

Boilerworks A/S

Papegøjevej 7, 6270 Tønder

CVR no. 35 22 67 88

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 Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Boilerworks A/S 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 March 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations and 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 Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Tønder, 19 May 2016
Executive Board:



Jan Enemark

Board of Directors:



Hemant Prabhakar Mohgaonkar
Chairman



Amitabha Mukhopadhyay
Vice Chairman



Jan Enemark

Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of Boilerworks A/S

Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Boilerworks A/S for the financial year 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 March 2016 and of the results of its operations 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 other procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the 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	Boilerworks A/S
Address,	Papegøjevej 7
Zip code, city	DK-6270 Tønder
CVR no.	35 22 67 88
Established	12 April 2013
Registered office	Tønder
Financial year	1 April - 31 March
Telephone	+45 73 64 48 50
Fax	+45 75 64 48 51
Board of Directors	Hemant Prabhakar Mohgaonkar (Chairman) Amitabha Mukhopadhyay (Vice Chairman) Jan Enemark
Executive Board	Jan Enemark
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Havnegade 33 DK-6700 Esbjerg

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Key figures			
Gross profit	11,773	7,893	11,542
Ordinary operating profit/loss	429	-2,871	2,678
Profit/loss before tax	66	-3,231	2,261
Profit/loss for the year	191	-2,376	1,731
Balance sheet			
Total assets	26,566	23,279	28,401
Investment in property, plant and equipment	660	218	7,962
Equity	2,531	2,311	4,731
Financial ratios			
Return on invested capital	3.6	-21.9	0.1
Equity ratio	9.5	9.9	16.7
Return on equity	7.9	-67.5	0.4
Other figures			
Average number of full-time employees	82	70	67

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

Boilerworks A/S, which has its registered address in the Danish municipality of Toender, is a fully owned subsidiary of Danstoker A/S. The ultimate parent company of the company is ARA Trusteeship Company Private Limited (holding shares in Trust), Pune, India, which holds the majority through the listed company Thermax Ltd., Pune, India.

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.

Development in activities and financial position

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.

The introduction of the Lean ideas and Lean processes will be initiated during the next financial year.

The overall results achieved by Boilerworks this year are lower than provided for in the budget. The result achieved is improved compared to last year, but not satisfactory.

The profit for the year before tax is DKK 66 thousand and after tax DKK 191 thousand.

Future outlook

Boilerworks' total volume of orders at the end of the financial year is improved and satisfactory.

Boilerworks will focus on the Lean concept, the optimization process in general and the order fulfilment process in particular.

The aim is to generate a profitable, strong and independent enterprise at Boilerworks. The Management will work to maintain an attractive work place 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 prices agreed.

Moreover, Boilerworks aims at achieving optimal utilization of the production facilities.

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

The growing, necessary global political focus on CO₂ will contribute in the long term to making our CO₂-neutral products within biofuels even more relevant and will contribute to securing Boilerworks' continued positive development.

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

Events after the 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.

Financial statements 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
2	Gross profit	11,773	7,893
	Sales and distribution costs	-1,142	-1,288
	Administrative expenses	-10,202	-9,476
	Operating profit/loss	429	-2,871
	Financial income	537	26
3	Financial expenses	-900	-386
	Profit/loss before tax	66	-3,231
4	Tax on profit/loss for the year	125	855
	Profit/loss for the year	191	-2,376
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
	Proposed dividends	0	0
	Retained earnings	191	-2,376
		191	-2,376

Financial statements 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
5	Intangible assets		
	Development completed	76	146
	Patents and licences	130	448
	Goodwill	1,804	1,910
		<u>2,010</u>	<u>2,504</u>
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Plant and machinery	4,186	5,103
	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	63	160
		<u>4,249</u>	<u>5,263</u>
	Total non-current assets	<u>6,259</u>	<u>7,767</u>
	Current assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	1,915	2,434
	Semi-finished goods	83	31
		<u>1,998</u>	<u>2,465</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	7,748	3,920
7	Work in progress (customer-specific orders)	6,815	1,703
	Amounts owed by group companies	2,886	1,906
	Other receivables	12	17
8	Prepayments	389	142
		<u>17,850</u>	<u>7,688</u>
	Cash at bank and in hand	<u>459</u>	<u>5,359</u>
	Total current assets	<u>20,307</u>	<u>15,512</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>26,566</u>	<u>23,279</u>

Financial statements 1 April 2015 - 31 March 2016

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
9	Equity		
	Share capital	500	500
	Contributed premium	2,500	2,500
	Retained earnings	-469	-689
	Total equity	2,531	2,311
	Provisions		
10	Deferred tax	2,093	1,537
11	Other provisions	477	493
	Total provisions	2,570	2,030
	Liabilities		
	Current liabilities		
	Bank loans	9,611	0
7	Prepayments received from customers	830	2,856
	Trade payables	2,683	1,906
	Amounts owed to group companies	2,439	8,413
	Other payables	5,902	5,763
	Total liabilities	21,465	18,938
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	26,566	23,279
1	Accounting policies		
12	Employee relations		
13	Charges, collateral and contingencies, etc.		
14	Related party - ownership		

Financial statements 1 April 2015– 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Boilerworks A/S for the period 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized enterprises under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Cash flow statements have not been prepared as the same are not required as per section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The annual report of Boilerworks A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of the Danish parent company, Thermax Denmark ApS.

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

General comments on 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 such assets can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and the value of such liabilities 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.

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. Moreover, 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 that were previously recognised in the income statement.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Danish kroner at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised as a financial item in the income statement.

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 the exchange rates at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised as financial income or financial expenses in the income statement.

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

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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).

Sales and distribution costs

Sales and distribution costs comprise costs incurred for the distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns, etc., carried out during the year. Also, costs relating to sales staff, advertising, exhibition and depreciation are recognised as sales and distribution costs.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for management and administration of the Company, including expenses for administrative staff, office premises and office expenses as well as depreciation.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, capital gains and capital loss on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Tax on profit or loss from ordinary activities

The Company is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Thermax Denmark ApS. Subsidiaries form part of the joint taxation from the date on which they are included in the consolidation and up to the date on which they exit the consolidation.

The Danish parent company, Thermax Denmark ApS, is the administrative company for the joint taxation and therefore settles all payments of corporation tax with the tax authorities.

The current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable income. In this relation, enterprises with tax loss carry-forwards receive joint taxation contribution from enterprises which have used these losses to reduce their own taxable profits. The jointly taxed enterprises are taxed under the tax prepayment scheme.

Tax for the year which comprises joint taxation contributions, tax for the year and any changes in deferred tax is recognised in the income statement. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

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, as it relates to strategically acquired enterprises with strong market positions and long-term earnings profiles.

Patents and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period.

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 projects, patents 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

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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Plant and machinery	3-10 years

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs (gross profit), sales/ 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.

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 cost, corresponding to 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 treated as 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 contingencies, etc.

Impairment of assets

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

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 cost in accordance with the FIFO method. 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 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.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined in consideration of 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.

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 immediately is 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.

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 - dividends

Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the date of adoption by 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

According to the joint taxation rules, the enterprises' liability for their own corporation tax payments to the tax authorities is settled concurrently with payment of the joint taxation contribution to the administrative company.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet under balances with group enterprises.

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. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax value, deferred tax is measured based on Management's planned use of the asset or the settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised under assets 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.

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 applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to warranties. Provisions are recognised when - as the result of past events - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation.

Warranties comprise obligations to make good any defects within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions are measured and recognised on the basis of past experience with warranty work.

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.

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:

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	$\frac{\text{Profit from ordinary activities after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

2 Gross profit

In compliance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided not to specify its revenue.

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
3 Financial expenses		
Interest expense to group enterprises	-75	-210
Other interest expenses, including foreign exchange losses, etc.	-825	-176
	<u>-900</u>	<u>-386</u>
 4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Specified as follows:		
Current tax for the year	-681	-268
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	699	-522
Adjustment of deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate	-143	-65
	<u>-125</u>	<u>-855</u>

5 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Develop- ment completed	Patents and licences	Goodwill	Total
Cost at 1 April 2015	210	955	2,116	3,281
Additions during the year	0	0	0	0
Cost at 31 March 2016	<u>210</u>	<u>955</u>	<u>2,116</u>	<u>3,281</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April 2015	64	507	206	777
Depreciation	<u>70</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>494</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March 2016	<u>134</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>1,271</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	<u>76</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>1,804</u>	<u>2,010</u>

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 April 2015	7,731	392	8,123
Additions during the year	641	19	660
Disposals during the year	0	0	0
Cost at 31 March 2016	8,372	411	8,783
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April 2015	2,628	232	2,860
Depreciation	1,558	116	1,674
Depreciation, disposals	0	0	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March 2016	4,186	348	4,534
Carrying amount at 31 March 2016	4,186	63	4,249

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
7 Work in progress (customer-specific orders)		
Work in progress	39,432	32,763
Payments on account	-33,447	-33,916
	5,985	-1,153

Recognised as follows:

Work in progress (customer-specific orders) (assets)	6,815	1,703
Prepayments received from customers (liabilities)	-830	-2,856
	5,985	-1,153

8 Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid insurance premium, and other prepaid costs.

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

9 Equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Contri- buted premium	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 April 2015	500	2,500	-689	2,311
Transferred, cf. profit appropriation	0	0	191	191
Change in value of hedging instruments	0	0	38	38
Tax on changes in equity	0	0	-9	-9
Equity at 31 March 2016	500	2,500	-469	2,531

The contributed capital consists of 1 share at a nominal value of DKK 500,000.

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
10 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at 1 April 2015 / 1 April 2015	1,537	2,124
Deferred tax adjustment	556	-587
Deferred tax at 31 March	2,093	1,537

11 Other provisions

Other provisions consists of custom warranties, DKK 477 thousand (2014/15: DKK 493 thousand).

DKK'000	2015/16	2014/15
12 Employee relations		
Wages and salaries	34,622	30,590
Pensions	2,283	2,046
Other social security costs	176	152
	37,081	32,788
Remuneration of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors	0	0
Average number of full-time employees	82	70

Financial statements 1 April 2015- 31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

13 Charges, collateral and contingencies

Lease obligations (operating leases) falling due within 29 months total DKK 350 thousand, hereof DKK 198 thousand is falling due 2016/17.

Performance bonds and advance payment guarantees issued by guarantors' amount to DKK 5,086 thousand.

The Company has entered into lease contract that is non-terminable until 30 September 2019. Tenancy commitments in lease buildings amount to DKK 7,140 thousand, of this DKK 2,040 thousand concerns 2016/17.

The Company has entered project-related forward exchange contracts, concerning currency in SEK 14,600 thousand with a net position as of 31 March 2016 to DKK -21 thousand.

The Company is jointly taxed with the Danish parent company and 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.

14 Related party disclosures

Boilerworks A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Parties exercising control

Danstoker A/S 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 Denmark ApS	Denmark	www.cvr.dk
Thermax Ltd.	India	www.thermaxglobal.com

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:

Danstoker A/S
Industrivej Nord 13
7400 Herning