	3,189	2,471
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(199)	(2,531)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 2,990	\$ (60)
Earnings from continuing operations per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.42
Diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.42
Earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	5,907	5,907
Diluted	5,913	5,949

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In thousands)

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Net earnings (loss)	\$2,990	\$(60)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	133	(241)
Pension adjustment, net of taxes	(246)	(277)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(113)	(518)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$2,877	\$(578)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-4

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.**Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands)**

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 467	\$ 1,398
Accounts receivable	10,579	8,172
Inventories	14,912	13,711
Income taxes receivable	69	517
Deferred income taxes	563	753
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	885	421
Current assets of discontinued operations	47	457
Total current assets	27,522	25,429
Property, plant and equipment	10,937	9,983
Noncurrent deferred income taxes	700	679
Other assets	798	300
Intangible assets	5,329	5,585
Goodwill	6,892	6,862
Total assets	\$ 52,178	\$ 48,838
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 12,044	\$ 11,316
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	7,335	8,870
Income taxes payable	1,135	445
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	125	554
Total current liabilities	20,639	21,185
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current maturities	9,795	9,015
Pension deficit	837	569
Noncurrent deferred income taxes	2,992	3,301
Total liabilities	34,263	34,070
Commitments		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.001; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.001; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 5,907,255 shares issued and outstanding	6	6
Additional paid-in capital	8,065	7,795
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(936)	(823)
Retained earnings	10,780	7,790
Total shareholders' equity	17,915	14,768

Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 52,178	\$ 48,838
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-5

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Operating activities		
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 2,990	\$ (60)
Depreciation	1,251	834
Amortization of intangibles	285	252
Deferred tax expense	(153)	(524)
Accrued pension	9	-
Stock-based compensation	270	254
Restructuring and asset impairment charges, discontinued operations	49	1,815
Changes in current operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable, net	(2,288)	(381)
Inventories	(1,000)	(3,775)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(658)	88
Income taxes	1,137	1,120
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	585	2,316
Discontinued operations assets and liabilities, net	(69)	(341)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,408	1,598
Investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(2,069)	(1,361)
Acquisition of subsidiaries and related assets, net of cash acquired	-	(7,830)
Note receivable	(300)	(300)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,369)	(9,491)
Financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in bank overdrafts	-	(531)
Increase (decrease) in revolving credit facilities	(1,092)	3,034
Increase in long-term debt	2,496	10,038
Repayment of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(2,447)	(3,786)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,043)	8,755
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,004)	862
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	73	20
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of year	1,398	516
End of Year	\$ 467	\$ 1,398

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

F-6

PIONEER POWER SOLUTIONS, INC.**Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity****(Dollars in thousands)**

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other compre- hensive (loss)	Total shareholders' equity
Balance - December 31, 2010	5,907,255	\$ 6	\$ 7,541	\$7,850	\$ (305)	\$ 15,092
Net loss	-	-	-	(60)	-	(60)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	254	-	-	254
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(241)	(241)
Pension adjustment, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(277)	(277)
Balance - December 31, 2011	5,907,255	6	7,795	7,790	(823)	14,768
Net Earnings	-	-	-	2,990	-	2,990
Stock-based compensation	-	-	270	-	-	270
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	133	133
Pension adjustment, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(246)	(246)
Balance - December 31, 2012	5,907,255	6	\$ 8,065	\$10,780	\$ (936)	\$ 17,915

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. Business and Organization

Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. (the “Company”), a Delaware corporation, is a manufacturer of specialty electrical equipment and provides a broad range of custom-engineered and general purpose electrical transformers for applications in the utility, industrial and commercial segments of the electrical transmission and distribution industry. The Company is headquartered in Fort Lee, New Jersey and operates from seven additional locations in the U.S., Canada and Mexico for manufacturing, centralized distribution, engineering, sales and administration.

On April 30, 2010, the Company acquired Jefferson Electric, Inc., a Wisconsin-based manufacturer and supplier of dry-type transformers.

On June 7, 2010 and August 13, 2010, the Company acquired substantially all the operating assets and then 100% of the voting and economic interests of AAER Inc., a manufacturer of wind turbines based in Quebec, Canada, to form Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. In September 2011, the Company committed to a plan to divest or wind down the Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. subsidiary, which business is classified in the Company’s financial statements under discontinued operations.

On June 1, 2011, the Company’s board of directors authorized a one-for-five reverse stock split which took effect on June 20, 2011. All share and related stock option and warrant information presented in these financial statements and accompanying footnotes has been retroactively adjusted to reflect the reduced number of shares resulting from this action.

On July 1, 2011, the Company acquired all of the capital stock of Bemag Transformer Inc., a Quebec-based manufacturer of low and medium voltage dry-type transformers and custom magnetics. Also on such date, the Company acquired all the machinery and equipment assets of Vermont Transformer, Inc., the former U.S. affiliate of Bemag Transformer Inc.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in prior years' financial statements to conform to the presentation used in the current year. These reclassifications have not resulted in any changes to the previously reported net income for any year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The financial statements include estimates based on currently available information and management's judgment as to the outcome of future conditions and circumstances. Significant estimates in these financial statements include allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory provision, useful lives and impairment of long-lived assets, warranty accruals, income tax determination, stock-based compensation, cost of pension benefits and estimates related to purchase price allocation.

Changes in the status of certain facts or circumstances could result in material changes to the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements and actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery occurs, (3) the sales price is fixed or determinable, (4) collectability is reasonably assured and (5) customer acceptance criteria, if any, has been successfully demonstrated. Revenue is recognized on the sale of goods, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer upon delivery, provided that the Company maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the goods sold. There are no further obligations on the part of the Company subsequent to revenue recognition, except when customers have the right of return or when the Company warrants the product. The Company records a provision for future returns, based on historical experience at the time of shipment of products to customers. The Company warrants some of its products against defects in design, materials and workmanship for periods ranging from one to three years depending on the model. The Company records a provision for estimated future warranty costs based on the historical relationship of warranty claims to sales at the time of shipment of products to customers. The Company periodically reviews the adequacy of its product warranties and adjusts, if necessary, the warranty percentage and accrued warranty reserve for actual experience.

The following table provides detail of change in the Company's product warranty provision, which is a component of accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of year	\$312	\$291
Increase due to acquisition during year	-	48
Increase due to warranty expense	108	284
Deductions for warranty charges	(215)	(308)
Change due to foreign currency translation	6	(3)
Balance at end of year	\$211	\$312

Financial Instruments

The Company estimates the fair value of its financial instruments based on current interest rates, market value and pricing of financial instruments with comparable terms. Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair market value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and investments with an original maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less.

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Interest paid	\$936	\$728
Income taxes paid	952	1,328

Accounts Receivable

The Company accounts for trade receivables at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by regularly evaluating individual customer receivables and considering a customer's financial condition, credit history and current economic conditions. The Company writes off trade receivables when they are deemed uncollectible. The Company records recoveries of trade receivables previously written off when it receives them. Management considers the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts, which was \$29,000 and \$54,000 as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, sufficient to cover any exposure to loss in its accounts receivable.

Long-Lived Assets

Depreciation and amortization for property, plant and equipment, and finite life intangible assets, is computed and included in cost of goods sold and in selling and administrative expense, as appropriate. Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded using the declining balance method for buildings, furniture and fixtures at the Company's Canadian operations. Non-Canadian property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight line method, based on the estimated useful lives of the assets (buildings – 25 years, machinery and equipment - 5 to 15 years, computer hardware and software - 3 to 5 years). Depreciation commences once the assets are ready for their intended use.

Finite life intangible assets consist of non-compete agreements, which have defined terms, and three categories of customer relationships for which estimated useful lives were determined based on actual historical customer attrition rates. These finite life intangible assets are amortized by the Company over periods ranging from three to twenty years.

F-9

Long-lived and finite life intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances have occurred that indicate the remaining useful life of the asset may warrant revision or that the remaining balance of the asset may not be recoverable. In addition, finite life intangible assets are tested at least once annually through quantitative analysis. Upon indications of impairment, or in the normal course of annual testing, assets and liabilities are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. The measurement of possible impairment is generally estimated by the ability to recover the balance of an asset group from its expected future operating cash flows on an undiscounted basis. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value thereof. Determining asset groups and underlying cash flows requires the use of significant judgment.

Goodwill and Indefinite Life Intangible Assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is equivalent to the Company's subsidiary-level financial statements, and based on the net assets for each subsidiary, including goodwill and intangible assets. Goodwill is assigned to each operating subsidiary, as this represents the lowest level that constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available, and is the level at which management regularly reviews operating results.

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are evaluated for impairment annually, or immediately if events or other conditions indicate there may be a possible permanent loss of value, using either a quantitative or a qualitative analysis. The Company performs a quantitative analysis using a discounted cash flow model and other valuation techniques, but may elect to perform a qualitative analysis. A quantitative analysis is used to determine an estimated fair value representing the amount at which a reporting unit could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties on an arms-length basis. The estimated fair value of each reporting unit is derived using a discounted cash flow method based on market and reporting unit-specific assumptions, including estimated future revenues and expenses, weighted average cost of capital, capital expenditures, the useful life over which cash flows will occur and other assumptions which are considered reasonable and inherent in discounted cash flow analysis. A qualitative analysis is performed by assessing certain trends and factors, including projected market outlook and growth rates, forecasted and actual sales and operating profit margins, discount rates, industry data and other relevant qualitative factors. These trends and factors are compared to, and based on, the assumptions used in the most recent quantitative assessment.

Goodwill impairment testing for 2012 and 2011 was performed by using quantitative analysis, as described above, for each of the Company's reporting units having a carrying amount of goodwill. As a result of the quantitative analysis performed, the Company determined that no impairments were warranted for 2012, and 2011.

Indefinite life intangible assets primarily consist primarily of trademarks. The fair value of these assets are determined using a royalty relief methodology similar to that employed when the associated assets were acquired, but using updated estimates of future sales, cash flows and profitability. For 2012 and 2011, the fair value of indefinite life intangible assets exceeded their respective carrying values.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for the Companies foreign subsidiaries is the local currency in which the entity is located. The financial statements of all subsidiaries with a functional currency other than the U.S. Dollar have been translated into U.S. Dollars. All assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. Dollars using year-end exchange rates, and all revenues and expenses are translated at average rates during the respective period. The U.S. Dollar results that arise from such translation, as well as exchange gains and losses on intercompany balances of a long-term investment nature, are included in the cumulative currency translation adjustments in accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, based on the income tax laws and rates in the countries in which operations are conducted and income is earned. This approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Developing the provision for income taxes requires significant judgment and expertise in federal, international and state income tax laws, regulations and strategies, including the determination of deferred tax assets and liabilities and, if necessary, any valuation allowances that may be required for deferred tax assets. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce its deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. The Company believes that the deferred tax asset recorded as of December 31, 2012, is realizable through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and future taxable income. If the Company was to subsequently determine that it would be able to realize deferred tax assets in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment to deferred tax assets would increase earnings for the period in which such determination was made. The Company will continue to assess the adequacy of the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. The Company's judgments and tax strategies are subject to audit by various taxing authorities.

The objective of accounting for income taxes is to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences or events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position (see "Unrecognized Tax Benefits" below).

Interest and penalties are grouped with interest expense on the consolidated statement of earnings.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company accounts for unrecognized tax benefits in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") "Income Taxes" ("ASC 740"). ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements and provides guidance on de-recognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition issues. ASC 740 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Additionally, ASC 740 requires the Company to accrue interest and related penalties, if applicable, on all tax positions for which reserves have been established consistent with jurisdictional tax laws.

Sales Tax

The Company discloses the amount of those taxes that are recognized on a gross basis in interim and annual financial statements for each period for which an income statement is presented if those amounts are significant. While the amounts are not material, the Company's policy is to present such taxes on a net basis in the consolidated statements of earnings.

Share-Based Payments

The Company accounts for share based payments in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 718 "Compensation - Stock Compensation" and accordingly recognizes in its financial statements share based payments at their fair value. In addition, it recognizes in the financial statements an expense based on the grant date fair value of stock options granted to employees and directors. The expense is recognized on a straight line basis over the expected option life while taking into account the vesting period and the offsetting credit is recorded in additional paid-in capital. Upon exercise of options, the consideration paid together with the amount previously recorded as additional paid-in capital is recognized as capital stock. The Company estimates its forfeiture rate in order to determine its compensation expense arising from stock based awards. The Company uses the Black-Scholes Merton option pricing model to determine the fair value of the options. Non-employee members of the Board of Directors are deemed to be employees for the purposes of recognizing share-based compensation expense.

Employee Benefit Plan

The Company sponsors a defined benefit plan as described in Note 15. The cost of pension benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the accumulated benefit method and a discount rate, used to measure interest cost on the accrued employee future benefit obligation, based on market interest rates on high-quality debt instruments with maturities that match the timing and benefits expected to be paid by the plan. Plan assets are valued using current market values and the expected return on plan assets is based on the fair value of the plan assets.

The costs that relate to employee current service are charged to income annually.

The transitional obligation created upon adoption of the FASB ASC 715 "Compensation - Retirement Benefits" is amortized over the average remaining service period of employees. For a given year, unrecognized actuarial gains or losses are recognized into income if the unamortized balance at the beginning of the year is more than 10% of the greater of the plan asset or liability balance. Any unrecognized actuarial gain or loss in excess of this threshold is recognized in income over the remaining service period of the employees.

The Company reflects the funded status of its defined pension plans as a net asset or net liability in its balance sheet, with an offsetting amount in accumulated other comprehensive income, and recognizes changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted-average methods and include the cost of materials, labor and manufacturing overhead. The Company uses estimates in determining the level of reserves required to state inventory at the lower of cost or market. The Company estimates are based on market activity levels, production requirements, the physical condition of products and technological innovation. Changes in any of these factors may result in adjustments to the carrying value of inventory.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the earnings for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the earnings for the period by the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive securities composed of incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options or warrants was included in diluted earnings per share since the exercise price of some of the Company's stock options and/or warrants were in the money (see Note 18 "Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share").

Fair Value Measurements

FASB ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure" applies to all assets and liabilities that are being measured and reported on a fair value basis. ASC 820 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in U.S GAAP, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. ASC 820 enables the reader of the financial statements to assess the inputs used to develop those measurements by establishing a hierarchy for ranking the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. ASC 820 requires that assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

In determining the appropriate levels, the Company performs a detailed analysis of the assets and liabilities that are subject to ASC 820. At each reporting period, all assets and liabilities for which the fair value measurement is based on significant unobservable inputs are classified as Level 3.

The fair value represents management's best estimates based on a range of methodologies and assumptions. The carrying value of receivables and payables arising in the ordinary course of business approximate fair value because of the relatively short period of time between their origination and expected realization. These items have been classified as Level 1.

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company adopted certain amendments to Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820, "Fair Value Measurements," effective January 1, 2012. These amendments include a consistent definition of fair value, enhanced disclosure requirements for "Level 3" fair value adjustments and other changes to required disclosures. Their adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company adopted the amendments to ASC 220, "Comprehensive Income," effective January 1, 2012. The amendments pertained to presentation and disclosure only.

The Company adopted the amendments to ASC 350, "Intangibles-Goodwill and Others," effective January 1, 2012. The amended guidance allows the Company to do an initial qualitative assessment of relevant events and circumstances to determine if fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not to be less than its carrying value, prior to performing the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board amended ASC 350 to provide the option to do an initial qualitative assessment of relevant events and circumstances prior to calculating the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset. This amendment is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The Company will comply with the requirements of this pronouncement when it becomes effective. This pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

4. Acquisitions

On July 1, 2011, 7834080 Canada Inc., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the acquisition of all of the capital shares of Bemag Transformer Inc. Pursuant to the share purchase agreement, as amended, all the capital shares of Bemag Transformer Inc. were purchased in a transaction valued at approximately \$9.1 million, which amount includes approximately \$2.8 million of Bemag Transformer Inc.'s former revolving and long-term debt which was repaid by the Company at closing.

The transaction was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Under the purchase method of accounting, the total estimated purchase price is allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition, based on their estimated fair values as of the effective date of the acquisition. Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been determined as the excess of the purchase price over the net of the amounts assigned to acquired assets and liabilities assumed.

The allocation of the purchase price was as follows (in thousands):

Purchase Price:	
Cash	\$6,231
Debt repaid at closing	2,830
Total consideration	\$9,061
Purchase Price Allocation:	
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Accounts receivable	2,870
Inventory	3,040
Prepaid expenses	30
Deferred income taxes	3
Income taxes receivable	181
Property and equipment	3,488
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,683)
Deferred tax liabilities	(744)
Net tangible assets acquired	6,185
Intangible assets acquired	1,476
Goodwill	1,400
Total purchase price	\$9,061

Identifiable intangible assets having finite lives arising from the acquisition were valued at \$0.9 million, consisting primarily of customer relationships and a non-compete agreement. These intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis with a weighted average remaining useful life of 13.5 years. None of these definite-lived intangible

assets acquired are deductible for tax purposes. Indefinite-lived intangible assets acquired are valued at \$0.6 million and consist of trademarks and certain technology-related industry accreditations, neither of which are deductible for tax purposes. The excess of the purchase price over the aggregate fair values, which was approximately \$1.4 million, was recorded as goodwill. Goodwill has an indefinite life, is not subject to amortization and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill arising from the acquisition is tested for impairment at least annually (more frequently if indicators of impairment arise). In the event that management determines that the goodwill has become impaired, the Company will incur an accounting charge for the amount of the impairment during the fiscal quarter in which the determination is made.

The Company incurred acquisition transaction costs of approximately \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. These costs were expensed in 2011.

On July 1, 2011, 7834080 Canada Inc., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an equipment purchase agreement with the shareholders of Vermont Transformer, Inc., the former U.S. affiliate of Bemag Transformer Inc. On such date, all of the equipment used by Vermont Transformer, Inc. in the operation of its business was acquired in exchange for \$1.6 million. For accounting purposes the transaction was treated as a purchase of assets and the amount of consideration paid, plus transaction expenses, was attributed to the assets acquired consisting solely of machinery and equipment.

5. Discontinued Operations

During September 2011, the Company committed to a plan to divest or wind down its Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. subsidiary which was established by the Company in 2010 to market its utility scale wind turbine designs, after-sales services and equipment financing to community wind and industrial customers. This decision was part of the Company's strategy to focus on businesses that create the most shareholder value. The decision to divest or wind down the business resulted in a non-cash asset impairment charge of \$1.6 million to adjust the carrying value of the subsidiary's assets to their fair value. This impairment charge was recognized in the third quarter of 2011 on certain inventory, property, plant and equipment and other assets. In addition, at the time the Company decided to discontinue this business the Company also recognized a \$0.6 million charge related to expected future severance, rent and insurance payment obligations associated with the decision.

The results of operations for Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented and are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Net sales	\$ 230	\$ -
Gain (loss) from operations of discontinued business (1)	(199)	(2,531)
Income tax expense	-	-
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (199)	\$ (2,531)

(1) Loss from operations before tax in 2011 includes non-cash asset impairment charges of \$1.6 million.

The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities of discontinued operations (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$47
Assets of discontinued operations	\$47
Accounts payable	\$10
Accrued liabilities	114
Liabilities of discontinued operations	\$124

6. Inventories

The components of inventories are summarized below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials	\$ 5,130	\$ 6,184
Work in process	4,360	2,974
Finished goods	5,779	5,217
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory	(357)	(664)
Total inventories	\$ 14,912	\$ 13,711

Included in raw materials are goods in transit of approximately \$0.3 million (2011 - \$0.3 million).

F-14

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are summarized below (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Land	\$ 113	\$ 7
Buildings	3,091	1,996
Machinery and equipment	11,738	11,108
Furniture and fixtures	209	195
Computer hardware and software	929	742
Leasehold improvements	57	54
Construction in progress	397	169
	16,534	14,271
Less: accumulated depreciation	(5,597)	(4,288)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 10,937	\$ 9,983

8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Changes in goodwill and intangible asset balances for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Goodwill	Intangible assets
Balance December 31, 2010	\$ 5,534	\$ 4,436
Additions due to acquisitions	1,400	1,476
Amortization		(252)
Foreign currency translation	(72)	(75)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	6,862	5,585
Additions due to acquisitions	-	-
Amortization	-	(285)
Foreign currency translation	30	29
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 6,892	\$ 5,329

The components of intangible assets at December 31, 2012 are summarized below (in thousands):

Intangible assets	Accumulated amortization	Foreign currency translation	Net book value
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Customer relationships	\$ 2,962	\$ (617) \$ (28) \$ 2,317
Non-compete agreement	95	(64) (1) 30
Trademarks	2,049	-	(8) 2,041
Technology-related industry accreditations	950	-	(9) 941
Total intangible assets	\$ 6,056	\$ (681) \$ (46) \$ 5,329

Future scheduled annual amortization expense for finite life intangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Total
2013	\$284
2014	265
2015	265
2016	264
2017	262
Thereafter	1,007
	\$2,347

9.

Debt

Canadian Credit Facilities

In June 2011, Pioneer Electrogrouop Canada Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and the parent company of the Company's active Canadian subsidiaries, Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and Bemag Transformer Inc. (the "Borrowers"), entered into a letter loan agreement with the Company's Canadian bank (the "Canadian Facilities") that replaced and superseded all of the Company's prior financing arrangements with such bank. Bemag Transformer Inc. became a party to the Canadian Facilities on July 1, 2011, upon the acquisition of all of its capital shares by the Company.

The Canadian Facilities provide for up to \$23.0 million CAD (approximately \$23.1 million expressed in U.S. dollars) consisting of a \$10.0 million demand revolving credit facility ("Facility A") to finance ongoing operations, a \$2.0 million term credit facility ("Facility B") that financed a plant expansion, a \$10.0 million term credit facility ("Facility C") to finance acquisitions, capital expenditures or to provide funding to the Company, a \$50,000 Corporate MasterCard credit facility ("Facility D") and a \$1.0 million foreign exchange settlement risk facility ("Facility E").

The Canadian Facilities are secured by a first-ranking lien in the amount of approximately \$25 million CAD on all of the present and future movable and immovable property of the Borrowers and their subsidiaries.

The Canadian Facilities require the Borrowers to comply on a consolidated basis with various financial covenants, including maintaining a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25, a maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratio of 2.75 and a limitation on funded debt to less than 60% of capitalization. The Canadian Facilities also restrict the ability of the Borrowers to, among other things, (i) provide any funding to any person, including affiliates, in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5.0 million CAD or (ii) make distributions in an aggregate amount exceeding 50% of Pioneer Electrogrouop Canada Inc.'s previous year's net income.

Facility A is subject to margin criteria and borrowings bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 0.50% per annum on amounts borrowed in Canadian dollars, or the U.S. base rate plus 0.50% per annum or LIBOR plus 2.00% per annum on amounts borrowed in U.S. dollars.

Borrowings under Facility B bear interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1.00% per annum with principal repayments becoming due on a five year amortization schedule.

Borrowings under Facility C are repayable according to a five year principal amortization schedule and bear interest at the following rates: if the funded debt to EBITDA ratio is equal to or greater than 2.00, the bank's prime rate plus 1.25% per annum on amounts borrowed in Canadian dollars, or the U.S. base rate plus 1.25% per annum or LIBOR plus 2.50% per annum on amounts borrowed in U.S. dollars; or, if the funded debt to EBITDA ratio is less than 2.00, the bank's prime rate plus 1.00% per annum on amounts borrowed in Canadian dollars, or the U.S. base rate plus 1.00% per annum or LIBOR plus 2.25% per annum on amounts borrowed in U.S. dollars. In addition, Facility C is subject to a standby fee which is calculated monthly using the unused portion of the facility at either 0.625% per annum if the funded debt to EBITDA ratio is equal to or greater than 2.00, or 0.5625% per annum if the funded debt to EBITDA ratio is less than 2.00.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had approximately \$10.8 million in U.S. dollar equivalents outstanding under the Canadian Facilities and was in compliance with its financial covenant requirements. The Company's borrowings consisted of approximately \$0.2 million outstanding under Facility A, \$1.5 million outstanding under Facility B, and \$9.1 million outstanding under Facility C.

United States Credit Facilities

In January 2008, the Company's Jefferson Electric, Inc. subsidiary entered into a bank loan agreement with a U.S. bank that included a revolving credit facility and a term credit facility (the "U.S. Facilities"). As of April 30, 2010, the date the Company acquired Jefferson Electric, Inc., final payment of all outstanding amounts under the U.S. Facilities became due on October 31, 2011. The interest rate under the revolving credit facility was equal to the greater of the bank's reference rate or 6.5% per annum. The interest rate under the term credit facility was 7.27% annually.

In November 2011, Jefferson Electric, Inc. revised its financing arrangement and extended the maturity date of the U.S. Facilities to October 31, 2012. The amended loan agreement provided for an increase in the borrowing base limit of the revolving credit facility to \$6.0 million and a decrease in the interest rate to the bank's reference rate plus 2.0%. In connection with the amendment, the Company prepaid \$250,000 under the term credit facility in November 2011 and made an additional prepayment of \$750,000 in January 2012. The interest rate under the term credit facility was reduced to 6.0% annually, with monthly payments of principal and accrued interest calculated based on a 5-year term and a final payment of all outstanding amounts due on October 31, 2012. In addition, the Company entered into a guaranty agreement with respect to Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s obligations under the U.S. Facilities.

In October 2012, Jefferson Electric, Inc. revised its financing arrangement and extended the maturity date of the U.S. Facilities to October 31, 2013. The interest rate under the revolving credit facility was reduced to a floating rate subject to a pricing grid, ranging from 2.25% to 3.50% above one month LIBOR, which can result in increases or decreases to the borrowing spread depending on Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s debt service coverage ratio. The term credit facility, which was repaid in full during July 2012, was removed from the U.S. Facilities in its entirety. Borrowings under the U.S. Facilities are collateralized by substantially all the U.S. assets of Jefferson Electric, Inc., and an officer of the subsidiary is a guarantor. The U.S. Facilities, as amended, require Jefferson Electric, Inc. to comply with certain financial covenants, including a requirement to exceed a minimum target for tangible net worth and maintain a minimum debt service coverage ratio. The U.S. Facilities also restrict Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s ability to pay dividends or make distributions, advances or other transfers of assets.

As of December 31, 2012, Jefferson Electric, Inc. had approximately \$4.9 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and was in compliance with its financial covenant requirements.

Nexus Promissory Note

On July 25, 2012, the Company's indirect wholly owned Mexican subsidiary, Nexus Magneticos de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. ("Nexus"), entered into a term loan agreement with GE CF Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("GE Capital Mexico"). At closing, GE Capital Mexico advanced to Nexus \$1.65 million under the term loan agreement, less a non-refundable commission of 1% and less a pledge of cash representing 10% of the loan amount. Immediately upon receiving the term loan advance, Nexus made an intercompany loan in the same principal amount to Jefferson Electric, Inc., its controlling shareholder. In turn, Jefferson Electric, Inc. used the intercompany loan proceeds to repay a portion of its outstanding secured indebtedness owed to its U.S. bank. The net proceeds were used by Jefferson Electric, Inc. to fully repay the principal and accrued interest that was then outstanding under its term credit facility with its U.S. bank, as well as to reduce the outstanding balance under its revolving credit facility.

The term loan from GE Capital Mexico is payable in 60 consecutive monthly installments and bears interest, payable monthly, at a rate of 6.93% per annum. The term loan may be prepaid by Nexus in increments of at least \$100,000, subject to the application of certain prepayment and other fees as established in the term loan agreement. The term

loan agreement contains customary representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, including covenants that restrict Nexus' ability to create certain liens, incur additional liabilities, make certain types of investments, engage in mergers, consolidations, significant asset sales and affiliate transactions, pay dividends, redeem or repurchase outstanding equity and make capital expenditures.

The obligations of Nexus under the term loan are secured by (i) a pledge of cash in the amount of 10% of the term loan amount, (ii) a trust agreement, pursuant to which Nexus and Jefferson Electric, Inc. transferred title to substantially all of their equipment and machinery assets located in Mexico to a Mexican bank as trustee, to serve as security for all of Nexus' obligations under the term loan agreement, and (iii) a corporate guaranty by the Company of all of Nexus' obligations under the term loan agreement.

Capital Lease Obligations

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had equipment loans and capital lease obligations remaining of \$3,000 bearing interest at rates varying from 0.0% to 18.8% and are repayable in monthly installments. These obligations are scheduled to be paid in full by December 2013.

Long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Revolving credit facilities	\$ 5,141	\$ 6,199
Term credit facilities	10,615	11,669
Nexus promissory note	1,371	-
Capital lease obligations	3	17
Total debt and capital lease obligations	17,130	17,885
Less current portion	(7,335)	(8,870)
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 9,795	\$ 9,015

The annual maturities of long-term debt at December 31, 2012, were as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Long-term debt maturities
2013	\$ 7,335
2014	2,020
2015	2,264
2016	5,446
2017	65
Total long-term debt maturities	\$ 17,130

10.

Other Assets

In December 2011 and January 2012, the Company's Pioneer Transformers Ltd. subsidiary funded two promissory notes, each in the amount of \$0.3 million, due from a developer of a renewable energy project in the U.S. The promissory notes accrue interest at a rate of 4.5% per annum with a final payment of all unpaid principal and interest becoming fully due and payable upon the earlier to occur of (i) the four year anniversary of the issuance date of the promissory notes, or (ii) an event of default. As defined in the promissory notes, an event of default includes, but is not limited to, the following: any bankruptcy, reorganization or similar proceeding involving the borrower, a sale or transfer of substantially all the assets of the borrower, a default by the borrower relating to any indebtedness due to third parties, the incurrence of additional indebtedness by the borrower without the Company's written consent and failure of the borrower to perform its obligations pursuant to its other agreements with the Company, including its purchase order for pad mount transformers.

Also included in Other Assets are deferred financing costs of \$0.2 million at December 31, 2012.

11.**Commitments**

The Company leases certain offices, facilities and equipment under operating leases expiring at various dates through 2016. At December 31, 2012 the minimum annual lease commitments under the leases having terms in excess of one year were as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Operating leases
2013	\$ 310
2014	85
2015	56
2016	27
2017	3
Thereafter	-
Total lease commitments	\$ 481

Rent and lease expense was approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

12. Shareholders' Equity

The Company had common stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding of 5,907,255 shares as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2012, the Company had warrants outstanding to purchase 640,000 shares of common stock with an average exercise price of approximately \$14.00 per share. The warrants expire on dates beginning on December 2, 2014 and ending on April 30, 2015. No warrants were exercised during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

The board of directors is authorized, subject to any limitations prescribed by law, without further vote or action by the shareholders, to issue from time to time up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, in one or more series. Each such series of preferred stock shall have such number of shares, designations, preferences, voting powers, qualifications, and special or relative rights or privileges as shall be determined by the board of directors, which may include, among others, dividend rights, voting rights, liquidation preferences, conversion rights and preemptive rights.

13. Stock-Based Compensation

On December 2, 2009, the Company adopted the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2009 Plan") for the purpose of issuing incentive stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, performance unit awards and stock bonus awards to employees, directors, consultants and other service providers. A total of 320,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance under the 2009 Plan. Options may be granted under the 2009 Plan on terms and at prices as determined by the board of directors or by the plan administrators appointed by the board of directors.

On May 11, 2011, the board of directors of the Company adopted the Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan") which was subsequently approved by stockholders of the Company on May 31, 2011. The 2011 Plan replaces and supersedes the 2009 Plan. The Company's outside directors and employees, including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other named executive officers, and certain contractors are all eligible to participate in the 2011 Plan. The 2011 Plan allows for the granting of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards, dividend equivalent rights, and other awards, which may be granted singly, in combination, or in tandem, and upon such terms as are determined by the Board or a committee of the Board that is designated to administer the Plan. Subject to certain adjustments, the maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock that may be delivered pursuant to awards under the 2011 Plan is 700,000 shares. As of December 31, 2012, 168,400 stock options had been granted, consisting of 107,200 incentive stock options and 61,200 non-qualified stock options.

Expense for stock-based compensation recorded for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. All of the stock-based compensation expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings. As of December 31, 2012, the Company had total stock-based compensation expense remaining to be recognized of approximately \$0.1 million.

The fair value of the stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Expected Volatility	39 - 43%	46 - 50%
Expected life	3.5 - 6.0	3.5 - 6.0
Risk-free interest rate	0.70 - 1.34%	1.49 - 2.55%
Dividend yield	0%	0%

A summary of stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and changes during the years then ended is presented below:

	Stock options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term	Aggregate intrinsic value
Balance December 31, 2010	110,000	\$ 15.29	-	-
Granted	8,400	12.29	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Balance December 31, 2011	118,400	\$ 15.07	7.0	\$ -
Exercisable as of December 31, 2011	38,000	\$ 15.29	7.0	\$ -
Balance December 31, 2011	118,400	\$ 15.07	7.0	\$ -
Granted	50,000	4.22	7.9	74,500
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding as of December 31, 2012	168,400	\$ 11.85	6.6	\$ 74,500
Exercisable as of December 31, 2012	78,933	\$ 15.09	6.1	\$ -

Intrinsic value is the difference between the market value of the stock at December 31, 2012 and the exercise price which is aggregated for all options outstanding and exercisable. A summary of the weighted-average grant-date fair value of options, total intrinsic value of options exercised, and cash receipts from options exercised is shown below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Weighted-average fair value of options granted (per share)	\$ 1.54	\$ 5.20	\$ 6.70
Intrinsic value gain of options exercised	-	-	-
Cash receipts from exercise of options	-	-	-

14.

Income Taxes

The components of the income tax provision were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current		

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Federal	\$ -	\$ 104
State	15	12
Foreign	2,131	807
Deferred	(413)	(150)
Total income tax provision	\$ 1,733	\$ 773

The components of earnings before income taxes are summarized below (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
U.S. operations	\$(343)	\$(540)
Foreign	5,265	3,784
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$4,922	\$3,244

F-20

A reconciliation from the statutory U.S. income tax rate and the Company's effective income tax rate, as computed on earnings before income taxes, is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2012		2011	
Federal Income tax at statutory rate	35	%	35	%
State and local income tax, net	-		-	
Foreign rate differential	(8)	(9)
Uncertain tax positions	1		3	
Foreign tax recovery	-		(11)
Other	7		6	
Effective income tax expense rate	35	%	24	%

The Company's provision for income taxes reflects an effective tax rate on earnings before income taxes of 35% in 2012 (24% in 2011). The increase in effective tax rate during 2012 primarily reflects a tax recovery recognized in 2011 for a settlement reached with the Canadian tax authority that partially reversed an assessment recorded in 2008.

The net deferred income tax asset (liability) was comprised of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current deferred income taxes		
Gross assets	\$563	\$753
Gross liabilities	-	-
Net current deferred income tax asset	563	753
Noncurrent deferred income taxes		
Gross assets	700	679
Gross liabilities	(2,992)	(3,301)
Net noncurrent deferred income tax (liability) asset	(2,292)	(2,622)
Deferred liability, net	\$(1,729)	\$(1,869)

The tax effect of temporary differences between GAAP accounting and federal income tax accounting creating deferred income tax assets and liabilities were as follows (in thousands):

Deferred tax assets	December 31,	
	2012	2011

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Canada net operating loss carry forwards	\$244	\$53
Pension plan	253	155
Foreign tax credits	497	455
Property and equipment	-	404
Other	269	365
	1,263	1,432
Less valuation allowance	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	1,263	1,432
Deferred tax liabilities		
Other	(2,992)	(3,301)
Deferred liability, net	\$(1,729)	\$(1,869)

F-21

The Company believes that its deferred tax assets in other tax jurisdictions are more likely than not realizable through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and its estimate of future taxable income.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits, exclusive of interest and penalties, is as follows (in thousands):

	UTP
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 161
Increases related to tax positions taken during the period	104
Decreases related to expectations of statute of limitations	-
Balance as of December 31, 2011	265
Increases related to tax positions taken during the period	52
Decreases related to expectations of statute of limitations	-
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 317

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters as interest expense.

Management believes that an adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from tax examinations. However, the outcome of tax audits cannot be predicted with certainty. If any issues addressed in the Company's tax audits are resolved in a manner not consistent with management's expectations, the Company could be required to adjust its provision for income taxes in the period such resolution occurs. Although timing of the resolution and/or closure of audits is highly uncertain, the Company does not believe it is reasonably possible that its unrecognized tax benefits would materially change in the next twelve months.

15.

Pension Plan

A Canadian subsidiary of the Company sponsors a defined benefit pension plan in which a majority of its employees are members. The employer contributes 100% to the plan. The benefits, or the rate per year of credit service, are established by the Company's subsidiary and updated at its discretion.

Cost of Benefits

The components of the expense the Company incurred under the pension plan are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Current service cost, net of employee contributions	\$ 32	\$ 25
Interest cost on accrued benefit obligation	140	149
Expected return on plan assets	(156)	(159)
Amortization of transitional obligation	14	14
Amortization of past service costs	9	9
Amortization of net actuarial gain	46	33
Total cost of benefit	\$ 85	\$ 71

Benefit Obligation

The Company's obligation for the pension plan is valued annually as of the beginning of each fiscal year. The projected benefit obligation represents the present value of benefits ultimately payable to plan participants for both past and future services expected to be provided by the plan participants.

The Company's obligations pursuant to the pension plan are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Projected benefit obligation, at beginning of year	\$2,911	\$2,732
Current service cost, net of employee contributions	32	25
Employee contributions	39	35
Interest cost	140	149
Actuarial loss	(49)	-
Impact of change in discount rate	395	229
Impact in change of assumptions	36	-
Benefits paid	(188)	(192)
Foreign exchange adjustment	67	(67)
Projected benefit obligation, at end of year	\$3,383	\$2,911

A summary of expected benefit payments related to the pension plan is as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	Pension Plan
2013	\$ 201
2014	206
2015	230
2016	234
2017	240
2018 - 2022	\$ 1,214

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Net loss	\$ 407	\$ 432
Amortization of prior service cost	(9)	(8)
Amortization of gain	(47)	(32)
Amortization of transitional asset	(13)	(13)
	338	379
Taxes	(92)	(102)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes	\$ 246	\$ 277

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The estimated net loss amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next year amounts to approximately \$47,000. The estimated prior service cost amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next year amounts to approximately \$9,000. The estimated transitional asset amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next year amounts to approximately \$13,000.

The accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following amounts that have not yet been recognized as components of net benefit cost (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Unrecognized prior service cost	\$ 120	\$ 129
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	84	97
Unrecognized transitional obligation	1,542	1,182
Deferred income taxes	(507)	(415)
	\$1,239	\$993

F-23

Plan Assets

Assets held by the pension plan are invested in accordance with the provisions of the Company's approved investment policy. The pension plan's strategic asset allocation was structured to reduce volatility through diversification and enhance return to approximate the amounts and timing of the expected benefit payments. The asset allocation for the pension plan at the end of fiscal years 2012 and 2011 and the target allocation for fiscal year 2013, by asset category, is as follows:

	Allocation at December 31,		2013 Target	
	2012	2011	Allocation	
Equity securities	57 %	58 %	57 %	%
Fixed income securities	30	34	30	
Real estate	9	6	9	
Other	4	2	4	
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	%

The fair market values, by asset category are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Equity securities	\$1,451	\$1,359
Fixed income securities	764	795
Real estate	229	141
Other	102	47
Total	\$2,546	\$2,342

The Company has classified the assets as level 1. Changes in the assets held by the pension plan in the years 2012 and 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Fair value of plan assets, at beginning of year	\$2,342	\$2,424
Actual return on plan assets	131	(44)
Employer contributions	169	173
Employee contributions	39	34
Benefits paid	(188)	(192)
Foreign exchange adjustment	53	(53)
Fair value of plan assets, at end of year	\$2,546	\$2,342

Contributions

The Company's policy is to fund the pension plan at or above the minimum required by law. The Company made \$0.2 million of contributions to its defined benefit pension plan in each of the 2012 and 2011 years. The Company expects to make contributions of less than \$0.2 million to the defined benefit pension plan in 2013. Changes in the discount rate and actual investment returns which continue to remain lower than the long-term expected return on plan assets could result in the Company making additional contributions.

F-24

Funded Status

The funded status of the pension plan is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Projected benefit obligation	\$3,383	\$2,911
Fair value of plan assets	2,546	2,342
Accrued obligation (long term)	\$837	\$569

Assumptions

Assumptions used in accounting for the pension plan are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Weighted average discount rate used to determine the accrued benefit obligations	3.80 %	4.80 %
Discount rate used to determine the net pension expense	4.80 %	5.50 %
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.50 %	6.50 %

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, the Company considers the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. The Company applies the expected rate of return to a market related value of the assets which reduces the underlying variability in assets to which the Company applies that expected return. The Company amortizes gains and losses as well as the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions over a period no longer than the average future service of employees.

Primary actuarial assumptions are determined as follows:

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on the Company's estimate of long-term returns for equities and fixed income securities weighted by the allocation of assets in the plans. The rate is impacted by changes in general market conditions, but because it represents a long-term rate, it is not significantly impacted by short-term market swings. Changes in the allocation of plan assets would also impact this rate.

The assumed discount rate is used to discount future benefit obligations back to today's dollars. The discount rate is reflective of yield rates on U.S. long-term investment grade corporate bonds on and around the December 31 valuation date. This rate is sensitive to changes in interest rates. A decrease in the discount rate would increase the Company's obligation and expense.

16. Major Customers

Sales to two customers accounted for approximately 19% and 12% of the Company's sales in 2012 (21% and 11% in 2011).

17. Geographical Information

The Company has one material operating segment, being the sale of electrical equipment. Revenues are attributable to countries based on the location of the Company's customers (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Canada	\$ 53,238	\$ 42,258
United States	30,296	25,390
Others	426	1,142
Total	\$ 83,960	\$ 68,790

The distribution of the Company's property, plant and equipment by geographic location is approximately as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Canada	\$ 7,202	\$ 5,902
United States	174	283
Mexico	3,561	3,798
Total	\$ 10,937	\$ 9,983

18. Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Common Share

Basic and diluted earnings per common share are calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The Company's employee and director stock option awards, as well as incremental shares issuable upon exercise of warrants, are not considered in the calculations if the effect would be anti-dilutive. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Numerator:		
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 3,189	\$ 2,471
Denominator:		
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	5,907	5,907
Effect of dilutive securities — equity based compensation plans	6	-
Net dilutive effect of warrants outstanding	-	42
Denominator for diluted earnings per common share	5,913	5,949
Earnings from continuing operations per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.42
Diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.42
Anti-dilutive securities (excluded from per share calculation):		
Equity based compensation plans	118	112
Warrants	640	410

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Management's Conclusions Regarding Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures" ("Disclosure Controls"), as defined by Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of December 31, 2012, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Disclosure Controls evaluation was done in conjunction with an independent consulting firm and under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that our Disclosure Controls were effective as of December 31, 2012 at the reasonable assurance level.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate over time.

Management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*. Based on its assessment and those criteria, management has concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officers and the members of our board of directors. All directors hold office for one-year terms until the election and qualification of their successors. Officers are elected by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board.

Name	Age	Position
Nathan J. Mazurek	51	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Andrew Minkow	43	Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director
Thomas Klink	50	Director, President of Jefferson Electric, Inc.
Yossi Cohn	34	Director
David J. Landes	57	Director
Ian Ross	69	Director
David Tesler	39	Director
Jonathan Tulkoff	51	Director

Nathan J. Mazurek, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Mazurek has served as our chief executive officer, president and chairman of the board of directors since December 2, 2009. From December 2, 2009 through August 12, 2010, Mr. Mazurek also served as our chief financial officer, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Mazurek has over 20 years of experience in the electrical equipment and components industry. Mr. Mazurek has served as the chief executive officer, president, vice president, sales and marketing and chairman of the board of directors of Pioneer Transformers Ltd. since 1995. Mr. Mazurek has served as the president of American Circuit Breaker Corp., a manufacturer and distributor of circuit breakers, since 1988 and as a director of Empire Resources, Inc., a distributor of semi-finished aluminum products, since 1999. From 2002 through 2007, Mr. Mazurek served as president of Aerovox, Inc., a manufacturer of AC film capacitors. Mr. Mazurek received his BA from Yeshiva College in 1983 and his JD from Georgetown University Law Center in 1986. Mr. Mazurek brings to the board extensive experience with our company and in our industry. Since he is responsible for, and familiar with, our day-to-day operations and implementation of our strategy, his insights into our performance and into the electrical equipment and components industry are critical to board discussions and to our success.

Andrew Minkow, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer and Director. Mr. Minkow has served as our chief financial officer, secretary and treasurer and a director since August 12, 2010. Mr. Minkow has over 20 years of industry experience in corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions, capital markets, financial reporting, forecasting and general operational and administrative management. Before joining us, Mr. Minkow was an independent financial consultant and provider of executive management, strategic planning and financial reporting services to several corporate clients, including us. Before that, from 2001 to 2009, Mr. Minkow was a member of the investment banking division at Morgan Joseph & Co. Inc., a middle market investment bank in which he was a founding employee and shareholder. Between 1997 and 2001, he served in several investment banking and capital markets roles at the U.S. division of ING Barings (formerly known as Furman Selz). Mr. Minkow has a BA from

Cornell University and an MBA from Columbia Business School. Based on Mr. Minkow's recent history with us, coupled with his years of experience working with similarly situated companies in connection with a wide range of corporate finance transactions, we believe that Mr. Minkow brings a set of skills and knowledge to the board that will assist us in continuing to grow our business and realizing our strategic goals.

Thomas Klink, Director, President of Jefferson Electric, Inc. Mr. Klink has served as a director since April 30, 2010. Since 1996, he has served in various positions at Jefferson Electric, Inc., including as its chief executive officer, chief financial officer, vice president, treasurer, secretary and chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Klink previously served as a controller for U.S. Music Corporation, a manufacturer of musical instruments from 1990 through 1994. Mr. Klink received his BBA in Accounting from the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee in 1984 and is a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Klink brings extensive industry and leadership experience to our board, including over 15 years experience in the electrical equipment industry.

Yossi Cohn, Director. Mr. Cohn has served as a director since December 2, 2009. Mr. Cohn founded YY Capital Partners, LLC, an investment firm, in 2007 and has served as its co-managing partner since its inception. Mr. Cohn has also served as a member of L3C Partners, LLC, an investor in multi-family residential properties, since June 2009. Mr. Cohn served as a director of investor relations at IDT Corporation, a NYSE-listed telecommunications company, from September 2005 through May 2007. Prior to joining IDT Corporation, Mr. Cohn was a director of research at SAGEN Asset Management, an asset manager of funds of hedge funds, from January 2005 through May 2005. Mr. Cohn began his career as an analyst in the funds-of-funds investment group of Millburn Ridgefield Corporation, where he worked from 2001 through January 2005. Our board believes Mr. Cohn's background at these and other companies, particularly in areas of capital markets, financial, strategic and investment management experience, makes him an effective member of our board.

David J. Landes, Director. Mr. Landes has served as a director since December 2, 2009. Mr. Landes has served as president of Provident Sunnyside, LLC, CYMA Investments LLC and 516 Churchill Associates, LLC, each private real estate and investment companies for over the past five years. Mr. Landes received a BA from Columbia University, a JD from the University of Chicago and a PhD from Princeton University. Mr. Landes practiced corporate and securities law at Shearman and Sterling in New York City. Mr. Landes's experience as a lawyer and principal provides him with significant knowledge and insight regarding corporate governance, financing, capital markets and executive leadership. In addition, as a founding member of the managing partner of Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P., our sole shareholder until December 2009, Mr. Landes provides the board with a unique perspective on our history and performance.

Ian Ross, Director. Mr. Ross has served as a director since March 24, 2011. In 2000, Mr. Ross was co-founder and has since served as President of Omniverter Inc., a company specializing in electrical power quality solutions for industrial producers and electrical utilities in the U.S. and Canada. He has also served as the President of KIR Resources Inc. and KIR Technologies Inc. since 1999, companies engaged in management consulting and import/export activities in the electrical equipment industry, respectively. Mr. Ross previously held positions in Canada as Vice President Technology with Schneider Canada, a specialist in energy management, and Vice President of the Distribution Products Business at Federal Pioneer Ltd., now part of Schneider Canada. Previously, Mr. Ross held a number of successive board level positions in UK engineering companies, culminating in five years as Managing Director, Federal Electric, Ltd., before moving to Canada in 1986 at the request of Federal Pioneer Ltd. He received an MA in Mechanical Sciences (Electrical and Mechanical Engineering) from Cambridge University and subsequently qualified as an accountant ACMA. Our board believes that Mr. Ross' relationships and broad experience in the electrical transmission and distribution equipment industry will assist us in continuing to grow our business and realizing our strategic goals.

David Tesler, Director. Mr. Tesler has served as a director since December 2, 2009. Mr. Tesler has served as chief executive officer of LeaseProbe, LLC, a provider of lease abstracting services, since he founded the company in 2004. In 2008, LeaseProbe, LLC acquired Real Diligence, LLC, a provider of financial due diligence services. The combined company does business as Real Diligence and operates as an integrated outsourced provider of legal and commercial due diligence services for the commercial real estate industry. Prior to 2004, Mr. Tesler practiced law at Skadden Arps Slate Meager & Flom LLP and at Jenkins & Gilchrist, Parker Chapin LLP. Mr. Tesler received his BA from Yeshiva College, a Master's degree in Medieval History from Bernard Revel Graduate School and a JD from Benjamin A. Cardozo School of Law. Mr. Tesler brings extensive legal, strategic and executive leadership experience to our board.

Jonathan Tulkoff, Director. Mr. Tulkoff has served as director since December 2, 2009. Mr. Tulkoff has served as president of Uniwire International, Ltd., a steel trading and marketing company, since 1995. Our board believes Mr. Tulkoff's extensive strategic, international and executive leadership experience, particularly in commodity markets for metal products which represent one of the largest components of our company's cost of manufacture, make him an effective member of our board.

There are no family relationships among any of our directors and executive officers. Messrs. Mazurek, Minkow and Klink are parties to certain agreements related to their service as executive officers and directors described under “Item 11. Executive Compensation – Agreements with Executive Officers.”

Board Committees

Audit Committee. We established an audit committee of the board of directors on March 24, 2011. The audit committee consists of Messrs. Cohn, Ross and Tulkoff, each of whom our board has determined to be financially literate and qualify as an independent director under Section 5605(a)(2) of the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market. In addition, Mr. Ross qualifies as a financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K. The audit committee’s duties are to recommend to our board of directors the engagement of independent auditors to audit our financial statements and to review our accounting and auditing principles. The audit committee will review the scope, timing and fees for the annual audit and the results of audit examinations performed by the internal auditors and independent public accountants, including their recommendations to improve the system of accounting and internal controls.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our directors, officers and other employees and those of our subsidiaries, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. Copies of the code can be obtained free of charge from our web site, www.pioneerpowersolutions.com. We intend to post any amendments to, or waivers from, our Code of Ethics granted to executive officers on our web site.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

We have no equity securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, and accordingly, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are not required to file reports under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

2012 and 2011 Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes, for each of the last two fiscal years, the compensation paid to Nathan J. Mazurek, our chief executive officer, president and chairman of the board of directors (principal executive officer), Andrew Minkow, our chief financial officer, secretary, treasurer and a director and Thomas Klink, the president of Jefferson Electric, Inc. and a director, whom we refer to collectively in this Form 10-K as the “named executive officers.”

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards(1) (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Nathan J. Mazurek	2012	347,385	90,000	15,587		456,972
President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board of Directors (principal executive officer)	2011	277,019	35,700	10,429	4,000(2) 6,000(2)	329,148
Andrew Minkow	2012	248,366	65,000	36,112	4,000(2)	353,478
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director	2011	188,750	24,300	11,182	6,000(2)	230,232
Thomas Klink	2012	312,000	-	6,837	4,000(2)	322,837
President of Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Director	2011	312,000	-	7,804	6,000(2)	325,804

- Amounts represent the aggregate grant date fair value, as determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, with the exception that the amounts shown assume no forfeitures. The assumptions used to calculate the value of share based awards are set forth in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 13. Stock-Based Compensation” contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These amounts do not represent the actual value that may be realized by our named executive officers, as that is dependent on the long-term appreciation in our common stock.
- (1) Comprised of board of directors meeting fees.
- (2) Comprised of board of directors meeting fees.

Agreements with Executive Officers

Nathan J. Mazurek

We entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Mazurek, dated as of December 2, 2009, pursuant to which Mr. Mazurek was to serve as our chief executive officer for a term of three years. Pursuant to this employment agreement, Mr. Mazurek was entitled to receive an annual base salary of \$250,000 from December 2, 2009 through December 2, 2010, which was increased to \$275,000 on December 2, 2010 and to \$300,000 on December 2, 2011. Mr. Mazurek was entitled to receive an annual cash bonus at the discretion of our board of directors, or a committee thereof, of up to 50% of his annual base salary, which percentage was permitted to be increased in the discretion of the board. In the event that Mr. Mazurek was terminated without cause, Mr. Mazurek would have been entitled to receive his base salary for the balance of the term of the agreement.

This agreement prohibited Mr. Mazurek from competing with us for a period of four years following the date of termination, unless he was terminated without cause or due to disability or he voluntarily resigned following a breach by us of this agreement, in which case was prohibited from competing with us for a period of only two years.

We entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Mazurek, dated as of March 30, 2012, pursuant to which Mr. Mazurek will serve as our chief executive officer for a three year term ending on March 31, 2015. Pursuant to this new employment agreement, Mr. Mazurek was entitled to receive an annual base salary of \$350,000 during the remainder of the 2012 calendar year, which will increase to \$365,000 during the 2013 calendar year and to \$380,000 for the remainder of his employment term. The other material terms of the new employment agreement are substantially similar to those under his previous agreement, except that Mr. Mazurek has agreed not to compete with us for a period of one year following the termination of his employment for any reason.

Andrew Minkow

We entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Minkow, dated as of August 12, 2010, pursuant to which Mr. Minkow was to serve as our chief financial officer, secretary and treasurer for a term of three years. Pursuant to this employment agreement, Mr. Minkow was entitled to receive an annual base salary of \$180,000 until August 12, 2011, which was increased to \$205,000 on August 12, 2011 and would have been increased to \$230,000 on August 12, 2012. Mr. Minkow was entitled to receive an annual cash bonus at the discretion of our board of directors, or a committee thereof, of up to 50% of his base salary, which percentage was permitted to be increased in the discretion of the board.

The employment agreement also provided that Mr. Minkow receive incentive stock options to purchase 30,000 shares of our common stock under our 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, which were granted on August 12, 2010 at an exercise price of \$15.20 per share (as adjusted for the one-for-five reverse split of our common stock that occurred in June 2011). One-third of the stock options vested on each of August 12, 2011 and August 12, 2012 and the remainder will vest on August 12, 2013. The stock options expire on August 12, 2020.

Under the August 12, 2010 agreement, if we terminated Mr. Minkow's employment without cause, he would have been entitled to: (i) the continued payment of his base salary for the remainder of the term of the employment agreement; (ii) annual bonus payments based on the average bonus compensation (as a percentage of base salary) paid to Mr. Minkow during the period prior to his termination without cause; and (iii) the immediate vesting of all stock options previously awarded to Mr. Minkow. Mr. Minkow also agreed not to compete with us, or to solicit employees or customers from us, until the earlier of (a) August 12, 2013, (b) the date upon which Mr. Minkow was terminated without cause, (c) the termination of Mr. Minkow's employment due to disability or (d) Mr. Minkow's voluntary termination of his employment following a breach by us of his employment agreement.

We entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Minkow, dated as of March 30, 2012, pursuant to which he will serve as our as our chief financial officer, secretary and treasurer for a three year term ending on March 31, 2015. Pursuant to this new employment agreement, Mr. Minkow was entitled to receive an annual base salary of \$255,000 during the remainder of the 2012 calendar year, which will increase to \$265,000 during the 2013 calendar year and to \$275,000 for the remainder of his employment term. The other material terms of the new employment agreement are substantially similar to those under his previous agreement, except that (a) Mr. Minkow has agreed not to compete with us for one year following termination of his employment, for any reason and (b) upon Mr. Minkow's termination without cause, (i) his unvested options will expire immediately in accordance with his option agreements, (ii) his vested options will expire three months following his termination in accordance with his option agreements, and (iii) he shall not be entitled to any bonus compensation.

Thomas Klink

On April 30, 2010, in connection with our acquisition of Jefferson Electric, Inc., Jefferson Electric, Inc. entered into an employment agreement with Thomas Klink pursuant to which Mr. Klink is serving as Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s president, subject to the authority of our chief executive officer, Mr. Mazurek, for a term of three years. Mr. Klink is entitled to receive an annual base salary of \$312,000. Mr. Klink's employment may be terminated upon his death or disability, upon the occurrence of certain events that constitute "cause," and without cause. If terminated without cause, Mr. Klink will be entitled to receive as severance an amount equal to his base salary for the remainder of the three year employment period, conditioned upon his execution of a release in form reasonably acceptable to counsel of Jefferson Electric, Inc.

Mr. Klink was appointed to our board of directors effective upon our acquisition of Jefferson Electric, Inc. The merger agreement pursuant to which we effected our acquisition of Jefferson Electric, Inc. provides that, with certain exceptions, including resignation, termination or removal as a director, we will cause Mr. Klink to be nominated as a director of our company during the three year term of his employment agreement. In addition, on April 30, 2010, Mr. Klink entered into a voting agreement with Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P., pursuant to which Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. agreed to vote all of its shares to elect Mr. Klink as a director of ours during the three year term of his employment agreement, subject to certain exceptions, including resignation, termination or removal as a director.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table provides information on the holdings of stock options of the named executive officers at December 31, 2012. This table includes unexercised and unvested options awards. Each outstanding award is shown separately for each named officer.

Name	Option Awards					
	Date of Grant	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	
Nathan J. Mazurek	3/23/2010	20,000 (1)	10,000 (1)	\$ 16.25	3/23/2015	
	3/23/2010	400 (2)	-	16.25	3/23/2020	
	3/24/2011	667 (1)	1,333 (1)	13.20	3/24/2016	
	3/24/2011	400	-	12.00	3/24/2021	
	3/23/2012	- (2)	13,000 (1)	4.53	3/23/2017	
Andrew Minkow	3/23/2012	-	1,000 (2)	4.11	3/23/2022	
	8/12/2010	20,000 (1)	10,000 (1)	\$ 15.20	8/12/2020	
	3/24/2011	533 (1)	1,067 (1)	12.00	3/24/2021	
	3/24/2011	400 (2)	-	12.00	3/24/2021	
	3/23/2012	-	20,000 (1)	4.11	3/23/2022	
Thomas Klink	3/23/2012	-	1,000 (2)	4.11	3/23/2022	
	3/24/2011	333 (1)	667 (1)	\$ 12.00	3/24/2021	
	3/24/2011	400	-	12.00	3/24/2021	
	3/23/2012	- (2)	3,000 (1)	4.11	3/23/2022	
	3/23/2012	-	1,000 (2)	4.11	3/23/2022	

(1) Incentive stock options granted for service as an executive officer. Vests in equal annual installments upon each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date.

(2) Non-qualified stock options granted for service as a director. Vests on the first anniversary of the grant date.

2009 Equity Incentive Plan

On December 2, 2009, our board of directors and stockholders adopted the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, pursuant to which 320,000 shares of our common stock were reserved for issuance as awards to employees, directors, consultants and other service providers. The purpose of the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan was to provide an incentive to attract and retain directors, officers, consultants, advisors and employees whose services were considered valuable, to encourage a sense of proprietorship and to stimulate an active interest of such persons in our development and financial success. Under the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, we were authorized to issue incentive stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, non-qualified stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, performance unit awards and stock bonus awards. The 2009 Equity Incentive Plan will be administered by our board of directors until such time as such authority has been delegated to a committee of the board of directors.

2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan

On May 11, 2011, our board of directors adopted the 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan, subject to stockholder approval, which was obtained on May 31, 2011. The 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan replaces and supersedes the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan. Our outside directors and our employees, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other named executive officers, and certain contractors are all eligible to participate in the 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan. The 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan allows for the granting of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards, dividend equivalent rights, and other awards, which may be granted singly, in combination, or in tandem, and upon such terms as are determined by the board or a committee of the board that is designated to administer the 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Subject to certain adjustments, the maximum number of shares of our common stock that may be delivered pursuant to awards under the 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan is 700,000 shares. The 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan will be administered by our board of directors until such time as such authority has been delegated to a committee of the board of directors.

Non-Employee Director Compensation

The following table provides compensation information for the one year period ended December 31, 2012 for each non-employee member of our board of directors:

2012 Fiscal Year Director Compensation Table

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Option Awards \$(1)(2)	Total (\$)
Yossi Cohn	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,671	\$5,671
David J. Landes	4,000	1,671	5,671
Ian Ross	4,000	1,671	5,671
David Tesler	4,000	1,671	5,671
Jonathan Tulkoff	4,000	1,671	5,671

Amounts represent the aggregate grant date fair value, as determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, with the exception that the amounts shown assume no forfeitures. The assumptions used to calculate the value of (1) share based awards are set forth in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 13. Stock-Based Compensation” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These amounts do not represent the actual value that may be realized by our non-employee directors, as that is dependent on the long-term appreciation in our common stock.

On March 23, 2012, we granted each director non-qualified stock options to purchase 1,000 shares of our common (2) stock. The grants were made under our 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan at an exercise price of \$4.11 per share. All of the options vested on March 23, 2013 and will expire on March 23, 2022.

All of our directors, including our employee directors, are paid cash compensation of \$1,000 per meeting of the board of directors and reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with their attendance at such meetings.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of April 1, 2013 by:

- each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5.0% of our common stock;
- each of our directors;
- each of the named executive officers; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

The percentages of common stock beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of the security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of the security. Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table, each beneficial owner named in the table below has sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned and each person's address is c/o Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc., 400 Kelby Street, 9th Floor, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024. As of April 1, 2013, we had 5,907,255 shares outstanding.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	Percentage Beneficially Owned (1)	
<i>5% Owners</i>			
Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P.	1,760,000	(2)	77.9 %
A. Lawrence Carroll Trust	120,000	(3)	7.1 %
WEC Partners LLC	886,860	(4)	6.5 %
<i>Officers and Directors</i>			
Nathan J. Mazurek	1,781,467	(5)	78.1 %
Thomas Klink	100,322	(6)	4.9 %
Andrew Minkow	3,301	(7)	1.1 %
Yossi Cohn	1,800	(8)	*
David J. Landes	1,761,800	(9)	77.9 %
Ian Ross	1,400	(8)	*
David Tesler	1,800	(8)	*
Jonathan Tulkoff	1,800	(8)	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (8 persons)	5,169,690	(5)(6)(7)(8)	80.6 %

* Less than one percent (1%).

Shares of common stock beneficially owned and the respective percentages of beneficial ownership of common stock assumes the exercise of all options, warrants and other securities convertible into common stock beneficially owned by such person or entity currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of April 1, 2013. Shares (1) issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants exercisable within 60 days are deemed outstanding and held by the holder of such options or warrants for computing the percentage of outstanding common stock beneficially owned by such person, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of outstanding common stock beneficially owned by any other person.

Includes (i) 4,560,000 shares of common stock held by Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. and (ii) a currently exercisable warrant to purchase up to 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$16.25 per share held (2) by Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. Nathan J. Mazurek is the majority stockholder and a control person of Provident Canada Corp., the general partner of Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P., and, as such, has sole voting and investment power over these shares.

A. Lawrence Carroll is the trustee of the A. Lawrence Carroll Trust and, in such capacity, has voting and (3) dispositive power over the securities held for the account of this stockholder. The beneficial owner's address is 415 L'Ambiance Drive, #804, Longboat Key, FL 34228.

Comprised of (i) 236,860 shares of common stock held by certain affiliates of WEC Partners LLC and its affiliate, Genesis Capital Advisors LLC, and (ii) 150,000 shares of common stock held by WEC Partners LLC. Genesis Capital Advisors LLC also holds a warrant to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock, which shares are not included in the table above. The warrant is not convertible to the extent that after giving effect to the conversion, the holder (together with its affiliates, and any other person or entity acting as a group together with such holder or (4) any of its affiliates) would beneficially own more than 4.99% of the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately after such conversion, unless such requirement is waived by the holder upon not less than 61 days' prior notice to us to change the beneficial ownership limitation to 9.99%. Each of Daniel Saks, Jaime Hartman and Ethan Benovitz are principals of Genesis Capital Advisors LLC and of WEC Partners LLC and, as such may be deemed to have voting and dispositive power over the securities held for the account of these stockholders. The address for the beneficial owner is c/o Genesis Capital Advisors LLC, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

Nathan J. Mazurek is the majority stockholder and a control person of Provident Canada Corp., the general partner of Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P., and, as such, has sole voting and investment power over the 4,560,000 shares (5) of common stock held by Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. and the currently exercisable warrant to purchase up to 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$16.25 per share held by Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. In addition, includes 37,467 shares subject to stock options which are exercisable within 60 days of April 1, 2013. Includes (i) 97,255 shares of common stock, (ii) a currently exercisable warrant to purchase up to 200,000 shares (6) of common stock at an exercise price of \$16.25 per share and (iii) 3,067 shares subject to stock options which are exercisable within 60 days of April 1, 2013.

Includes (i) 4,168 shares of common stock, (ii) a currently exercisable warrant to purchase up to 30,000 shares of (7) common stock at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, and (iii) 29,133 shares subject to stock options which are exercisable within 60 days of April 1, 2013.

(8) Comprised of shares subject to stock options which are exercisable within 60 days of April 1, 2013.

David J. Landes is the minority stockholder and a control person of Provident Canada Corp., the general partner of Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P., and, as such, has beneficial ownership of the 4,560,000 shares of common stock (9) held by Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. and the currently exercisable warrant to purchase up to 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$16.25 per share held by Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. In addition, includes 1,800 shares subject to stock options which are exercisable within 60 days of April 1, 2013.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides certain information as of December 31, 2012 with respect to our equity compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding securities reflected in first column)
	168,400	\$11.85	531,600

Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	--	--	--
Total	168,400	\$11.85	531,600

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

In connection with our acquisition of Jefferson Electric, Inc. on April 30, 2010, we advanced \$3.0 million to Jefferson Electric, Inc., which was utilized to partially repay the principal amount outstanding under Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s revolving credit facility with its bank and to partially repay the principal amount outstanding under Jefferson Electric, Inc.'s term loan facility. During 2011, we subsequently advanced another \$1.0 million to Jefferson Electric, Inc., which was utilized to partially repay the principal amount outstanding under its credit facilities with its bank. Thomas Klink, President of Jefferson Electric, Inc., is a guarantor under this facility.

Generally, we do not enter into related party transactions unless the members of the board who do not have an interest in the potential transaction have reviewed the transaction and determined that (i) we would not be able to obtain better terms by engaging in a transaction with a non-related party and (ii) the transaction is in our best interest. This policy applies generally to any transaction in which we are to be a participant and the amount involved exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or one percent of the average of our total assets at year end for the previous two completed fiscal years, and in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest. This policy is not currently in writing. In addition, our audit committee, which was established on March 24, 2011, is also required to pre-approve any related party transactions pursuant to its charter.

Director Independence

The board of directors has determined that Messrs. Cohn, Ross, Tesler and Tulkoff each satisfy the requirement for independence set out in Section 5605(a)(2) of the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market and that each of these directors has no material relationship with us (other than being a director and/or a stockholder). In making its independence determinations, the board of directors sought to identify and analyze all of the facts and circumstances relating to any relationship between a director, his immediate family or affiliates and our company and our affiliates and did not rely on categorical standards other than those contained in the Nasdaq Stock Market rule referenced above.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

We paid Richter S.E.N.R.C.L./LLP (referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as RSM), the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for fiscal years 2012 and 2011, the following amounts (in thousands):

	December
	31,
	2012 2011

Audit Fees (1)	\$383	\$242
Audit-Related Fees (2)	33	72
Tax Fees (3)	69	144
All Other Fees	--	--
Total Fees	\$485	\$458

- (1) Audit fees consisted primarily of fees for the audit of our annual financial statements and reviews of the financial statements included in our quarterly reports.
- (2) Audit-related fees consisted primarily of fees for assurance and related services reasonably related to the audit and review services described under footnote 1 above and fees for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.
- (3) Tax fees consisted primarily of fees for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning services.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures. Our audit committee, which was established on March 24, 2011, is required to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services. All of such services and fees for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 were pre-approved by the audit committee.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

a. Documents filed as part of report:

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are included in Item 8 herein:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedule

None

3. Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

**PIONEER POWER
SOLUTIONS, INC.**

Date: April 1, 2013 By: /s/Nathan J. Mazurek
Nathan J. Mazurek
Chief Executive
Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Nathan J. Mazurek Nathan J. Mazurek	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors (Principal Executive Officer)	April 1, 2013
/s/ Andrew Minkow Andrew Minkow	Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	April 1, 2013
/s/ Thomas Klink Thomas Klink	Director, President of Jefferson Electric, Inc.	April 1, 2013
/s/ Yossi Cohn	Director	

Yossi Cohn		April 1, 2013
/s/ David J. Landes David J. Landes	Director	April 1, 2013
/s/ Ian Ross Ian Ross	Director	April 1, 2013
/s/ David Tesler David Tesler	Director	April 1, 2013
/s/ Jonathan Tulkoff Jonathan Tulkoff	Director	April 1, 2013

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated April 30, 2010, by and among Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc., Jefferson Electric, Inc., Thomas Klink, and JEI Acquisition, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
3.1	Composite Certificate of Incorporation of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2011).
3.2	Bylaws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 2, 2009).
4.1	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).
4.2	Form of \$10.00 Warrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).
4.3	Form of \$16.25 Warrant (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).
4.4	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, dated April 30, 2010, issued to Thomas Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
4.5+	Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, dated April 26, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 1, 2010).
4.6	Form of Warrant to Purchase Common Stock, dated May 11, 2010, issued to investor relations firm and its designees (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 20, 2011).
10.1+	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2010).
10.3+	Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).
10.4+	

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Form of 2009 Incentive Stock Option Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).

10.5+ Form of 2009 Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).

- 10.6+ Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. 2011 Long-Term Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 31, 2011).
- 10.7+ Employment Agreement, dated December 2, 2009, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Nathan J. Mazurek (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 7, 2009).
- 10.8+ Employment Agreement, dated March 30, 2012, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Nathan J. Mazurek (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012).
- 10.9+ Employment and Non-Competition Agreement, dated August 12, 2010, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Andrew Minkow (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 18, 2010).
- 10.10+ Employment Agreement, dated March 30, 2012, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Andrew Minkow (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012).
- 10.11 Commitment Letter, dated February 7, 2011, by and among Pioneer Transformers Ltd., Bernard Granby Realty Inc. and Bank of Montreal (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 20, 2011).
- 10.12 Letter Loan Agreement dated June 28, 2011 by and among Pioneer Electrogroupp Canada Inc., Pioneer Transformers Ltd., Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. and Bemag Transformer Inc. and Bank of Montreal (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 5, 2011).
- 10.13** First Amending Agreement, dated December 7, 2012, to the Letter Loan Agreement by and among Pioneer Electrogroupp Canada Inc., Pioneer Transformers Ltd., Pioneer Wind Energy Systems Inc. and Bemag Transformer Inc. and Bank of Montreal.
- 10.14** Second Amending Agreement, dated February 11, 2012, to the Letter Loan Agreement by and among Pioneer Electrogroupp Canada Inc., Pioneer Transformers Ltd., and Bemag Transformer Inc. and Bank of Montreal.
- 10.15 Collective Labor Agreement, dated November 26, 2010, by and between Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and United Steelworkers, Local Section 9414 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2010).
- 10.16* Agreement dated January 1, 2010, by and between Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and Hydro-Quebec Utility Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2010).

10.17* Agreement dated January 8, 2010, by and between Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and Hydro-Quebec Utility Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2010).

10.18 Contract Extension Agreements, Contract No. 4600017108 and 4600017040, dated March 6, 2012, by and between Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and Hydro-Quebec Utility Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012).

- 10.19** Contract Extension Agreements, Contract No. 4600017108 and 4600017040, dated February 13, 2013, by and between Pioneer Transformers Ltd. and Hydro-Quebec Utility Company.
- 10.20+ Employment Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Thomas Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.21 Voting Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, by and between Provident Pioneer Partners, L.P. and Thomas Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.22 Lock-Up Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, by and among Thomas Klink, Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Jefferson Electric, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.23 Purchase Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, by and between Thomas Klink and JE Mexican Holdings, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.24 Warrant Purchase Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Thomas Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.25 Loan and Security Agreement, dated January 2, 2008, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.26 Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated January 29, 2008, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.27 Second Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated May 2, 2008, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.28 Third Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated December 3, 2008, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.29 Forbearance Agreement and Fourth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated August 28, 2009, by and among Johnson Bank, Jefferson Electric, Inc. Thomas Klink and Diane Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.30 First Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement and Fourth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated December 8, 2009, by and among Johnson Bank, Jefferson Electric, Inc. Thomas Klink and Diane Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).

- 10.31 First Amendment to First Amended and Restated Forbearance Agreement and Fourth Amendment to Loan Agreement, dated March 31, 2010, by and among Johnson Bank, Jefferson Electric, Inc. Thomas Klink and Diane Klink (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.32 Fifth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated April 30, 2010, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 4, 2010).
- 10.33 Sixth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated November 24, 2010, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2010).
- 10.34 Seventh Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated October 31, 2011, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2011).
- 10.35 Guaranty Agreement, dated October 31, 2011, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 21, 2011).
- 10.36 Eighth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated October 31, 2012, by and between Jefferson Electric, Inc. and Johnson Bank (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2012).
- 10.37 Term Loan Agreement, dated July 25, 2012, by and between Nexus Magneticos S. de R.L. de C.V. and GE CF Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2012).
- 10.38 Irrevocable Transfer of Title and Guaranty Trust Agreement, dated July 25, 2012, by and among, Nexus Magneticos S. de R.L. de C.V. and GE CF Mexico, S.A. de C.V., Jefferson Electric, Inc., GE CF Mexico, S.A. de C.V. and Banco Invex, S.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2012).
- 10.39 Corporate Guaranty, dated July 25, 2011, by and between Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. and GE CF Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Amendment No. 1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 16, 2012).
- 10.40 Collective Bargaining Agreement Nexus Magneticos S. de R.L. de C.V., dated January 1, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2010).

10.41** Industrial Lease between Comercializadora Reynosa Para La Industria Maquiladora S.A. DE C.V. and Nexus Magneticos e Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.

10.42 Share Purchase Agreement, dated May 13, 2011, by and among Fiducie Familiale Mazoyer, Bon-Ange Inc., Gilles Mazoyer and 7834080 Canada Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 19, 2011).

10.43 Amendment Agreement, dated June 30, 2011, by and among Fiducie Familiale Mazoyer, Bon-Ange Inc., Gilles Mazoyer and 7834080 Canada Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 5, 2011).

10.44 Equipment Purchase Agreement, dated July 1, 2011, by and among Vermont Transformer, Inc., GCEFF Inc., Gilles Mazoyer and 7834080 Canada Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 5, 2011).

10.45 Collective Labor Agreement, dated June 3 2010, by and between Bemag Transformer Inc. and Syndicat Québécois des Employées et Employés de Service, Section Locale 298 (FTQ) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pioneer Power Solutions, Inc. filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2012).

21.1** List of Subsidiaries.

31.1** Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.1** Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1** Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2** Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101*** The following materials from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language), (i) Consolidated Statements of Earnings (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

* Confidential treatment has been granted with respect to certain portions of this exhibit.

** Filed herewith.

*** Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

^ Confidential treatment has been requested for this exhibit and confidential portions have been filed with the SEC.