

Tormax Danmark AS

Hjortsvangen 36
7323 Give

CVR no. 52 78 16 12

Annual report 2016

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

31 May 2017



chairman

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	6
Company details	6
Financial highlights	7
Operating review	8
Financial statements 1 January – 31 December	
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	12
Cash flow statement	13
Notes	14

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 Tormax Danmark AS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2016.

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

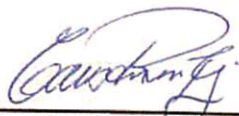
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2016.

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

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

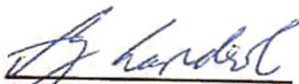
Give, 31 May 2017

Executive Board:

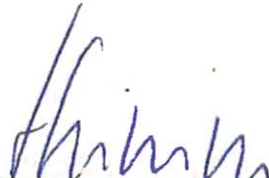


Carsten Ravnhoj

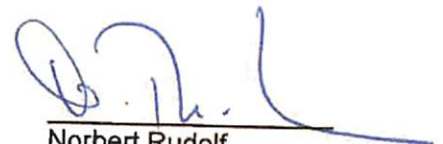
Board of Directors:



Anja Margaretha
Landert
Chairman



Dr. Philippe Heinz
Heiniger



Norbert Rudolf
Thalmann



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Tormax Danmark AS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tormax Danmark AS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2016 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users made on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the company financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.



Independent auditor's report

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 31 May 2017

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Michael Mortensen', written over a horizontal line.

Michael Mortensen
State Authorised
Public Accountant

Tormax Danmark AS
Annual report 2016
CVR no. 52 78 16 12

Management's review

Company details

Tormax Danmark AS
Hjortsvangen 36
7323 Give

Telephone: 75739066
Website: www.tormax.dk
E-mail: info@tormax.dk

CVR no.: 52 78 16 12
Registered office: Give
Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Anja Margaretha Landert, Chairman
Dr. Philippe Heinz Heiniger
Norbert Rudolf Thalmann

Executive Board

Carsten Ravnhøj

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Bredskifte Allé 13
DK-8210 Aarhus V

Annual general meeting

The annual general meeting will be held on 31 May 2017.

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Key figures					
Gross profit	31,741	32,161	34,513	30,702	31,965
Operating profit	159	763	3,369	2,280	4,852
Profit/loss from financial income and expenses	-92	-248	-139	-154	-557
Profit for the year	43	373	2,401	1,927	3,204
Total assets					
Equity	69,296	65,213	66,419	65,150	65,166
Investment in property, plant and equipment	49,095	49,052	49,181	46,780	45,354
	1,981	2,568	5,133	4,583	3,488
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash flows from operating activities	3,351	4,353	6,103	4,185	5,606
Cash flows from investing activities					
Cash flows from investing activities	-1,564	-2,052	-4,594	-4,233	-3,539
Cash flows from financing activities					
Cash flows from financing activities	0	-859	-868	-1,060	-6,866
Total cash flows	1,787	1,442	640	-1,109	-4,799
Ratios					
Return on equity	0.1%	0.8%	5.0%	4.2%	7.3%
Solvency ratio	70.8%	75.2%	74.0%	71.8%	69.6%

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 have been calculated as follows:

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$$

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

Tormax Danmark A/S' principal activities are the production, installation and service of automatic door systems in Denmark. Furthermore, a part of the Company's own production of revolving doors and circular door systems is exported to affiliated companies and distributors all over the world. Furthermore, the Danish Company sells goods for resale, such as hot air blankets, gate systems and bar facilities.

Revolving doors are developed in Denmark, while the parent company in Switzerland is in charge of the development of the primary products, sliding doors and swing doors

Development in activities and financial position

Held up against the forecast previously announced, Management does not consider the profit for the year satisfactory.

The 2016 financial year has been characterised by fierce price competition and the placement of numerous new staff and management members. This brought about a minor decline in activities compared to 2015.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of significant importance to the assessment of the financial statements.

Outlook

Both the Danish market as well as the export market are expected to enjoy an activity increase in 2017. The Company expects to maintain its leading position on the Danish market for automatic door systems. The Company is about to optimise a number of procedures, e.g. within inventory management and work in progress, but expects to post a profit increase.

Particular risks

The Company's Management is of the opinion that the Company is not exposed to any particular risks other than those characterised as ordinary business risks.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2016	2015
Gross profit		<u>31,740,700</u>	<u>32,160,857</u>
Distribution costs	2,4	-5,156,173	-4,985,605
Administrative expenses	2,3, 4	<u>-26,425,840</u>	<u>-26,412,186</u>
Operating profit		158,687	763,066
Financial income		15,869	16,692
Financial expenses		<u>-108,213</u>	<u>-264,309</u>
Profit before tax		66,343	515,449
Tax on profit for the year	5	<u>-23,332</u>	<u>-142,248</u>
Profit for the year	6	<u><u>43,011</u></u>	<u><u>373,201</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2016	2015
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	3		
Software		793,338	680,284
		<u>793,338</u>	<u>680,284</u>
Property, plant and equipment	4		
Land and buildings		16,015,658	16,545,210
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		6,215,458	7,833,347
		<u>22,231,116</u>	<u>24,378,557</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>23,024,454</u>	<u>25,058,841</u>
Current assets			
Inventories			
Raw materials and consumables		16,930,009	14,632,938
Work in progress		2,198,000	1,870,622
		<u>19,128,009</u>	<u>16,503,560</u>
Receivables			
Trade receivables		17,008,838	15,001,347
Receivables from group entities		472,976	501,422
Other receivables		2,358	14,170
Corporation tax		194,105	97,361
Prepayments	7	303,049	661,418
		<u>17,981,326</u>	<u>16,275,718</u>
Cash at bank and In hand		<u>9,161,895</u>	<u>7,375,039</u>
Total current assets		<u>46,271,230</u>	<u>40,154,317</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>69,295,684</u>	<u>65,213,158</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	2016	2015
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		590,000	590,000
Retained earnings		48,505,410	48,462,399
Total equity		<u>49,095,410</u>	<u>49,052,399</u>
Provisions			
Provisions for deferred tax	8	2,059,712	2,188,234
Total provisions		<u>2,059,712</u>	<u>2,188,234</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Prepayments received from customers		4,102,891	2,094,243
Trade payables		3,867,149	3,025,936
Payables to group entities		1,908,895	957,040
Other payables		8,261,627	7,895,308
		<u>18,140,562</u>	<u>13,972,525</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>18,140,562</u>	<u>13,972,525</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>69,295,684</u></u>	<u><u>65,213,158</u></u>

Tormax Danmark AS
Annual report 2016
CVR no. 52 78 16 12

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2016	590,000	48,462,399	49,052,399
Transferred over the profit appropriation	0	43,011	43,011
Equity at 31 December 2016	<u>590,000</u>	<u>48,505,410</u>	<u>49,095,410</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

DKK	Note	2016	2015
Profit for the year		43,011	373,201
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items	9	3,713,815	3,981,650
Change in working capital	10	-65,277	1,336,633
Cash flows from ordinary activities		3,691,549	5,691,484
Interest income		15,869	16,692
Interest expense		-108,213	-264,309
Corporation tax paid		-248,490	-1,090,656
Cash flows from operating activities		3,350,715	4,353,211
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-1,980,859	-2,568,464
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		417,000	516,000
Cash flows from Investing activities		-1,563,859	-2,052,464
Repayment of non-current debt		0	-357,545
Dividends paid		0	-501,500
Cash flows from financing activities		0	-859,045
Cash flows for the year		1,786,856	1,441,702
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,375,039	5,933,337
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		9,161,895	7,375,039

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Tormax Danmark AS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

As from 1 January 2016, the Company has implemented Act no. 738 of 1 June 2015. This has entailed the following changes to recognition and measurement:

- Going forward, the residual value of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment must be reassessed on an ongoing basis. Pursuant to the transition provisions of the Act, any adjustments to residual values must be made prospectively as an accounting estimate without restatement of comparative figures and without effect on equity.

The changes have no monetary effect on the income statement or the balance sheet for 2016 or for the comparative figures.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from production and sale of goods is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received. The date of transfer of the most significant benefits and risks is determined using standard Incoterms ® 2010.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Services based on time spent are recognised in revenue as the work is performed.

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including depreciation, amortisation, wages and salaries, incurred to generate revenue for the year.

Gross Profit

Pursuant to Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross profit.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred to distribute operation of cars, etc., including costs relating to sales staff, advertising and exhibitions as well as depreciation.

Administrative expenses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest and payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. 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.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the assets:

Software	6 years
----------	---------

The amortisation period reflects the projected financial remaining life.

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are accounted for as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as production costs as administrative expenses.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings and tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use.

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 is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	15-60 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are accounted for as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed assets are depreciated to recoverable amount, if the amount is less than the financial value.

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 stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities and associates 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.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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 forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast 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.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

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 the maintenance of 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 is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Prepayments and deferred income

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Corporation tax and deferred tax

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.

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 based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments and deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

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 company's share of profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash flows from investing activities

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

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in size or composition of the Company's share capital and costs in this respect as well as raising of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt and distribution of dividends to owners.

2 Staff costs

DKK	2016	2015
Wages and salaries	41,392,086	39,826,372
Pensions	3,127,124	3,173,401
Other social security costs	568,118	656,136
	<u>45,087,328</u>	<u>43,655,909</u>
Staff costs are recognised as follows		
Production costs	25,405,063	23,368,666
Administrative expenses	19,682,265	20,287,243
	<u>45,087,328</u>	<u>43,655,909</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>97</u>	<u>94</u>

Staff costs include remuneration of the Executive Board and Board of directors, DKK 533 thousand (2015: DKK 1,453 thousand).

3 Intangible assets

DKK	Software
Cost at 1 January 2016	2,628,747
Additions	446,999
Cost at 31 December 2016	<u>3,075,746</u>
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2016	-1,948,463
Amortisation	-333,945
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2016	<u>-2,282,408</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	<u>793,338</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

Amortisation is recognised as follows:

Administrative expenses	333,945	390,770
	<u>333,945</u>	<u>390,770</u>

4 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2016	24,226,025	19,419,199	43,645,224
Additions	188,189	1,345,671	1,533,860
Disposals	0	-1,350,072	-1,350,072
Cost at 31 December 2016	<u>24,414,214</u>	<u>19,414,798</u>	<u>43,829,012</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2016	-7,680,816	-11,585,852	-19,266,667
Depreciation	-717,741	-2,545,919	-3,263,660
Disposals	0	932,431	932,431
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2016	<u>-8,398,556</u>	<u>-13,199,340</u>	<u>-21,597,896</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	<u>16,015,658</u>	<u>6,215,458</u>	<u>22,231,116</u>

DKK

Depreciation is recognised as follows:

DKK	2016	2015
Production costs	906,119	896,725
Distribution costs	2,028,568	2,166,189
Administrative expenses	328,973	460,744
	<u>3,263,660</u>	<u>3,523,658</u>

Loss on the disposal of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment of DKK 1 thousand have been recognised as distribution costs.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

DKK	2016	2015
5 Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	-151,854	-240,598
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	<u>128,522</u>	<u>98,350</u>
	<u>-23,332</u>	<u>-142,248</u>
6 Proposed profit appropriation		
Retained earnings	<u>43,011</u>	<u>373,201</u>
7 Deferred income		
Deferred income comprises prepayments regarding property, cars, insurance premium, subscription, etc.		
DKK	2016	2015
8 Provisions		
Deferred tax at 1 January	2,188,234	2,286,584
Deferred tax adjustment for the year recognised in the income statement	<u>-128,522</u>	<u>-98,350</u>
	<u>2,059,712</u>	<u>2,188,234</u>
9 Cash flow - adjustments		
Financial income	-15,869	-16,692
Financial expenses	108,213	264,309
Tax on profit for the year	23,332	142,248
Depreciation	3,597,605	3,914,428
Gain/losses from disposals	<u>534</u>	<u>-322,643</u>
	<u>3,713,815</u>	<u>3,981,650</u>
10 Changes in working capital		
Change in inventories	-2,624,449	681,041
Change in receivables	-1,608,864	524,453
Change in trade and other payables	<u>4,168,036</u>	<u>131,139</u>
	<u>-65,277</u>	<u>1,336,633</u>
11 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.		

Tormax Danmrk A/S has provided performance guarantees of a total of DKK 437 thousand (31 December 2015: DKK 588 thousand). The performance guarantees expire within 5 years.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

12 Related party disclosures

Tormax Danmark A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Landert Motoren AG, Zürich, Switzerland holds the majority of the share capital in the Company.

Tormax Danmark A/S is part of the consolidated financial statements of Landert Motoren AG registered office Bülach/Zürich, Switzerland, which is the smallest and largest group in which the Company is included as a subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements of Landert Motoren AG can be obtained by contacting the Company at: Landert Motoren AG, Unterweg 14, CH-8180 Bülach/Zürich, Switzerland.

Related party transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions that are not carried out on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.