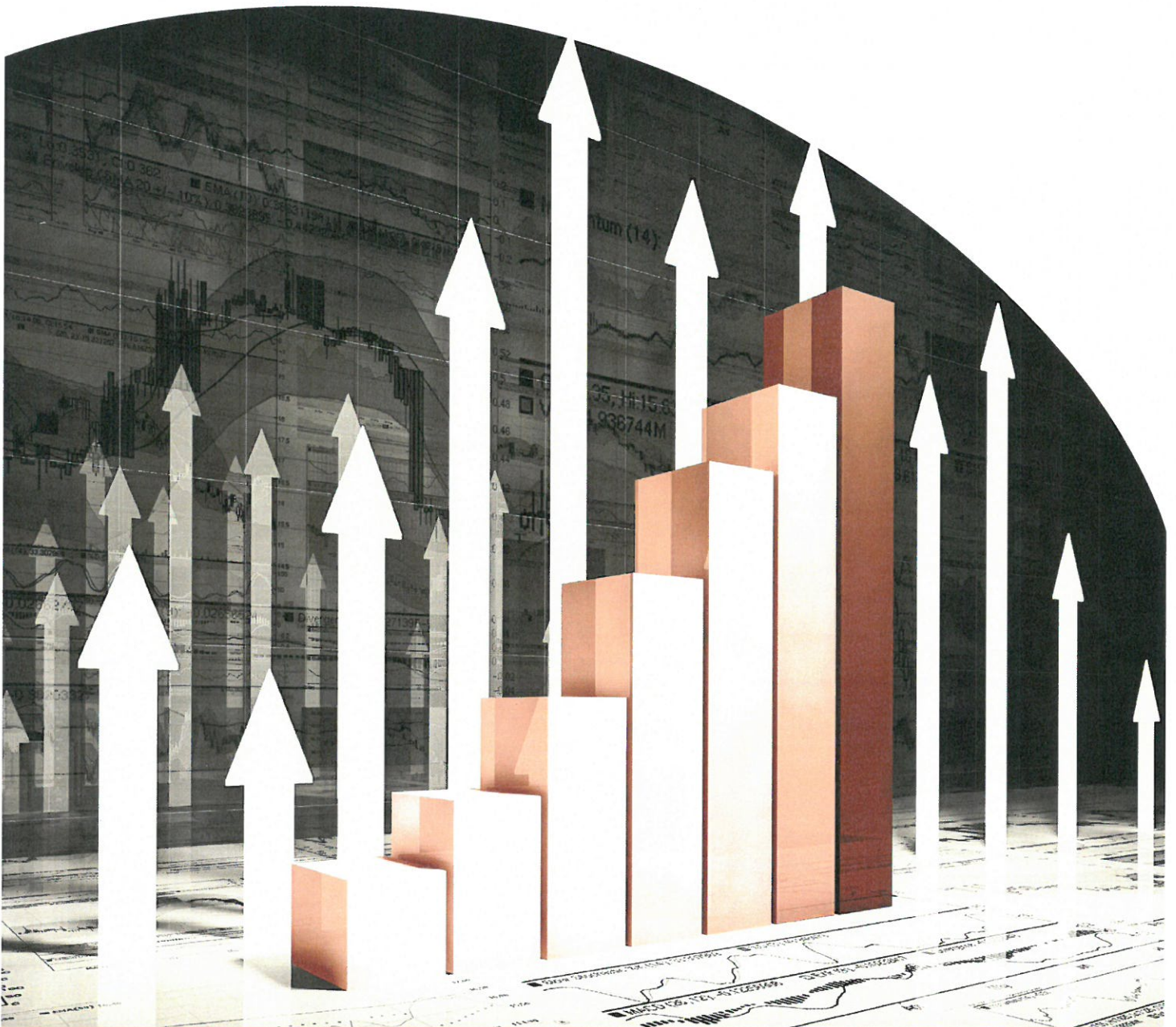


Skamol A/S

Annual report



2015

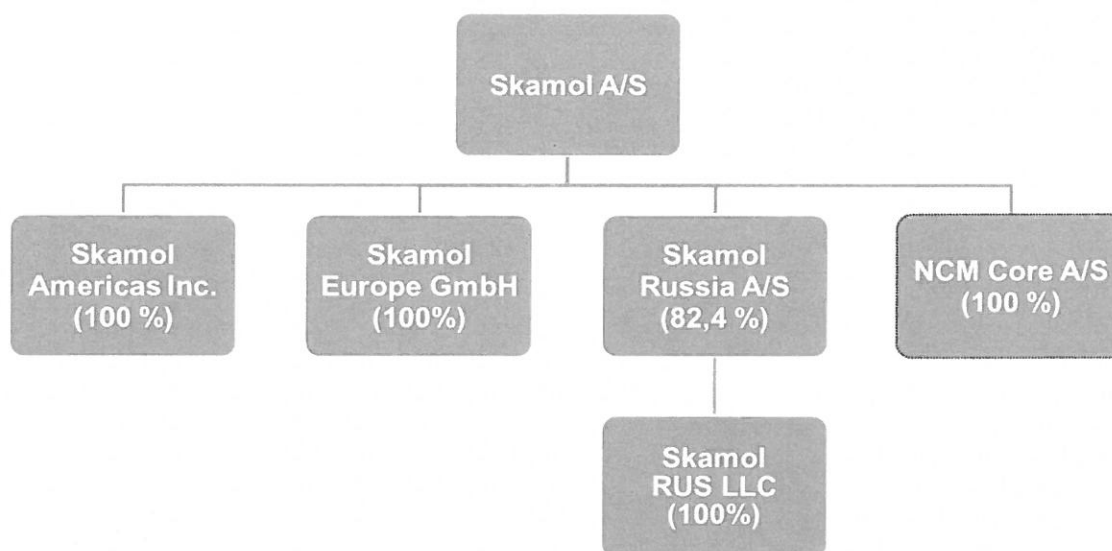
Approved at the annual general meeting
18/4-2016

Chairman, Bo Rygaard

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CORPORATE OVERVIEW



Companies without operational activity are marked with a dashed box.

The companies Skamol Europe GmbH and Skamol Americas Inc. are sales companies.

ADDRESSES

Skamol A/S	Østergade 58-60, 7900 Nykøbing Mors, Denmark Telephone : +45 97 72 15 33 Facsimile : +45 97 72 49 75
Skamol Americas Inc. -Owner share 100%	1701, South Boulevard, Charlotte, NC 28203 Telephone : +1 704 544 1015 Facsimile : +1 704 544 1239
Skamol Europe GmbH -Owner share 100%	Promenadestrasse 1, 41460 Neuss, Tyskland
NCM Core A/S -Owner share 100%	Østergade 58-60, 7900 Nykøbing Mors, Denmark Telephone : +45 98 25 25 26 Facsimile : +45 98 25 25 34
Skamol Russia A/S -Owner share 82,4 %	Østergade 58-60, 7900 Nykøbing Mors, Denmark Telephone : +45 97 72 15 33 Facsimile : +45 97 72 49 75
Skamol RUS LLC -Owner share 100 %	12 Lomonosova Street, Inza, Ulyanovskaya Oblast 433031, Russian Federation

KEY FIGURES 2011-2015

Skamol A/S

DKK mio.	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
1. Gross turnover	337	324	316	305	333
2. Net turnover	336	323	316	303	334
3. EBITDA (adjusted)	76	77	80	77	74
4. EBIT	48	51	50	58	55
5. Net financials etc.	-2	-3	-8	1	-3
6. Profit/loss before tax	45	47	42	59	52
7. Net profit/loss after tax	33	34	28	44	35
8. Balance sheet total	353	371	409	357	329
9. Share capital	43	43	43	43	43
10. Equity	275	243	217	201	156
11. Equity incl. Minorities	279	247	224	208	162
12. Net assets	261	279	297	284	260
13. Investments in property, plant and equipment	11	13	10	8	8
14. Investments in intangible assets	1	2	0	7	8
15. Net debt	-25	22	64	66	88
16. Cash flows from operating activities	62	58	63	47	69
17. Cash flows from investing activities	-12	-13	-11	-13	-16
18. Available cash flow	50	45	52	34	53
19. Number of fulltime employees	380	379	385	404	419
20. EBITDA margin	23%	24%	25%	25%	22%
21. Profit margin	14%	16%	16%	19%	16%
22. ROIC (return on invested capital)	14%	14%	13%	15%	16%
23. Debt ratio	-10%	8%	21%	23%	34%
24. Solidity incl. Minority interests	79%	67%	55%	58%	49%
25. Return on equity in %	13%	15%	13%	25%	26%
26. Return on equity incl. Minorities in %	13%	14%	13%	24%	25%

Key figures have been calculated in accordance with the recommendations by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ebitda (adjusted) result before depreciations and interests adjusted for one-off items.

NOPAT	=	Operating profit/loss after tax	Debt ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Net debt} * 100}{\text{Net assets}}$
Net assets	=	Non-current assets + working capital	Return on equity in %	=	$\frac{\text{Net profit/loss for the year} * 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Net debt	=	Interest-bearing debt - cash and cash equivalents and investments	Operating margin	=	$\frac{\text{Operating profit} * 100}{\text{Turnover}}$
ROIC	=	$\frac{\text{NOPAT} * 100}{\text{net assets}}$	EBITDA margin	=	$\frac{\text{Operating profit before depreciation} * 100}{\text{Turnover}}$

Skamol A / S

Group - Skamol CVR nr. 41 33 37 15

Board of directors

Bo Rygaard, Chairman
Suneel Regulla
Curt Willy Germundson
Marcus Christer Egelstig
Klaus Hermann Franz
Mette Feldstedt, employee representative
Jørgen Bak, employee representative

All board members except the employee representatives are designated by FSN Capital.

Managements

Jesper Kirkeby Hansen, CEO
Poul Erik Kamstrup, CFO
Claus Arne Jørgensen, CTO

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Public Accountants

Group structure

The parent company directly above the company in the group-structure is:
FSN SKA A/S, Nykøbing Mors.

At the balance sheet date Skamol AS was owned by:

FSN Capital III Limited Partnership owned 52,9 % of the Skamol-group through FSN SKA A/S.

Danica Pension a division of the private equity fund Danske Invest Institutional, owns 27.8 % of the Skamol Group through FSN SKA A/S. Pensam Liv Owns 16.5 % of the Skamol Group through FSN SKA A/S

The remaining part of the Skamol-group was owned by other investors (1.5 %) and members of the managing staff (1.3 %).

General guidelines

FSN SKA A/S observes the guidelines for working out of the annual report worked out by DVCA (Danish Venture Capital and Private Equity Association).

Information about DVCA, see www.dvca.dk

Information about FSN-Capital, see www.fsncapital.no

Information about Skamol, see www.skamol.com

Corporate Governance

In 2015, a total of 7 board meetings were held in Skamol. Board committees have not been established.

The general meeting has not adopted specific authorizations for e.g. allocations.

Objectives and strategy

Despite considerable uncertainty and variable demand within a number of the industries and markets, which Skamol serves, Skamol's turnover increased to DKK 337 million, the highest ever.

Skamol's business is based on the production of the high temperature insulation materials based on the materials Moler, Vermiculite and Calcium Silicate. Besides this, the company produces and sells a number of other high-temperature products - including some trade products.

Skamol's strategy is aimed at securing a significant growth within high temperature materials for the primary aluminium industry, cement and steel production and other high temperature industries and producers of fireplaces and wood stoves.

The company's Management and Board are continuously evaluating Skamol's strategy, and with a few adjustments the company continues the direction, which was stipulated for the company in 2013 in connection with FSN's acquisition of the company.

Therefore, Skamol has geared the company for continued growth in 2015. Investments have been made in employees for development, sales and marketing, and at more of the company's plants capacity has been increased ongoing so that the growth goals can be fulfilled. However, at one of the company's plants Skamol experienced during 2015 a larger growth in the demand than it was possible to increase production capacity, which put a brake on Skamol's growth.

In 2015 one of the focus areas has been the implementation of a number of LEAN tools within the transaction areas as sales and marketing to give a better and more uniform service towards the company's customers.

Market development and sales

Skamol's turnover was DKK 337 million in 2015 against DKK 324 million in 2014. The increase in turnover was expected to be higher, but lack of projects within a number of high temperature industries, difficult market conditions within among others the wood stove segment, a continued devaluation of the Russian currency and the lack of production capacity at one of the company's Danish plants challenged Skamol.

Beforehand, the Russian market was uncertain, but measured in amounts and local sales Skamol's Russian subsidiary company had a good year. The low average rate of the Russian currency meant that measured in DKK the year ended as the lowest since Skamol acquired the plant in Russia at the end of 2009.

Manufacturing and Product Development

Also in 2015, Skamol has carried through a number of investment projects in order to increase the capacity and reduce production costs. Skamol's machining capacity at the plant in Rødning has been increased with a doubling of the CNC capacity, and work with LEAN projects and reduction of waste has been ongoing.

Despite the highest production ever at Skamol's plant for production of Calcium Silicate it was not possible to keep up with the demand. This resulted in 2 problems, namely that the customers experienced increased delivery times and that Skamol lost sales and turnover.

In 2015, Skamol's focus on innovation resulted in the introduction of 3 new products. 2 mainly for the steel industry - viz. VIP-12 HT and Click Boards - and 1 for the wood stove industry - Skamolex Gold. Besides this, a new patent application for a new type of product, which is still being developed.

Further, Skamol has a goal to secure access to raw materials at a competitive price by having access to at least two main suppliers of important raw materials.

Risk Management

The company focuses on both internal and external risks. The Board defines the overall framework for managing interest rates and exchange rate risks and the company's insurance policy is also approved by the Board.

Internal risks are eliminated through policies and procedures that address the issues. Furthermore, the company works with risk management through internal KPI follow-up, among others through follow-up on unsaleable stocks.

As regards the Russian market, the company is continuously reporting about identified risks directly to the Board, and the Board secures the right focus and attention to this very important market for Skamol.

The development of Skamol's IT infrastructure is also an important priority for the company, and in 2015 projects have been implemented to secure that the company's IT infrastructure is further upgraded and up-to-date so that Skamol's employees at any time have the necessary tools to be able to work safely and efficiently.

Skamol has also identified a number of further focus areas to be worked on during the next years to continue the optimisation of the IT infrastructure.

Also in 2015 the person-dependence was reduced through the standardisation of work routines, which has been implemented in several departments. Further, the company works with job rotation so that backup of key

functions is secured optimally. Also in 2015, the staff upgrade continued, and this is an important prerequisite for securing the growth strategy, which Skamol intends to carry through.

Financial Risks

For the whole Skamol Group inclusive of the parent company FSN SKA the interest-bearing debt amounted to DKK 187 million at the end of 2015. This is a reduction of the interest-bearing debt of DKK 43 million compared to 2014.

Compared to the established drawing right, Skamol has a cash position of totally DKK 45 million at the end of 2015.

The company follows a financial policy, which operates with a low risk profile so that currency and credit risks only occur due to commercial circumstances.

As an international company, Skamol Group is exposed to risks related to currency transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of goods and services. It is Group policy to undertake identification of currency risks on current transactions. Skamol Group's main currencies are EUR, USD and RUR. The EUR is not secured.

The costs of Skamol's Russian subsidiary are primarily in RUR, whereas sales are approximately 90 % in RUR and the rest in EUR and USD, which means that Skamol's total earnings are sensitive to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the RUR. During all of 2015, RUR has shown sign of weakness concurrently with the challenges for the Russian economy.

Again in 2015 Skamol has partly placed excess liquidity generated in Skamol RUS in EUR in order to meet the uncertainty caused by the RUR. At the same time, remaining Russian currency has been deposited at highest possible interest with Skamol's main bank.

It is Group policy to optimise the loan portfolio through continuous adjustments and to carry out an ongoing assessment of optimisation opportunities.

Result, Balance and Cash Flow

The figures in brackets are 2014-figures

The turnover increased in 2015 to DKK 337 million (DKK 324 million), while EBITDA was DKK 73.2 million (DKK 75.8 million) corresponding to 21.7 % (23.4 %) of the turnover. EBITDA before non-recurrent expenditures (adjusted EBITDA) amounted to DKK 76.4 million (DKK 76.5 million) corresponding to 22.7 % (23.6 %) of the turnover. Depreciations were DKK 25.6 million (DKK 25.6 million). EBIT was DKK 47.5 million (DKK 50.5 million). The result before tax was DKK 45.2 million (DKK 47.2 million).

The total balance was DKK 353 million (DKK 371 million).

Regarding the remuneration of Executive Board and Supervisory Board, refer to financial statement note 4.

Outlook for 2016

Skamol expects increasing turnover and earnings in the coming years, including 2016.

Despite the uncertainties in the world economy, Skamol expects that the return on the investment in a strengthening and improvement of its commercial organisation will be good.

Several of Skamol's primary application areas are cyclic and for several years they have been characterised by modest growth. Several of these segments show positive trends, which are expected to create more projects causing increasing activity for Skamol.

Overall, Skamol still estimates that there is a large growth potential for Skamol's products worldwide. Skamol is a company, which via its products can help the customers and the surroundings to a greener profile through energy and emission reducing provisions, as this is also an important part of the political agenda.

In 2016 Skamol expects a continued increase in EBITDA compared to 2015, and a positive cash flow from operations.

Incidents after status

After the closing of the financial year no occurrences have affected the annual accounts.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Skamol recognises its responsibility to contribute to sustainable development and sees a good correlation between taking on social responsibility, while the company's growth and earnings increase. Skamol wants to be known as a model company, also as regards the company's CSR.

Skamol's CSR work is based on the company's core business, Skamol's values, FSN Capital's Code of Conduct, and principles of the UN Global Compact. Skamol ensures compliance with human rights and workers' rights through Skamol Code of Conduct, based on UN guidelines for corporate work. Skamol attaches importance to ensuring a good and safe working environment and high safety standards in the production plants and at a risk-based supervision all three plants in Denmark have achieved a green smiley by the Labour Inspectorate.

Skamol undertakes to meet the applicable environmental legislation, in a fruitful co-operation with public partners, and to work on sustainable use of raw materials and energy resources, including the reduction of waste and losses in the production processes. In 2014 initiatives have been made, which have reduced the need to deposit waste to the lowest level ever measured, and now a larger part of the remaining part of the waste - which cannot be reused - is sold to third party, which reduces the remaining part to be deposited.

Environment & Energy Consumption

Skamol complies with FSN Capital's Code of Conduct.

Skamol's environmental impacts are seen mainly in connection with consumption of energy, and the consequent emission of among others CO₂, and mining of Moler.

Installations for reduction of environmental impacts in the form of dust filtration and sludge treatment plants are found as integral and monitored parts of the production. In principle, as much filtered material as possible is reused, whereas waste that cannot be reused in Skamol is sold as raw material to other companies or as a last resort is disposed in controlled landfills.

Also in 2016 projects will be initiated to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact.

Skamol has a strong focus on reducing the company's impact on internal and external environment. This is done continuously in production through the reduction of waste production and recycling where possible.

Skamol's project from 2014 concerning the use of surplus heat from the Calcium Silicate Plant to the district heating customers at Fur, an Island in the Limfjord, functions as intended and are of mutual benefit for the

environment, the residents at Fur and Skamol. The project is a clear example showing that Skamol seeks alternative ways in the efforts to create energy saving solutions to the benefit of the environment.

Skamol also focuses on reducing the consumption of energy and resources both by developing new products and by changing processes.

Skamol monitors greenhouse gases such as CO₂, NO_x and SO_x which are all emitted from Skamol's plants. As a minimum, the company's production is carried out in compliance with the requirements of relevant authorities for environmental and occupational safety. If at key areas no demands are formulated by the authorities, the company evaluates the need to set requirements. For all production sites targets are set for improvement in the environmental and safety areas and plans are made for achieving these goals. The progress is closely monitored to ensure that the objectives are met.

The production of Skamol's products results in relatively high energy consumption and involves the excavation of natural resources in sensitive areas. Skamol considers it top priority for the company that the production is undertaken with the utmost consideration of sustainability and accountability.

Skamol's products are heat insulating and therefore aimed to reduce energy consumption during use. The amount of energy used for production of a Skamol product, is typically saved within the first day of use, while the life of the products typically is between 5 and 25 years. For this reason Skamol products fit very well into the global goals of increased awareness on energy saving measures.

The excavation of Moler is carried out according to excavation and restoration plans established on a voluntary basis in cooperation with a working group with members from the Moler producers, Ministry of Environment, Conservation Authority and relevant municipalities. The working group monitors the excavation and restoration work and holds an annual meeting to explain the activities of the past year and plans for the coming year. The diatomaceous deposits are on the candidate list to the UNESCO World Heritage of natural heritage, and it is therefore important that the excavation and restoration is carried out in respect for nature.

Employee Relations and Relations to the Surrounding Society

At the end of 2015 Skamol employed 380 employees. Of these, 162 employees in Denmark, 213 employees in Russia and 4 employees in the U.S. 1 was employed with Skamol Europe. Compared to 2015, the total number of employees increased by 1.

The number of employees in Russia is expected to decrease, while the number of employees in Denmark is expected to increase slightly.

Skamol's Board has outlined target figures for number of under-represented sex in the top management segment. It is the Board's goal that if possible the mix of the Board shall be balanced so that each sex as a minimum is represented by 1/3 of the complete Board. This goal is not met, as the Board is made up by one woman (employee representative) and six men.

Skamol also has a fixed goal for the number of under-represented sex in the other management segments. It is the company's goal to obtain a balanced make-up between male and female managers.

Skamol has not yet obtained a balanced make-up between male and female managers. This is expected to take a number of years and will form part of the basis for decisions in connection with recruitment and advancements of new managers.

Skamol has worked out guidelines with regard to values and ethics. In this way, the company has mutual Codes of Conduct applicable for all employees as regards ethical guidelines and Code of Conduct. A thoroughly work has been made to implement the Code of Conduct among all Skamol's employees, regardless of workplace and type of work.

Skamol complies with the guidelines in the Code of Conduct, based on UN and EU human rights conventions and the ILO (International Labour Organization) conventions protecting labour rights and child labour. This means that Skamol does not tolerate forced labour, child labour and the employment of minors, and that any form of discrimination in employment and working conditions is prohibited. Skamol does not tolerate discrimination under any circumstance, and employees have the right freely to organize, express themselves and participate in or choose people to collective bodies for both cooperation and safety at work. According to Danish legislation the employee representatives participate in the board's work in Skamol A/S, see below.

Skamol regularly visits its key suppliers, focusing on their compliance with the ILO conventions.

Wages and working conditions are determined in Denmark, through national and local agreements. In Russia, the terms and rights are to a greater extent determined by legislation, regulations and codes. As a minimum, Skamol adheres to national law applicable for working hours and freedom. In Russia an action plan for CSR issues has been made and the progress shown in the annual CSR report. Since Skamol's takeover of the company at

the end of 2009, a wide range of CSR related improvements have been implemented at the company. For instance, the welfare facilities, such as bathing facilities etc. have been greatly improved, canteen facilities have been provided, office facilities have been refurbished recently with access to air conditioning at the workstations, excessive noise and dust reduced activity in production have been implemented, and energy saving measures are being, and has been, implemented in production.

Skamol constantly seeks to ensure the right people for the right jobs. This is done through performance reviews and HR audits, where the strengths and weaknesses and possible development potential and requirements are identified.

Skamol intends to secure knowledge resources on a level, which creates a competitive advantage for the company. Therefore, Skamol focuses on competency development, both on group and individual level, where this can contribute to creating a stronger Skamol in future. In 2014 Skamol has worked with 5S, Lean and process training at all plants to obtain a further competency development in the company's production plants.

Interviews with sick employees are carried out in order to maintain their connection to the company, while the reasons for any work accidents are analysed in order to reduce risks. In 2013 Skamol has had two work-related injuries with sickness absenteeism.

Skamol's cooperation organisation, The Works Council, has an ongoing focus on job satisfaction and employee satisfaction. This topic is a fixed item on the agenda for all meetings. Besides, Skamol has decided to measure the development in employee satisfaction regularly, and this was carried through for the entire organisation in 2014, and a new employee satisfaction will be carried through again in April 2016. Benchmark showed that the employee satisfaction in Skamol is at a satisfactorily high level, but it also showed that there is room for improvements in certain departments. To secure this, a number of initiatives have been launched.

Corruption

Skamol does not allow corruption in any form. Thus, it is not allowed Skamol employees to accept gifts or the like exceeding triviality level. It is also not allowed Skamol employees to provide improper benefits to customers, business partners, authorities or similar. Likewise, requests for bribes are rejected.

Management

Since 2013, FSN Capital is the owner of Skamol. FSN Capital holds 52.9 % of the share capital. In 2015 the Board was composed of the following members:

Bo Rygaard, Chairman

Suneel Regulla

Curt Willy Germundsson

Marcus Christer Egelstig

Klaus Hermann Franz

Mette Feldstedt, employee representative

Jørgen Bak, employee representative

Employee representatives are elected for the Skamol A/S Board of Directors. The company complies with the notice about employee representation in public and private companies of the 1st July 2010. The latest election of employee representatives took place in 2015. Two employee representatives are elected to the Board of Skamol A/S. Election of employee representatives for Skamol's Board will take place again in 2019.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The Annual Report for 2015 has been prepared in accordance with the Statements Act for large companies reporting class C. The Annual Report is reported in DKK.

Recognition and Measurement

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

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include FSN SKA A/S (the Parent) and the subsidiaries in which the Parent has direct or indirect stake in the form of at least 50 per cent of the voting rights or in any other way has control. The corporate structure is shown on page 1. Furthermore, enterprises which are owned and managed together with others and in which the parties exercise their control jointly are included through pro rata consolidation in the consolidated financial statements. Pro rata consolidated companies are included in the consolidated financial statements with a share equal to the Group's shareholding in these companies.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the audited financial statements of the parent company, subsidiaries and pro rata consolidated companies through a consolidation of items of similar nature. Intra-group income and expenditure, shareholdings, balances, dividends and unrealised profits and losses have been eliminated.

Income statements of subsidiaries are translated at average exchange rates and balance sheets are translated at the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences arising on translation of subsidiaries' equity beginning of the year and from the translation of subsidiaries' income statements at average exchange rates are recognised directly in equity. On acquisition of new subsidiaries and affiliates, the difference between purchase price and the acquired company's net asset value is calculated at the time of acquisition, after the individual assets and liabilities are adjusted to fair value (purchase method). Positive differences (goodwill) are recognised under intangible assets and depreciated over the expected life, which can represent up to 20 years.

Minority interests include the share of subsidiaries' profit/loss after tax and equity attributable to minority shareholders.

The subsidiary Skamol RUS LLC is consolidated into the accounts based on the management report received. The data have not been reviewed by local accountants, but include operating results for one month only.

Foreign currency translation

The Group's Danish companies convert transactions in foreign currency during the year at average rates. Gains and losses arising between the average and the price of pay-day are recognised in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Danish kroner at the closing exchange rates. Differences between the closing rate and average rate are recognised in the income statement.

Currency exchange translations of loans and lending in foreign currencies that are considered as security or as addition to investments in foreign subsidiaries are recognised directly in equity.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are measured at initial recognition in the balance sheet at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables as assets or in other payables under liabilities.

Changes from cost to fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of expected future transactions related to buying and selling in foreign currency are recognised in equity under retained earnings. If the expected future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts that are recognised in equity will be transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability. If future transactions result in income or expenses, amounts that are recognised in equity will be transferred to the income statement. The transfer happens in the same period in which the hedged transaction is implemented.

Profit and Loss Account

Gross turnover

Gross turnover includes the year's invoiced turnover deducted VAT if delivery and passing of risk to buyer have taken place before the end of the. Revenue is recorded net of discounts that are directly related to sales.

Production costs

Comprise the consumption of raw materials, including delivery costs, repairs and maintenance, payroll, remuneration and other costs in the production.

Other operating income

Includes income of a secondary nature in relation to the companies' main objectives, including profit/loss of non-commercial derivative instruments, the disposal of fixed assets and royalties.

External costs

Include costs incurred in connection with marketing and sales, including rental costs, advertising, office costs, loss on receivables on goods, IT-operations and canteen costs. These costs also include costs incurred in respect of development projects, where such costs do not fulfil the capitalisation requirements. Also included are costs incurred on an ongoing basis in connection with the maintenance of registration rights in respect of the Group's products.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Staff Costs

Comprise payrolls and social costs for staff in sales, technology and management.

Profit/Loss before Tax

Include interest income, revaluation of portfolio investments (securities etc.) and allowances according to the on-account tax rules.

Balance sheets

Intangible assets

Excavation rights, know-how and goodwill

Excavation rights, know-how and goodwill are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated linearly over the expected life of the assets, which constitutes 5 to 20 years.

Development projects

Costs related to development projects, including costs to achieve sales and registration rights etc., are recognised - if certain criteria are met - under intangible assets and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. Activation requires adequate security for future expenses.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is ready to be put into operation. The cost of own production of non-current assets includes direct and indirect expenses incurred in respect of wages and salaries, consumption of materials and subcontractors.

Interest expenses on loans taken directly to fund the production of tangible fixed assets are recognised in cost during the production period. All indirectly attributable borrowing costs are recognised in income statement

Depreciation is calculated linearly over the expected lifetime as stated below:

Office and laboratory buildings, residential and rental properties, garages	50 years
Production and factory buildings, roads	15-50 years
Technical plants and machinery	8-20 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Own Moler deposits	20 years

Leases in respect of property, plant and equipment in which the individual enterprises have all the material risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases), are recognised in the balance sheet at the time of acquisition at the present value of future lease payments.

Impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets are assessed on a continuing basis to decide whether there is an indication of impairment losses in excess of what is expressed in the amortisation and depreciation. In such cases, the asset's recoverable amount is assessed and the asset is written down to the lower of this recoverable amount and the carrying amount. The recoverable amount of the asset is stated as the higher of the expected net selling price and the estimated value in use.

Financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method.

The proportionate share of profit/loss for the year, adjusted for unrealised intra-group gains or losses, is recognised under the items "Income from subsidiaries" and "Share of profit/loss in associates".

The balance includes under "Investments in subsidiaries" and "Investments in associates" the pro rata ownership share of the net asset value calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting practices, minus or plus unrealised intra-group gains or losses, plus goodwill.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred for profit sharing to " Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method Reserve for net revaluation in accordance with the equity method" under equity.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value according to the average cost formula. The net realisable value is assessed on an individual basis.

Cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises labour costs, raw materials and energy plus indirect production overheads. Indirect production costs include labour costs in production, maintenance and depreciation etc. Financing costs are not included.

Stock of strategic spare parts are capitalized and included at cost price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which for short unremunerated receivables and floating-rate loans usually corresponds to the nominal value. A write down to net realizable value is performed, if this value is lower. Net realizable value is determined based on an individual assessment of individual receivables.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Securities (current assets)

The securities portfolio consists of unlisted shares. This item is classified as trading book and is measured at fair value at balance sheet date.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption by the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is shown as a separate item under equity.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company as a result of events occurring before or on the balance sheet date has a legal or constructive obligation, and it is likely that it will lose economic benefits to settle the obligation.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

The parent company is jointly taxed with all Danish group companies. Tax on taxable income is distributed to Danish companies in proportion to their taxable income (full distribution with reimbursement of fiscal deficit). The jointly taxed companies are included in the interim tax-quota scheme.

Current tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. The Group's tax liability is calculated using the tax rates at the balance sheet date. The tax for the year, comprising the expected current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year, is recognised in the income statement with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity with the portion attributable to items recognised directly in equity.

Current tax is recognised in the balance under receivables where excess on-account tax has been paid and under payables where the on-account tax paid does not cover the current tax.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities when transactions do not affect the tax or accounting result.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed on the balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the deferred asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, provided they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and when the

Group intends to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Liabilities

All the Company's liabilities are scheduled to be held to maturity, and thus measured at amortised cost.

Leasing

Lease commitments relating to finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities and measured at the time of contract at the present value of future lease payments. After the initial recognition the lease obligations will be measured at amortised cost. The difference between the present value and the nominal value of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement over the duration of the lease as a financial cost.

Lease payments under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

For other payables, the amortised cost is equivalent to the nominal value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method based on net profit and shows cash flows for the year divided into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as profit before tax adjusted for non cash items and changes in working capital, deducted interest paid and tax.

Cash flows from investing activities include cash flows from purchases and sales of fixed assets.

Cash flows from financing activities include cash flows from the raising and repayment of long term debt, profit sharing and dividends.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and investments less the share of the short-term bank debt included in the Company's continuous liquidity management.

The cash flow statement cannot be compiled exclusively on the basis of the published financial statements.

INCOME STATEMENT AT JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31

DKK 1,000	Note	Group		Parent	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Gross turnover	1	336.902	323.874	304.215	287.858
Net turnover		336.246	322.977	303.559	286.961
Production costs	2	-184.137	-171.433	-173.552	-158.340
Gross profit/loss		152.109	151.544	130.007	128.621
Other operating income	3	202	125	67	2.309
External costs	5	-26.132	-25.045	-22.625	-20.938
Staff costs	2,4	-53.011	-50.771	-45.508	-40.827
Operation profit (EBITDA)		73.168	75.853	61.941	69.165
Depreciation and amortization		-25.631	-25.315	-20.465	-19.945
Profit before financing costs (EBIT)		47.537	50.538	41.476	49.220
Share of profit/loss in subsidiaries		-	-	1.585	-2.652
Financials	6	-2.371	-3.322	-125	-150
Profit/loss before tax		45.165	47.216	42.936	46.418
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-11.490	-13.929	-9.260	-13.131
Net profit/loss after tax		33.675	33.287	33.676	33.287
Share of profit/loss attributable to minority interests		-243	509	-243	509
Share of profit/loss for the year, Skamol A/S		33.433	33.796	33.433	33.796
Proposed appropriation of profits:					
Revenue		75.000	-	75.000	-
Transferred to retained profits		-41.567	33.796	-41.567	33.796
Total		33.433	33.796	33.433	33.796

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31

ASSETS

DKK 1,000	Note	Group		Parent	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets					
	8				
Goodwill		119.830	129.362	61.075	66.447
Excavation rights		563	657	295	320
Projects		1.332	2.966	1.332	2.966
Projects in progress		702	372	702	372
Total intangible assets		122.427	133.357	63.405	70.105
Property, plant and equipment					
	9				
Land and buildings		45.859	44.914	40.923	39.567
Technical plant and machinery		60.604	61.179	57.473	57.662
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.992	3.151	2.325	2.560
Plant under construction		1.987	6.086	1.987	6.070
Total property, plant and equipment		111.442	115.330	102.708	105.859
Financial assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	10	-	-	41.510	40.870
Payable from subsidiaries		-	-	60.924	61.883
Deferred tax asset	7	2.980	3.002	-	-
Total financial assets		2.980	3.002	102.433	102.753
Total non-current assets		236.848	251.689	268.547	278.717
Current assets					
Inventories	11	37.735	35.069	35.792	32.361
Receivables					
Trade receivables		32.020	37.768	30.197	34.630
Other receivables		2.653	1.639	1.787	753
Total receivables		34.673	39.407	31.984	35.383
Cash at bank and in hand		44.233	45.018	34.515	37.488
Total current assets		116.642	119.494	102.292	105.232
Total assets		353.490	371.183	370.839	383.949

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31

LIABILITIES

DKK 1,000	Note	Group		Parent	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
Equity					
Share capital	12	43.095	43.095	43.095	43.095
Retained earnings		156.790	199.994	156.790	199.994
Foreslået udbytte		75.000	-	75.000	-
Total equity		274.885	243.089	274.885	243.089
Minority interests	13	3.623	3.902	3.623	3.902
Provisions					
Deferred tax	7	6.849	7.706	6.077	7.048
Retirement benefit obligations		591	589	-	-
Total provisions		7.441	8.295	6.077	7.048
Non-current liabilities	14				
Long-term bank debt		5.353	12.567	5.353	12.567
Total non-current liabilities		5.353	12.567	5.353	12.567
Current liabilities					
Long-term debt falling due within one year		7.214	7.520	7.214	7.520
Debt to the bank					
Trade payables		30.748	35.713	30.061	34.278
Amounts due to affiliated company		259	2.161	-	-
Payables to associates	10	6.305	46.911	25.540	63.854
Payables to subsidiaries		13.391	9.945	12.918	9.656
Income taxes payable		4.271	1.080	5.168	2.035
Total current liabilities		62.188	103.330	80.900	117.343
Total debt		67.541	115.897	86.253	129.910
Total liabilities		353.490	371.183	370.839	383.949

CASH FLOW STATEMENT AT JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31

DKK 1,000	Note	Group	
		2015	2014
Net profit/loss for the year after tax		76.418	76.503
Other adjustment	16	-4.596	-10.838
Change in working capital	14	-1.354	2.398
Cash flows from ordinary activities		70.468	68.063
Income taxes paid		-8.820	-10.008
Cash flows from operating activities		61.648	58.055
Acquisition of intangible assets	8	-926	-1.505
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9	-11.009	-11.555
Cash flows from investing activities		-11.935	-13.060
Available cash flows		49.713	44.995
Raising and repayment of long-term debt, net		-7.520	-7.281
Interests paid		-2.371	-3.322
Cash flows from financing activities		-9.892	-10.603
Change in Cash at bank and in hand		-785	-22.094
Cash at bank and in hand at January 1	15	45.018	67.112
Cash at bank and in hand at December 31		44.233	45.018
Security	17		
Contractual, surety and contingent liabilities	18		
Related parties	19		

EQUITY STATEMENT

Amounts are DKK 1,000 unless otherwise stated

Parent and Group

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity at January 1, 2015	43.095	199.994	0	243.089
Exchange rate adjustment related to subsidiaries and associates		-2.459		-2.459
Adjustment of security instruments at fair value, end of year		659		659
Tax on changes in equity		164		164
Net profit/loss for the year		-41.567	75.000	33.433
Equity at December 31, 2015	43.095	156.790	75.000	274.885
Equity at January 1, 2014	43.095	174.326		217.421
Exchange rate adjustment related to subsidiaries and associates		-7.860		-7.860
Adjustment of security instruments at fair value, end of year		-357		-357
Tax on changes in equity		89		89
Net profit/loss for the year		33.796		33.796
Equity at December 31, 2014	43.095	199.994	-	243.089
Equity at January 1, 2013	43.095	158.289		201.384
Merger P-SKA and SKH		-8.525		-8.525
Exchange rate adjustment related to subsidiaries and associates	0	-2.635		-2.635
Adjustment of security instruments at fair value, end of year	0	0		0
Tax on changes in equity	0	-993		-993
Tax on changes in equity	0	93		93
Net profit/loss for the year	0	28.097		28.097
Equity at December 31, 2013	43.095	174.326	-	217.421

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS 2015

Amounts are DKK 1,000 unless otherwise stated

Note 1. Revenue

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
NAFTA- countries	26.749	19.633	22.291	15.314
Europe	124.550	115.957	96.091	114.887
The Nordic countries	70.187	73.276	70.187	73.275
Other	115.416	115.008	#NAVN?	84.382
Total	336.902	323.874	304.215	287.858

Note 2. Production costs

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Product consumption	144.145	131.334	138.444	123.781
Write-down of inventories	359	10	359	10
Personnel costs	39.634	40.089	34.749	34.549
Total	184.137	171.433	173.552	158.340

Note 3. Other operating income

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Proceeds on disposal of non-current assets	25	55	-	2.237
Other income	177	70	67	72
Total	202	125	67	2.309

Note 4. Expenses

Personnel costs include the following main items:

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Remuneration to Board of Executives and Board of Directors	4.846	4.998	4.846	4.998
Other wages and salaries	75.351	73.561	64.106	59.508
Remuneration to the Board	613	563	613	563
Social security expenses	5.315	5.234	4.662	4.520
Retirement benefit contributions and insurance	6.519	6.504	6.031	5.788
Total staff costs	92.644	90.860	80.258	75.377

Personnel costs are distributed as follows:

	2015	2014	2015	2014
Production costs	39.633	40.089	34.750	34.550
Sales & administrative costs	53.011	50.771	45.508	40.827
Personnel costs total	92.644	90.860	80.258	75.377

Members of the Board of Executives and other senior executives have a company car at their disposal.

In the course of the year, the average number of employees was 160 in the parent company and 379 in the group.

	2013	arrivals	departures	2014
Skamol A/S	160	16	-14	162
USA	5	1	-2	4
Skamol Europe	1	0	-	1
Skamol RUS	213	20	-20	213
i alt	379	37	-36	380

Note 5. Expenses external

Remuneration of auditors elected by the general meeting

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Audit of annual report	265	233	225	190
Audit, other services	166	118	166	65
Other audit firms, audit of annual report	65	26	-	-
Other audit firms, other services	154	51	-	-
Total	650	428	391	255

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS 2015

Amounts are DKK 1,000 unless otherwise stated

Note 6. Net financials	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest receivable and similar income				
Interest income from Group companies	-	-	3.712	3.901
Interest receivable	278	336	13	105
Capital gains, currency	3.132	1.765	1.685	1.384
Total	3.410	2.101	5.410	5.390
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest payable to affiliates	-1.030	-3.069	-1.230	-3.313
Interest payable	-565	-842	-452	-719
Capital losses, currency	-4.187	-1.512	-3.853	-1.508
Total	-5.781	-5.423	-5.535	-5.540
Total net financials	-2.371	-3.322	-125	-150

Note 7. Tax	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Current tax	11.734	13.826	10.403	13.035
Change in deferred tax and tax asset	-468	199	-979	191
With Holding Tax	389	-	-	-
Adjustment relating to previous years	-	-185	-	-185
Tax for the year	11.654	13.840	9.425	13.042
Broken down as follows:				
Income tax	11.490	13.929	9.260	13.131
Tax on equity changes	164	-89	164	-89
	11.654	13.840	9.425	13.042

Deferred tax and deferred tax asset	Deferred tax Group		Deferred tax asset Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Intangible non-current assets	-918	674	-934	654
Property, plant and equipment	6.416	5.634	5.793	5.152
Inventories and internal profit	2.423	2.026	2.290	1.968
Other	-4.051	-3.627	-1.071	-726
	3.869	4.707	6.077	7.048
Broken down as follows:				
Deferred tax asset	-2.980	-2.999	-	-
Deferred tax	6.849	7.706	6.077	7.048
	3.869	4.707	6.077	7.048

Of the total change, the rate of exchange effect for USD and RUB accounts for 178 T.DKK

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS 2015

Amounts are DKK 1,000 unless otherwise stated

Note 8. Intangible assets

	Group				Parent			
	Goodwill	Excavation rights	Development projects	Dev.projects in progress	Goodwill	Excavation rights	Development projects	Dev.projects in progress
Cost price								
At January 1	159.836	4.000	7.187	372	77.188	3.555	7.187	372
Exchange rate adjustment	0	-58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	-1.018	-156	-372	0	-1.018	-156	-372
Additions during the year	0	6	595	702	0	0	595	702
Cost price at December 31	159.836	2.930	7.627	702	77.188	2.537	7.627	702
Amortisation and impairment losses								
At January 1	30.474	3.342	4.222	0	10.741	3.235	4.222	-
Exchange rate adjustment	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0	-
Amortisation for the year	9.532	58	2.229	0	5.373	25	2.229	-
At December 31	40.006	2.367	6.294	-	16.114	2.242	6.294	-
Carrying amount at December 31	119.830	563	1.332	702	61.075	295	1.332	702

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	Group				
	Land and buildings	Technical plant and machinery	Fixtures, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction /prepayment	Property, plant and equipment total
Cost price					
At January 1	89.753	262.835	27.851	6.086	386.526
Exchange rate adjustment	-770	-873	-168	-2	-1.814
Disposals during the year	-4	-619	-453	-6.084	-7.160
Additions during the year	2.846	11.269	991	1.987	17.094
At December 31	91.826	272.612	28.221	1.987	394.646
Depreciation and impairment losses					
At January 1	44.839	201.656	24.702	-	271.196
Exchange rate adjustment	-70	-412	-90	-	-573
Disposals during the year	-	-615	-458	-	-1.073
Additions during the year	1.198	11.380	1.076	-	13.655
At December 31	45.967	212.008	25.230	-	283.205
Carrying amount at December 31	45.859	60.604	2.992	1.987	111.441

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	Parent				
	Land and buildings	Technical plant and machinery	Fixtures, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction /prepayment	Property, plant and equipment total
Cost price					
At January 1	83.872	256.167	25.784	6.070	371.893
Disposals during the year	-	-609	-170	-6.070	-6.850
Additions during the year	2.411	10.742	618	1.987	15.758
At December 31	86.282	266.300	26.231	1.987	380.801
Depreciation and impairment losses					
At January 1	44.305	198.505	23.224	-	266.033
Disposals during the year	-	-609	-170	-	-780
Additions during the year	1.055	10.930	853	-	12.839
At December 31	45.360	208.826	23.906	-	278.092
Carrying amount at December 31	40.923	57.473	2.325	1.987	102.708

Of which finance leases T. DKK. 24,701

Cash valuation at October 2012 for land and buildings represents to the parent company 45,822

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS 2015

Amounts are DKK 1,000 unless otherwise stated

Note 10. Financial assets	Group			Parent			
	Invest- ments in associates	Receiv- ables in associates	Financial assets Total	Capital share in subsidiaries	Invest- ments in associates	Receiv- ables in associates	Financial assets Total
Cost price							
At January 1	-	-	-	85.814	-	44.940	130.754
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-3.251	-3.251
At December 31	-	-	-	85.814	-	41.689	127.503
Re- and devaluation							
At January 1	-	-	-	-44.944	-	-	-44.944
Exchange rate adjustment	-	-	-	-948	-	-	-948
Profit/loss for the year after tax	-	-	-	1.587	-	-	1.587
At December 31	-	-	-	-44.305	-	-	-44.305
Carrying amount at December 31	-	-	-	41.509	-	41.689	83.198
Goodwill 58,755							

Parent company investments in subsidiaries and associates at December 31, 2015

		Equity currency	Result currency	Equity	Profit/loss for year	Investment
Skamol Americas Inc., Charlotte, USA	USD	2.863	42	19.557	284	100%
Skamol Europe GmbH, Meerbusch, Tyskland	EUR	123	6	921	47	100%
NCM Core, Vodskov, Danmark				990	-41	100%
Skamol Russia A/S, Nykøbing Mors				20.432	1.295	82%

Note 11. Inventories

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2013	2012
Finished goods	30.221	25.459	28.624	23.341
Raw materials	5.763	8.134	5.630	7.707
Packaging materials	1.751	1.476	1.539	1.312
Total	37.735	35.069	35.792	32.361

Note 12. Equity

	Group		Parent	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Share capital (430.950 shares of 100 DKK each)	43.095	43.095	43.095	43.095

Note 13. Minority interests

	Group	
	2015	2014
At January 1	3.902	6.167
Exchange rate adjustment	-522	-1.756
Share of profit/loss for the year	243	-509
At December 31	3.623	3.902

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS 2015

Amounts are DKK 1,000 unless otherwise stated

Note 14. Changes in working capital	Group	
	2015	2014
Change in receivables	4.734	-3.883
Change in inventories	-2.666	3.531
Change in trade payables etc.	-3.421	2.750
Total	-1.354	2.398

Note 15. Liquidity	Group	
	2015	2014
Liquidity at January 1, 2011	45.018	67.112
Liquidity at December 31, 2011	45.018	67.112
Liquidity at December 31 includes		
Cash	44.233	45.018
Liquidity at December 31	44.233	45.018

Note 16. Other adjustments	Group	
	2015	2014
Exchange rate adjustments subsidiaries etc.	-2.459	-7.860
Other	-2.137	-2.978
Total	-4.596	-8.824

Note 17. Provision of securities.

Provision of securities has been entered into a Grouplevel in the parent company, FSN SKA A/S

Note 18. Contractual, guarantee and contingent liabilities

The parent company has guarantee obligation for restoration of Moler areas to the amount of 750.

The parent company has guarantee obligation for product security to the amount of 1,741.

The parent company has lease obligation in the amount of 1,692 for the years 2016-2019.

The Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for the tax of the Group's jointly taxed revenue and so on.

The total amount of due corporation tax appears from the Annual Report for FSN SK A/S being the trust corporation as regards group taxation.

Further, the Group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish taxes at source such as dividend tax, royalty tax and tax on unearned income.

Possible later revisions of the corporation taxes and taxes at source may imply that the company's liability increases to a larger amount.

Note 19. Related parties

As from 1/2-2013 near partner with controlling interest on the company includes FSN Capital III Limited Partnership, which via a majority holding in FSN SKA A/S holds the majority of the voting rights in the parent company Skamol A/S.

Related parties with significant influence include affiliates and associates, as well as the Board of Directors and Managements of the Company.

Group internal transactions made with affiliated companies and pro rata consolidated associated company have been

eliminated in the Group accounts of the company or Skamol A/S. Transactions with Management include

remuneration, as explained in separate note.

Management's endorsement

The Board of Directors has today discussed and approved the annual report for 2015 for Skamol A/S.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Statements Act. We consider the applied accounting policies to be appropriate and the accounting estimates to be sound.

We also consider the overall presentation of the annual report to be accurate.

On this basis we find that the annual report gives a true picture of the Group's assets and liabilities, the financial position and results of the Group's operations and cash flows.

The annual report has been submitted for approval of the general meeting.

Nykøbing Mors, April 18, 2016

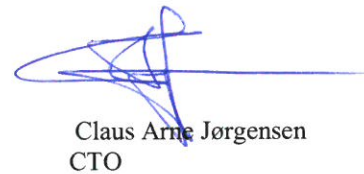
Management:



Jesper Kirkeby Hansen
CEO




Poul Erik Kamstrup
CFO



Claus Arne Jørgensen
CTO

Board of Directors:



Bo Rygaard
Chairman



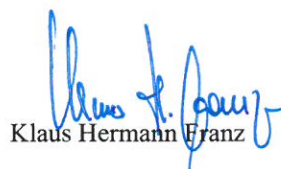
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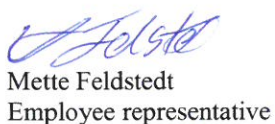
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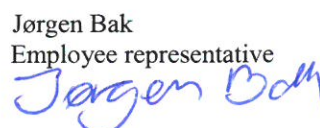
Macus Christer Egelstig



Klaus Hermann Franz



Mette Feldstedt
Employee representative



Jørgen Bak
Employee representative

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Skamol A / S

We have audited the annual report of Skamol A/S for the financial year January 1 – December 31, 2015, which comprises income statement, balance sheet, equity statement, cash flow statement, notes and accounting policies. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Statements Act. The Management Review, which is not covered by the audit, has also been prepared in accordance with the Financial Statements Act.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this annual report in accordance with the Statements Act. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of an annual report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The Management is also responsible for preparation of Management's Review in accordance with the Statements Act.

Auditor's Responsibility and Basis of Opinion

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this annual report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Danish auditing standards. The standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual report is free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about amounts and disclosures in the annual report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the annual report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual report 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual report.

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

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual report gives a true and fair view of the company and the group's assets, liabilities and financial position as at December 31, 2015 and of the results and the cash flows of the group and the parent company for the financial year January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015 in accordance with the Statements Act.

Statement on Management's Review

We have read the Management's Review according to the Accounts Act. We have made no further actions in addition to the completed audit of the annual report. On this basis, we believe that the information contained in the Management's Review is consistent with the annual report.

Nykøbing Mors, April 18, 2016

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Public Accountants
CVR number 33 77 12 31



Martin Furbo

State Authorised Public Accountant



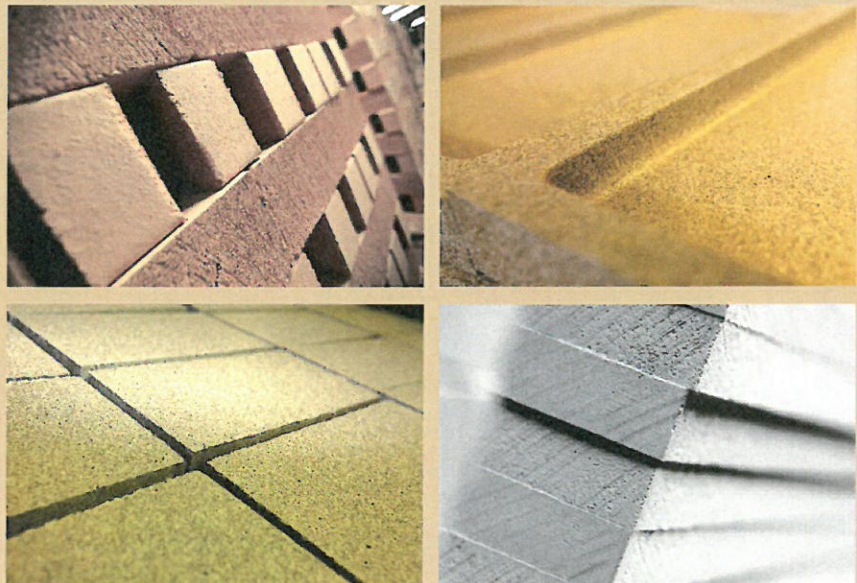
Allan Christensen

State Authorised Public Accountant



Skamol is a Danish based manufacturer of high performance insulation materials used by a wide range of industries across the globe. We are a solid company with more than 100 years of insulation experience, but remain focused on the

foundation of our business; applications and innovation. We continuously strive for product excellence and a true commitment towards our many customers across industries. Visit us at www.skamol.com



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