

*Atlas Sikkerhedssko A/S
Årøsundvej 55B
DK-6100 Haderslev*

CVR-no: 17 76 62 01

*ANNUAL REPORT
1. January - 31. December 2015
(22. Accounting year)*

Approved at the annual General Meeting of the Company on __/__/2016

Chairman of the meeting

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MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board has discussed and approved the Annual Report of Atlas Sikkerhedssko A/S for the period 1. January - 31. December 2015.

The Annual Report has been prepared in conformity with the Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, equity, liabilities and financial position at 31. December 2015 and of its financial performance for the period 1. January - 31. December 2015.

We recommend that the Annual Report be approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Haderslev, den 7. June 2016

Executive board

Hendrik Schabsky
Chairman

Werner Schabsky

Benny Boeger

To the shareholders of Atlas Sikkerhedssko A/S

Auditor's report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Atlas Sikkerhedssko A/S for the period 1. January - 31. December 2015, including accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for the internal control that it deems necessary for the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We have performed the audit in accordance with international auditing standards and additional requirements under Danish audit regulations. That requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 and fair presentation of financial statements 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 the accounting policies applied and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

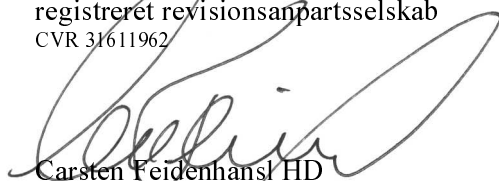
The audit did not result in a qualification.

Conclusion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, equity, liabilities and financial position at 31. December 2015 and of its financial performance for the period 1. January - 31. December 2015 in conformity with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Vojens, den 7. juni 2016

ND REVISION VOJENS
registreret revisionsanpartsselskab
CVR 31611962



Carsten Feidenhansl HD
Registreret revisor

COMPANY INFORMATION

The Company	Atlas Sikkerhedssko A/S Årø sundvej 55B DK-6100 Haderslev
	Phone: 74 53 45 13
	Homepage: www.atlas-schuhe.de
	E-mail: atlas-sikkerhedssko@mail.dk
	CVR-no.: 17 76 62 01
	Founded: 1. april 1994
	Financial year: 1. januar - 31. december
Board of directors	Hendrik Schabsky, formand Werner Schabsky Benny Boeger
Executive board	Werner Schabsky
Bank	Danske Bank Nørregade 21 6100 Haderslev
Accountant	ND REVISION VOJENS registreret revisionsanpartsselskab Østergade 28 6500 Vojens
Main activity	The company's aim is, according till the articles of association to trade and imports of safety shoes

INCOME STATEMENT
1. JANUAR - 31. DECEMBER 2015

	2015	2014 kr. 1000
GROSS PROFIT	892.189	2.493
1 Staff costs	-790.637	-1.073
2 Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-44.460	-30
Other operating costs	0	-11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS	57.092	1.379
Other financial income	37.932	11
Other financial expenses.....	-10.053	-26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX	84.971	1.364
3 Tax on net profit for the year	-15.736	-333
	<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR	69.235	1.031
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFIT		
Proposed dividends for the year	225.000	1.490
Retained earnings	-155.765	-459
	<hr/>	<hr/>
SETTLEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION TOTAL	69.235	1.031
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31. DECEMBER 2015
ASSETS

	2015	2014 kr. 1000
Other plant, fixtures and operating equipment	172.653	217
Property, plant and equipment	172.653	217
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	172.653	217
Finished goods and goods for resale.....	722.863	658
Inventories	722.863	658
Trade receivables	761.023	686
Corporate income tax.....	424.136	266
Accruals	35.435	35
Receivables	1.220.594	987
Cash	4.760.508	5.039
CURRENT ASSETS	6.703.965	6.684
ASSETS	6.876.618	6.901

BALANCE SHEET AT 31. DECEMBER 2015
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	2015	2014 kr. 1000
Contributed capital	1.000.000	1.000
Retained earnings	3.162.421	3.319
Proposed dividends for the year	225.000	1.490
4 EQUITY	4.387.421	5.809
Provision for deferred tax	2.200	3
PROVISIONS	2.200	3
Trade creditors	1.881.022	408
Other accounts payable	593.725	669
Accruals	12.250	12
Short-term payables	2.486.997	1.089
PAYABLES	2.486.997	1.089
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	6.876.618	6.901

NOTES

	2015	2014 kr. 1000		
1 Staff costs				
Wages and salaries.....	734.755	987		
Pensions.....	45.825	73		
Other social security costs.....	10.057	13		
Staff costs total.....	790.637	1.073		
2 Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment				
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.....	44.460	30		
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses - intangible assets and property, plant and equipment total.....	44.460	30		
3 Tax on net profit for the year				
Calculated tax on net profit for the year.....	16.803	331		
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-1.200	3		
Adjustment of prior year tax.....	133	-1		
Tax on net profit for the year total.....	15.736	333		
4 Equity	Opening Balance	Dividends distributed	Proposed distribution of net profit	Closing balance
Contributed capital.....	1.000.000	0	0	1.000.000
Retained earnings.....	3.318.186	0	-155.765	3.162.421
Proposed dividends for the year.....	1.490.000	-1.490.000	225.000	225.000
	5.808.186	-1.490.000	69.235	4.387.421

GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements of Atlas Sikkerhedssko A/S for the financial year 2015 have been prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act on class B enterprises.

The accounting policies applied in the financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year. The reporting currency is Danish kroner.

Recognition and measurement in general

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost is also recognised in the income statement. Costs incurred to generate the earnings for the year are also recognised in the income statement, including amortisation, depreciation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals resulting from changed accounting estimates of amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow to the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual assets.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future financial benefits will flow from the Company and it is possible to obtain a reliable measurement of the individual liabilities.

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

Anticipated losses and risks arising before the presentation of the financial statements and confirming or disconfirming facts and circumstances known at the reporting date are taken into consideration at recognition and measurement.

The functional currency used is Danish kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currencies.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Gains and losses arising from movements between the exchange rates at the date of the individual transaction and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, accounts payable and other monetary items denominated in a foreign currency, but not settled at the reporting date, are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rates at the reporting date and the date of the individual transaction are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

INCOME STATEMENT

General information

Certain income and expenses have been aggregated in the item designated 'Gross profit' with reference to section 32 of the Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit

Gross profit is a combination of the items of 'Revenue', 'Change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale', 'other operating income', 'Cost of raw materials and consumables' and 'other external costs'.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses comprise items relating to activities secondary to the activities of the enterprise, including profit and loss from the disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Cost of raw materials and consumables

Cost of raw materials and consumables includes the cost of goods purchased less discounts and changes in inventories for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include costs for sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, rental expenses under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages, salaries and other pay-related costs, such as sickness benefits for enterprise employees less wage/salary reimbursement from the Government.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based on the amounts which relate to the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme. Dividends from other equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax. The share attributable to the profit or loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the share attributable directly to equity is recognised directly in equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less estimated residual value at the end of the useful life of the relevant asset.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of assets produced in-house includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives of the individual assets and their residual values:

	<u>User time</u>	<u>Residual value</u>
Plant and machinery	3-5 år	0-20 %
Tools and equipment	3-5 år	0-20 %

Gains or losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amounts at the time of sale. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expense.

Inventories

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

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables is the landed cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to perform sales. The value is determined taking into consideration marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by an allowance for expected impairment losses.

Impairment of accounts receivable past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Dividends

Proposed dividends for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Corporate income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognized in the balance sheet as tax calculated on the taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and for prepaid taxes.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance-sheet liability method on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. In cases where the tax base can be determined under alternative taxation rules, such as in relation to shares, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the relevant asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are measured at their anticipated realisable values, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by being offset against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisable values.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax according to the legislation in force at the reporting date. Any change in deferred tax as a result of changes in the tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Payables

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between proceeds and nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument(s).

Other payables, comprising trade payables and amounts owed to Group enterprises and associates and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which normally corresponds to the nominal value.