

# Thermax Denmark ApS

Industrivej Nord 13 , 7400 Herning

CVR no. 33 25 57 48

## Annual report 2015/16

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19 May 2016

Chairman:



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Hemant Prabhakar Mohgaonkar

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## Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Thermax Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

It is our opinion that the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Company's financial position at 31 March 2016 and of the results of the Group's and the Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Group's and the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Herning, 19 May 2016  
Executive Board:



Hemant Prabhakar Mohgaonkar



Amitabha Mukhopadhyay

## Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of Thermax Denmark ApS

### **Independent auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Thermax Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group as well as for the parent company and consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### ***Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditors' responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

### ***Opinion***

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the parent company's financial position at 31 March 2016 and of the results of the Group's and the parent company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Independent auditors' report

### Statement on the Management's review

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the Management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements.

Esbjerg, 19 May 2016  
ERNST & YOUNG  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



John Lesbo  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant



Birgitte Nygaard Jørgensen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant

## Management's review

### Company details

Name	Thermax Denmark ApS
Address	Industrivej Nord 13
Zip code, city	DK-7400 Herning
CVR no.	33 25 57 48
Established	29 October 2010
Registered office	Herning
Financial year	1 April - 31 March
Executive Board	Hemant Prabhakar Mohgaonkar Amitabha Mukhopadhyay
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Havnegade 33 DK-6700 Esbjerg

## Management's review

### Financial highlights for the Group

DKK m	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2010/12 (17 months)
<b>Key figures</b>					
Revenue	261	303	479	388	535
Operating profit	2	-60	16	16	19
Profit from financial income and expenses	-5	-5	-5	-6	-7
Profit before tax	-3	-66	11	10	12
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-64</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Non-current assets	147	157	199	193	200
Current assets	84	85	172	159	139
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>339</b>
Equity	101	103	167	159	156
Provisions	17	19	22	19	23
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	24	44	65	84	95
Current liabilities other than provisions	89	76	118	90	65
Cash flows from operating activities	-7	20	10	11	13
Cash flows from investing activities	-3	-2	-20	-5	-203
Portion relating to investment in property, plant and equipment	-3	-2	-3	-5	-4
Cash flows from financing activities	-20	-20	-10	-2	216
<b>Total cash flows</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Financial ratios</b>					
Operating margin	0.8	-4.8	3.3	4.0	4.3
Return on invested capital	1.1	-7.9	6.0	6.3	5.1
Equity ratio	43.7	42.6	45.0	45.1	46.1
Return on equity	-2.9	-47.3	4.2	3.4	3.1
<b>Average number of full-time employees</b>					
	<b>214</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>241</b>

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015". For terms and definitions, please see the accounting policies.

## Management's review

### Operating review

#### Principal activities of the Company

Thermax Denmark ApS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Thermax Netherlands B.V., which in turn is wholly owned by Thermax Ltd., an Indian publicly listed company. The ultimate holding company of Thermax Ltd. is ARA Trusteeship Company Private Limited (holding shares in Trust), Pune, India.

The main activity of the company is owning shares in the fully-owned daughter companies Danstoker A/S and Ejendomsanpartsselskabet Industrivej Nord 13" (estate company). All operational activities take place within these respective daughter companies.

Danstoker A/S is the parent company of Boilerworks A/S.

The Danstoker Group designs, produces and sells boilers and relevant equipment to the energy market, including rebuilding and servicing of boilers. The product range of the Danstoker Group is continuously adapted to the 4 energy categories:

- ▶ Solid fuel market, mainly based biofuels
- ▶ Combined heat and power market
- ▶ Exhaust gas market
- ▶ Oil/gas market

The activity of "Ejendomsanpartsselskabet Industrivej Nord 13" is to own and lease estate, which is also the activity in the wholly owned subsidiary Boilerworks Properties ApS.

#### Development in activities and financial position

This year, the Danstoker Group has achieved overall results that are lower than provided for in the budget. The result achieved is improved compared to last year, but not satisfactory.

Profit for the year before tax of DKK -2,651 thousand and after tax of DKK -2,947 thousand respectively is deemed not satisfactory by the Management.

#### Danstoker A/S

Danstoker A/S has had a lower level of activity than expected within the biomass segment but has nevertheless been able to maintain its position as the absolute market-leader within medium-sized biofuel boilers in Scandinavia.

Within the market segment of oil and gas-fired boilers, Danstoker has maintained its position in the primary markets, but no orders for the Russian market were received during the last year due to the crises in Ukraine.

The market segments for combined heat and power boilers and for exhaust gas boilers have been more or less on budget in the year under review, and the after-sales services activities have developed positively.

Danstoker has continued working successfully on the implementation of the Lean idea and Lean processes throughout the value chain of the Company, from the initial customer contact until the handing-over of boilers.



## Management's review

### Operating review

#### Boilerworks A/S

Boilerworks A/S designs, produces and supplies high-pressure boilers and components to power stations, waste-fuelled and biomass-fuelled plants as well as petrochemical plants. Moreover, the Company manufactures a wide variety of heat exchangers and flue-gas coolers.

The maintenance of boiler systems is one of Boilerworks' specialties. This includes everything from simple repairs to extensive maintenance planning, modernisation and optimisations of the system, installation of new components and control systems.

The Company has succeeded in re-establishing its previous position as one of the leading manufacturers of components for high pressures and temperatures for the most advanced pressurized systems.

Boilerworks is highly active within the area of service, and the Company has been able to re-establish its position as one of the leading operators in Scandinavia within this segment.

#### Ejendomsanpartsselskabet Industrivej Nord 13

The activity of the company remains unchanged compared to 2014/15. The result achieved is deemed satisfactory.

#### Future outlook

The overall volume of orders of the Thermax Denmark Group at the end of the financial year is significant higher than last year and satisfactory.

The improved order fulfilment in Thermax Denmark Group has resulted in significant improvements, and throughout the coming year, Thermax Denmark Group will continue to focus on Lean optimisations, internal training and improvement of working processes.

It is the aim of the Thermax Denmark Group to create 2 profitable, strong and individually independent sales companies in Danstoker and Boilerworks, both as an attractive workplace with competent employees, based on competitive products sold to professional co-operation partners and customers in selected markets, where such products are delivered in the quality and at the time and price agreed.

It is also the Group's aim to achieve optimal utilisation of the production facilities.

The Management of Thermax Denmark is not of the opinion that the Group is facing special risks in the long term, neither in its markets nor otherwise.

The growing, necessary global political focus on CO<sub>2</sub> will in the long term contribute to making our CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral products within biofuels even more relevant and will contribute to securing the Thermax Denmark Group's continued positive development.

Satisfactory results are expected for the financial year 2016/17.

#### Particular risks

The Management of the Group is of the opinion that it is not faced with special long-term risks, neither in terms of its markets, nor otherwise.

## Management's review

### Operating review

#### Social Responsibility

With regard to §99a of the Financial Statements Act on policies regarding Social Responsibility including human rights and climate impact, it should be noted that the Thermax Denmark Group does not, so far, have such written policies.

However, it is the declared intention of the Group in every respect and at any time to run a decent and responsible business, in compliance with all existing laws and regulations as well as with human rights.

#### Gender diversity

The Executive Board of Thermax Denmark ApS wants to give equal access to leadership positions for members of both sexes and believes that board members should be chosen for their overall competence.

Taking this in consideration and the Group's size and primary business area, it is however the Group's aim to have a 50 % / 50 % male-female balance in the Group's Executive Board before 31 March 2018. The aim is not fulfilled in the parent company as the Group's Executive Board of two men is unchanged in 2015/16.

It is the Group's policy that management positions are to be filled by the most qualified candidates, while both male and female management talents are trained and upgraded. The proportion of female managers is unchanged in 2015/16.

#### Knowledge resources

The Thermax Denmark Group performs current development of processes and upgrading of employees.

#### Environmental conditions

The Thermax Denmark Group is devoted to environmental issues and is constantly striving to reduce the environmental impact resulting from the operations of the Group. The Group companies have no outstanding issues with the environmental authorities in complying with environmental permits and other environmental regulations.

#### Events after balance sheet date

The Management is of the opinion that from the balance sheet date until today, no events have occurred which could alter the assessment of the annual report substantially.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Income statement

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
		2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15
2	Revenue	261,458	303,376	0	0
3	Production costs	-223,845	-273,026	0	0
5	Exceptional items	0	-45,435	0	0
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>37,613</b>	<b>-15,085</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Distribution costs	-15,857	-20,730	0	0
3,4	Administrative expenses	-19,717	-24,313	-69	-68
	Other operating income	16	25	0	0
	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>-60,103</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>-68</b>
11	Profits/losses from investments in subsidiaries	0	0	-932	-61,454
6	Financial income	1,516	1,673	17	91
7	Financial expenses	-6,222	-7,103	-2,544	-3,329
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>-2,651</b>	<b>-65,533</b>	<b>-3,528</b>	<b>-64,760</b>
8	Tax on profit for the year	-296	1,583	581	810
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>-2,947</b>	<b>-63,950</b>	<b>-2,947</b>	<b>-63,950</b>
	<b>Proposed profit appropriation</b>				
	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	0	0	-309	-517
	Retained earnings	-2,947	-63,950	-2,638	-63,433
		<b>-2,947</b>	<b>-63,950</b>	<b>-2,947</b>	<b>-63,950</b>

**Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for  
the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016**

**Balance sheet**

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15
		<b>ASSETS</b>			
		<b>Non-current assets</b>			
9	<b>Intangible assets</b>				
	Development completed	76	146	0	0
	Licences, software	140	485	0	0
	Goodwill	103,489	110,567	0	0
		<u>103,705</u>	<u>111,198</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
10	<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>				
	Land and buildings	32,327	33,255	0	0
	Plant and machinery	10,204	10,938	0	0
	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1,176	1,326	0	0
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	0	20	0	0
		<u>43,707</u>	<u>45,539</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
11	<b>Investments</b>				
	Investments in subsidiaries	0	0	139,866	146,489
		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>139,866</u>	<u>146,489</u>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<u>147,412</u>	<u>156,737</u>	<u>139,866</u>	<u>146,489</u>
	<b>Current assets</b>				
	<b>Inventories</b>				
	Raw materials and consumables	12,675	14,632	0	0
	Semi-finished goods	2,676	3,314	0	0
		<u>15,351</u>	<u>17,946</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b>Receivables</b>				
	Trade receivables	27,486	23,508	0	0
12	Work in progress (Customer-specific orders)	37,276	31,748	0	0
	Amounts owed by group companies	80	15	2,863	7,892
	Corporation tax receivable	89	0	89	0
	Other receivables	932	2,134	0	0
13	Prepayments	1,461	1,183	0	0
		<u>67,324</u>	<u>58,588</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>7,892</u>
	<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>	<u>1,567</u>	<u>8,838</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>1,132</u>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>84,242</u>	<u>85,372</u>	<u>3,179</u>	<u>9,024</u>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>231,654</u>	<u>242,109</u>	<u>143,045</u>	<u>155,513</u>

**Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016**

**Balance sheet**

Note	DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent Company	
		2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15
		<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
14	<b>Equity</b>				
	Share capital	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
	Net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	0	0
	Retained earnings	26,123	28,135	26,123	28,135
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>101,123</b>	<b>103,135</b>	<b>101,123</b>	<b>103,135</b>
	<b>Provisions</b>				
15	Deferred tax	9,773	9,707	0	0
16	Other provisions	7,669	9,533	0	0
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>19,240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>				
17	<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>				
	Mortgage credit institutions	14,440	15,356	0	0
	Bank loans	9,919	28,668	9,174	27,313
		<b>24,359</b>	<b>44,024</b>	<b>9,174</b>	<b>27,313</b>
	<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>				
17	Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	19,875	20,501	18,349	18,674
	Bank loans	22,970	0	0	0
12	Prepayments received from customers	1,078	4,983	0	0
	Trade payables	15,863	13,895	0	0
	Amounts owed to group companies	2,023	4,803	13,483	1,876
	Corporation tax	0	2,659	0	2,659
	Other payables	26,921	28,869	916	1,856
		<b>88,730</b>	<b>75,710</b>	<b>32,748</b>	<b>25,065</b>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>113,089</b>	<b>119,734</b>	<b>41,922</b>	<b>52,378</b>
	<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>231,654</b>	<b>242,109</b>	<b>143,045</b>	<b>155,513</b>

- 1 Accounting policies
- 18 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 19 Mortgages and collateral
- 20 Related party disclosures

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Cash flow statement, consolidated

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
Net profit for the year before tax	-2,651	-65,533
Depreciation for the year and gains from sales of fixed assets	12,387	12,877
Exceptional items, non-cash	0	38,933
Changes in equity before tax	1,224	-14
Corporation tax paid, net	-3,267	1,380
Cash flows from operations (operating activities) before changes in working capital	7,693	-12,357
Change in inventories	2,595	921
Change in receivables	-8,647	36,371
Change in provisions	-1,864	-6
Change in current liabilities	-6,665	-4,707
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>-6,888</b>	<b>20,222</b>
Acquisition of intangible asset	0	-211
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, net	-3,062	-2,016
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>-3,062</b>	<b>-2,227</b>
Repayment of long-term debt	-20,291	-20,456
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>-20,291</b>	<b>-20,456</b>
<b>Net cash flows for the year</b>	<b>-30,241</b>	<b>-2,461</b>
Cash, cash equivalents and banks at 1 April 2015	8,838	11,299
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and banks at 31 March 2016</b>	<b>-21,403</b>	<b>8,838</b>
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and bank loans</b>		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,567	8,838
Banks loans, current liabilities	-22,970	0
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and bank loans</b>	<b>-21,403</b>	<b>8,838</b>

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Thermax Denmark ApS for 2015/16 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C enterprises (large) under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement for the parent company is prepared, as the parent company's cash flows are part of the consolidated cash flow statement.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

#### Recognition and measurement

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and when the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost implying the recognition of a constant effective interest rate to maturity. Amortised cost is calculated as initial cost minus any principal repayments and plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and nominal amount.

In recognising and measuring assets and liabilities, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the annual report that evidence conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost. Equally, costs incurred to generate the year's earnings are recognised, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates of amounts which were previously recognised in the income statement.

#### Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company, Thermax Denmark ApS, and subsidiaries in which Thermax Denmark ApS directly or indirectly holds more than 50 % of the voting rights or which it, in some other way, controls. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20 and 50 % of the voting rights and over which it exercises significant influence, but which it does not control, are considered associates, please see the group chart.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends, and realised and unrealised gains and losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Investments in subsidiaries are set off against the proportionate share of the subsidiaries' fair value of net assets or liabilities at the acquisition date.

#### Business combinations

Enterprises acquired or formed during the year are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition or formation. Enterprises disposed of are recognised in the consolidated income statement until the date of disposal. The comparative figures are not adjusted for acquisitions or disposals.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Gains or losses on disposal of subsidiaries and associates are stated as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal plus non-amortised goodwill and anticipated disposal costs.

Acquisitions of enterprises are accounted for using the acquisition method, according to which the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Provision is made for costs related to adopted and announced plans to restructure the acquired enterprise in connection with the acquisition. The tax effect of the restatement of assets and liabilities is taken into account.

Any excess of the cost over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired (goodwill), including restructuring provisions, is recognised as intangible assets and amortised on a systematic basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset, not exceeding 20 years. Any excess of the fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired over the cost of the acquisition (negative goodwill), representing an anticipated adverse development in the acquired enterprises, is recognised in the balance sheet as deferred income and recognised in the income statement as the adverse development is realised. Negative goodwill not related to any anticipated adverse development is recognised in the balance sheet at an amount corresponding to the fair value of non-monetary assets. The amount is subsequently recognised in the income statement over the average useful lives of the non-monetary assets.

Goodwill and negative goodwill from acquired enterprises can be adjusted until the end of the year following the year of acquisition.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements, is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

#### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables and payables, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability are recognised in the income statement together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of future assets and liabilities are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in equity. If the forecast transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or liability, respectively. If the forecast transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects profit or loss.

For derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement on a regular basis.



## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Income statement

###### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement provided that delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place by the end of the year and that the income can be reliably measured and is expected to be received. Revenue is recognised ex. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Contract work in progress concerning customised production is recognised as revenue by reference to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (the percentage of completion method).

###### Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including depreciation and amortisation and salaries, incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leases, and depreciation of production plant.

Production costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Also, provision for losses on construction contracts is recognised.

###### Distribution costs

Costs incurred in distributing goods sold during the year and in conducting sales campaigns, etc., during the year are recognised as distribution costs. Also, costs relating to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions and depreciation are recognised as distribution costs.

###### Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for company management and administration, including expenses for administrative staff, management, office premises and office expenses, and depreciation.

###### Profits/losses from investments in subsidiaries

The proportionate share of the results after tax of the individual subsidiaries is recognised in the income statement of the parent company after full elimination of intra-group profits/losses.

###### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

###### Exceptional items

Exceptional items include income and costs of a special nature which have a material impact and are non-recurring. Such income and costs include the cost of any gains and losses arising from disposals of assets, including investments. Exceptional items are listed in the income statement in connection with the related items in ordinary loss.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries form part of the joint taxation from the date on which they are included in the consolidation of the consolidated financial statements and up to the date on which they exit the consolidation.

The parent company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and consequently settles all corporation tax payments with the tax authorities.

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity. The tax expense recognised in the income statement relating to the extraordinary profit/loss for the year is allocated to this item whereas the remaining tax expense is allocated to the profit/loss for the year from ordinary activities.

##### Balance sheet

##### Intangible assets

Goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience of the specific business areas. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over a maximum amortisation period of 20 years, due to strategically acquired enterprises with strong market positions and long-term earnings profiles.

Software rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which has been fixed at three years.

Development costs comprise costs, salaries and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities. Development costs that are recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 3 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of development costs, software rights, and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

##### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers, and wages and salaries.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30-50 years
Roofing tiles and paving stones	20 years
Plant and machinery	3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

#### Leases

Leases for non-current assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are initially recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently depreciated as the Company's other non-current assets.

The capitalised residual lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed in contingent liabilities, etc.

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured under the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' net asset values calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies minus or plus unrealised intra-group profits and losses and plus or minus any residual value of positive or negative goodwill determined in accordance with the acquisition method.

Investments in subsidiaries with negative net asset values are measured at DKK 0 (nil), and any amounts owed by such enterprises are written down if the amount owed is irrecoverable. If the parent company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the amount owed, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the reserve for net revaluation in equity under the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds cost. Dividends from subsidiaries which are expected to be adopted before the approval of the annual report of Thermax Denmark A/S are not recognised in the reserve for net revaluation.

On acquisition of subsidiaries, the acquisition method is applied, please see Consolidated financial statements above.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in subsidiaries is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by amortisation or depreciation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

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

##### Inventories

Inventories are measured at average cost. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Semi-finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Write-down to net realisable value is made for expected losses.

##### Work in progress (customised orders)

Work in progress (customised orders) are measured at the selling price of the work performed, less any payments received on account of the customer and expected losses. The orders are characterized by the fact that the orders contain high levels of individualization of the design. Moreover, it is a requirement that before the start of the order a binding order has been entered, which will result in penalty or replacement by later removal.

The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from the contract. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of an estimate of the work, usually calculated as the ratio between the costs incurred and total estimated costs of the order or hours worked and the total estimated hours worked for that order.

When it is probable that total costs for an order will exceed total revenue, the expected loss on the order is immediately recognised as an expense and a provision.

When the selling price of an individual order cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Net assets are determined as the sum of orders where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities are determined as the sum of orders where progress billings exceed the selling price.

Prepayments from customers are recognized as liabilities.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred in relation to subsequent financial years.

#### Equity

##### *Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method*

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised at cost in the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method.

The reserve may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

##### *Dividends*

Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

#### Corporation tax and deferred tax

In its capacity as the administrative company, Thermax Denmark ApS is liable for its subsidiaries' corporation taxes towards the tax authorities concurrently with the payment of joint taxation contribution by the subsidiaries.

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

Joint taxation contribution payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as "Corporation tax receivable" or "Corporation tax payable".

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

#### Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to warranties, losses on work in progress, guarantees etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value. If the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future, the obligation is measured at fair value.

Warranties comprise obligations to make good any defects within the warranty period of one to five years. Provisions for warranties are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on past experience. Provisions expected to be maintained for more than one year from the balance sheet date are discounted at the average bond interest rate.

If it is likely that total costs will exceed total income from contract work in progress, a provision is made for the total loss anticipated on the contract. The provision is recognised in production costs.

#### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual obligation on finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

#### Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

#### Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

#### Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of enterprises and activities and of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

#### Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Company's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividends to shareholders.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

##### Segment information

Information is provided on business segments and geographical markets. Segment information is based on the Company's accounting policies, risks and internal financial management.

##### Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015".

The financial ratios stated in the survey of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Operating margin	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on invested capital	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$
Invested capital	Operating intangible assets and property, plant and equipment plus net working capital
Equity ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit from ordinary activities after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for  
the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent company	
	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15
<b>2 Segment information</b>				
Revenue - boilers etc.				
Europe	236,435	295,529	0	0
Outside Europe	25,023	7,847	0	0
	<u>261,458</u>	<u>303,376</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>3 Employee relations</b>				
Wages and salaries	93,386	111,546	0	0
Pensions	6,583	8,238	0	0
Other social security costs	955	2,221	0	0
	<u>100,924</u>	<u>122,005</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Remuneration and pensions of the Executive Board	0	0	0	0
Average number of full-time employees	<u>214</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>4 Fees paid to auditors appointed at the annual general meeting</b>				
Fee regarding statutory audit	347	341	21	21
Assurance engagements	40	36	8	6
Tax assistance	20	17	0	0
Other assistance	149	339	34	32
	<u>556</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>59</u>
<b>5 Exceptional items regarding the bankruptcy in Omnical GmbH</b>				
Write-down on investment in connection to bankruptcy	0	33,456	0	0
Guarantee obligations and other costs related to the bankruptcy	0	11,979	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>45,435</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>6 Financial income</b>				
Interest income from group enterprises	0	0	17	91
Other financial income	1,516	1,673	0	0
	<u>1,516</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>91</u>
<b>7 Financial expenses</b>				
Interest expense for group enterprises	0	0	55	0
Other interest expense	6,222	7,103	2,489	3,329
	<u>6,222</u>	<u>7,103</u>	<u>2,544</u>	<u>3,329</u>



Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for  
the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	Consolidated		Parent Company	
	2015/16	2014/15	2015/16	2014/15
<b>8 Tax on the profit for the year</b>				
Current tax for the year	231	4,356	-581	-810
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	573	-5,623	0	0
Adjustments of deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate	-508	-316	0	0
	<u>296</u>	<u>-1,583</u>	<u>-581</u>	<u>-810</u>
Specified as follows:				
Tax on profit for the year	585	-1,556	-389	-626
Tax on changes in equity	-289	-27	-192	-184
	<u>296</u>	<u>-1,583</u>	<u>-581</u>	<u>-810</u>
<b>9 Intangible assets</b>				
<b>Consolidated</b>				
DKK'000	Development completed	Licences, software	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 April 2015	210	1,325	141,569	143,104
Additions	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Cost at 31 March 2016	<u>210</u>	<u>1,325</u>	<u>141,569</u>	<u>143,104</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 April 2015	64	840	31,002	31,906
Amortisation	70	345	7,078	7,493
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 March 2016	<u>134</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>38,080</u>	<u>39,399</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	<u>76</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>103,489</u>	<u>103,705</u>

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### 10 Property, plant and equipment Consolidated

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Plants and equipment under construction	Total
Cost at 1 April 2015	37,318	17,984	2,144	20	57,466
Additions	86	2,532	454	0	3,072
Disposals	0	-72	-245	0	-317
Transferred	0	20	0	-20	0
Cost at 31 March 2016	37,404	20,464	2,353	0	60,221
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April 2015	4,063	7,046	818	0	11,927
Depreciation and impairment losses	1,014	3,286	601	0	4,901
Disposals	0	-72	-242	0	-314
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March 2016	5,077	10,260	1,177	0	16,514
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	32,327	10,204	1,176	0	43,707
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	0	0	731	0	731

#### 11 Investments Parent Company

DKK'000	Investments in subsidiary
Cost at 1 April 2015	218,925
Additions	0
Cost at 31 March 2016	218,925
Value adjustments at 1 April 2015	-72,436
Profits for the year	6,041
Received dividend	-6,000
Change in value adjustments of hedging instruments in investments	309
Depreciation, goodwill	-6,973
Value adjustments at 31 March 2016	-79,059
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	139,866

Name	Registered office	Voting rights and ownership	Share capital	Equity	Profit / loss before tax	Profit / loss after tax
Danstoker A/S	Herning, Denmark	100 %	10,001	28,290	3,161	3,067
Ejendomsanpartsselskabet Industrivej Nord 13	Herning, Denmark	100 %	200	9,892	3,463	2,974

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
<b>12 Work in progress (customer-specific orders)</b>		
<b>Consolidated</b>		
Work in progress	119,537	116,972
Payment on account	-83,339	-90,207
	<u>36,198</u>	<u>26,765</u>
Recognised as follows:		
Work in progress (customer-specific orders) (assets)	37,276	31,748
Prepayments received from customers (liabilities)	-1,078	-4,983
	<u>36,198</u>	<u>26,765</u>
<b>13 Prepayments</b>		
<b>Consolidated</b>		
Prepaid insurance premiums	652	211
Other prepaid costs	809	972
	<u>1,461</u>	<u>1,183</u>
<b>14 Equity</b>		

DKK'000	Consolidated		
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 April 2015	75,000	28,135	103,135
Transferred, cf. profit appropriation	0	-2,947	-2,947
Change in value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	818	818
Change in value adjustments of hedging instruments in investments	0	406	406
Tax on changes in equity	0	-289	-289
<b>Equity at 31 March 2016</b>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>26,123</u>	<u>101,123</u>

DKK'000	Parent company			
	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 April 2015	75,000	0	28,135	103,135
Transferred, cf. profit appropriation	0	-309	-2,638	-2,947
Change in value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	0	818	818
Change in value adjustments of hedging instruments in investment	0	406	0	406
Tax on changes in equity	0	-97	-192	-289
<b>Equity at 31 March 2016</b>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>26,123</u>	<u>101,123</u>

The share capital comprises 75,000,000 shares of DKK 1 each. All shares rank equally.

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
<b>15 Deferred tax</b>		
<b>Consolidated</b>		
Deferred tax at 1 April 2015	9,707	19,970
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	-10
Deferred tax adjustment	66	-5,939
Disposals	0	-4,314
<b>Deferred tax at 31 March 2016</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>9,707</b>

Deferred tax relates to non-current assets and work in progress (advance on account).

<b>16 Other provisions</b>		
<b>Consolidated</b>		
Other provisions at 1 April 2015	9,533	2,382
Provision for the year, adjustment	-1,864	7,151
<b>Other provisions at 31 March 2016</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>9,533</b>

Other provisions consists of custom warranties, DKK 1,213 thousand (2014/15: DKK 1,333 thousand) and provision for guarantee obligations and other costs DKK 6,456 thousand (2014/15: DKK 8,200 thousand).

### 17 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total liabilities at 31/3 2016	Repayment next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
<b>Consolidated</b>				
Mortgage credit institutions	15,356	916	14,440	10,774
Bank loans	28,878	18,959	9,919	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>44,234</b>	<b>19,875</b>	<b>24,359</b>	<b>10,774</b>
<b>Parent company</b>				
DKK'000	Total liabilities at 31/3 2016	Repayment next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Bank loans	27,523	18,349	9,174	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>27,523</b>	<b>18,349</b>	<b>9,174</b>	<b>0</b>

### 18 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Lease obligations (operating leases) falling due within three years total DKK 932 thousand, hereof DKK 595 thousand fall due 2016/17.

The Group has entered into interest rate swap contracts concerning a loan amounting to totally DKK 10,669 thousand and another loan amounting to EUR 3,750 thousand, with a net position as of 31 March 2016 of totally DKK -3,233 thousand (2014/15: DKK -4,426 thousand).

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

The Group has received a claim for avoidance from the liquidator in the former subsidiary Omnicall Kessel- und Apparatebau GmbH in bankruptcy. Any final amount is unknown at the moment as the company does not find any basis for the claim and has rejected it.

The Group has entered into forward exchange contracts concerning currency in SEK 14,814 thousand and GBP 260 thousand with a net position as of 31 March 2016 to DKK -31 thousand (2014/15: DKK -58 thousand).

#### Parent company

The parent company has entered into an interest rate swap contract concerning a loan amounting to EUR 3,750 thousand, with a net position as of 31 March 2016 of DKK -667 thousand.

The company is jointly taxed with the Danish subsidiaries. The companies included in the joint taxation have joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

### 19 Mortgages and collateral Consolidated

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of DKK 28,111 thousand out of a total carrying amount of land and buildings of DKK 32,327 thousand at 31 March 2016 have been provided as collateral for mortgages of DKK 15,356 thousand.

The group has provided collateral in land and buildings, nom. DKK 26,000 thousand for all balances between bank and the group. At 31 March 2016 balances amounted to DKK 625 thousand (2014/15: DKK 1,125 thousand).

Mortgage registered to the mortgagor at a nominal amount of DKK 7,500 thousand secured on plant and machinery, fixture and fittings, other plant and equipment and goodwill with a carrying amount of DKK 7,131 thousand has been provided as collateral for loan raised with credit institution.

Performance bonds and advance payment guarantees issued by guarantee insurers amount to DKK 13,767 thousand (2014/15: DKK 32,599 thousand).

Guarantees have been undertaken whereby primary liability is assumed towards credit institutions for all performance bonds and outstanding balances between other enterprises and credit institutions. At 31 March 2016, the guarantee commitment amounted to DKK 4,085 thousand (2014/15: DKK 6,458 thousand).

Mortgage registered to the owner, nominal DKK 500 thousand, is held by the Group.

#### Parent company

The parent company has provided collateral in shares in affiliated company for affiliated company's outstanding balances with banks, DKK 12,736 thousand.

### 20 Related party disclosures

Thermax Denmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

#### Parties exercising control

Thermax Netherlands B.V. holds the majority of the share capital in the Company.

#### Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent's consolidated financial statements
Thermax Ltd.	India	<a href="http://www.thermaxglobal.com">www.thermaxglobal.com</a>

## Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements for the period 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

### Notes to the financial statements

#### Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5 % of the voting rights or minimum 5 % of the share capital:

Thermax Netherlands B.V.  
Herikerbergweg 238  
1101 CM Amsterdam  
The Netherlands.