ARPIPE HOLDING A/S

c/o Per Aarsleff A/S, Lokesvej 15, DK-8230 Åbyhøj

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2015

CVR No 29 20 67 67

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 31/5 2016

Keld Ernstsen Chairman

Contents

	Page
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements	2
Company Information	
Company Information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance Sheet 31 December	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7
Accounting Policies	9

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of ARPIPE HOLDING A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2015 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2015.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 31 May 2016

Direktion

John Szygenda

Bestyrelse

Thomas Salicath Chairman Miguel Garcia Molina

Peter Godrim

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

To the Shareholders of ARPIPE HOLDING A/S

We have audited the Financial Statements of ARPIPE HOLDING A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable 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 conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing audit procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, 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 auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

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

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Aarhus, 31 May 2016 **PricewaterhouseCoopers** Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab *CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Michael Nielsson State Authorised Public Accountant Thyge Belter State Authorised Public Accountant

Company Information

The Company	ARPIPE HOLDING A/S c/o Per Aarsleff A/S Lokesvej 15 DK-8230 Åbyhøj CVR No: 29 20 67 67 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus
Main activity	The Company is the holding company for OOO Arpipe which operates in trade and production of fibre glass pipes in Russia. Furthermore, on occasion the Company itself sells fibre glass pipes to Russia.
Board of Directors	Thomas Salicath, Chairman Miguel Garcia Molina Peter Godrim
Executive Board	John Szygenda
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Nobelparken Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2015	2014
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss		-95.482	-129.480
Administrative expenses	_	-197.569	-327.261
Operating profit/loss		-293.051	-456.741
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-293.051	-456.741
Income from investments in subsidiaries		1.642.635	4.790.269
Financial income		0	7.126
Financial expenses	_	-25.145	-5.024
Profit/loss before tax		1.324.439	4.335.630
Tax on profit/loss for the year	_	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	-	1.324.439	4.335.630

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Extraordinary dividend paid	1.865.200	10.500.000
Retained earnings	-540.761	-6.164.370
	1.324.439	4.335.630

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2015	2014 DKK
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	1	3.175.511	4.079.511
Fixed asset investments	-	3.175.511	4.079.511
Fixed assets	-	3.175.511	4.079.511
Receivables from group enterprises		364.297	0
Other receivables	-	98.204	134.540
Receivables	-	462.501	134.540
Cash at bank and in hand	-	765.114	230.477
Current assets	-	1.227.615	365.017
Assets	-	4.403.126	4.444.528

Liabilities and equity

Share capital		1.000.000	1.000.000
Retained earnings	-	2.183.931	2.724.692
Equity	2	3.183.931	3.724.692
Trade payables		0	925
Other payables	_	1.219.195	718.911
Short-term debt	-	1.219.195	719.836
Debt	-	1.219.195	719.836
Liabilities and equity	-	4.403.126	4.444.528
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	3		
Related parties and ownership	4		

Notes to the Financial Statements

1	Investments in subsidiaries	2015 DKK	<u>2014</u> DKK
	Cost at 1 January	4.079.511	4.079.511
	Cost at 31 December	4.079.511	4.079.511
	Revaluations for the year, net	-904.000	0
	Value adjustments at 31 December	-904.000	0
	Carrying amount at 31 December	3.175.511	4.079.511

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

	Place of registered		Votes and
Name	office	Share capital	ownership
OOO Arpipe	Moscow, Russia	RUB 18.796.000	100%

2 Equity

		Retained	
	Share capital	earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1.000.000	2.724.692	3.724.692
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	-1.865.200	-1.865.200
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1.324.439	1.324.439
Equity at 31 December	1.000.000	2.183.931	3.183.931

The share capital consists of 40,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 20. No shares carry any special rights.

3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent assets

At 31 December 2015 the Company has a tax asset of DKK 1,050k. The amount has not been recognised in the balance sheet as there is uncertainty as regards the time when the tax asset will be used.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Related parties and ownership

The following shareholders are recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Per Aarsleff A/S, Lokesvej 15, DK-8230 Åbyhøj, Denmark

New Pipe Technologies ApS, Nørregade 21, DK-1165 København K, Denmark

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of ARPIPE HOLDING A/S for 2015 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Financial Statements for 2015 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Accounting Policies

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs such as maintenance and depreciation, etc, as well as operation, administration and management of factories.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc. Amortisation of goodwill is also included to the extent that goodwill relates to administrative activities.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Financial debts

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.