

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010
AND ARTICLE 10 OF THE EU REGULATION 537/2014**

**To the Shareholders of
Reno De Medici S.p.A.**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Reno De Medici S.p.A. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the audit of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment test on investments in subsidiaries and tangible assets

The Company's financial statements as of December 31, 2017 include Euro 84.9 million related to investments in subsidiaries and Euro 109.5 million related to tangible assets.

As required by the "IAS 36 Impairment of Assets," the Directors, noting impairment indicators, have carried out the impairment test in order to determine that tangible assets and investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in the financial statements at December 31, 2017 at a value not higher than the recoverable value. Based on the impairment test approved by the Board of Directors, the Directors assessed that the carrying value of tangible assets and investments in subsidiaries in subsidiaries is lower than the recoverable value and therefore no impairment losses were recognized.

The recoverable amounts of the abovementioned tangible assets and of the investments in subsidiaries were determined using the value in use, based on the cash flows estimation generated by the assets. To test these assets, the Directors referred to the individual plants as cash-generating units (CGU), based on strategic and organizational decisions; such plants/CGUs correspond to a single company when referring to Company's subsidiaries. With reference to the CGU relating to the no longer operating part of the Magenta plant owned by the Company, and to the investment in RDM Magenta S.r.l., in order to assess the respective recoverable value, it was necessary to use the fair value method less costs to sell, which the Directors determined through an assessment carried out with the support of an independent expert.

The valuation process is complex and based on assumptions concerning, among others *sinter alia*, the forecast of expected cash flows of the investments and of each CGU, as resulting from the plans used for the purposes of the impairment test, and the determination of an appropriate discount rate (WACC) and medium-term growth rate (g-rate).

In determining cash flow forecasts, the most relevant variables are the estimate of future sales volumes, the expected sales price trend, the variable costs of fibrous and chemical materials, the margins, capital expenditures and the macroeconomic variables.

Future expectations and market conditions influence these assumptions.

Considering the relevance of the amount of investments in subsidiaries and tangible assets accounted for in the financial statements, the subjectivity of the estimates related to the determination of cash flows (DCF), and the key variables of the impairment model, we considered the impairment test as a key audit matter of the Company's financial statements.

The "Impairment test" paragraph of the financial statements states the disclosures on the impairment test, including a sensitivity analysis performed by the Directors, which shows the effects that may occur on the recoverable value of tangible assets and investments in subsidiaries resulting from changes in certain key assumptions used for the impairment test.

Audit procedures

Preliminarily we have examined how the Directors determine the value in use of the investments and of the CGUs, analyzing the methods and assumptions used and considered for the development of the impairment test.

As part of our audit, we have, among other, carried out the following procedures, also with the support of experts:

- understand and evaluate the Company's relevant internal controls on the impairment test process;
- analysis of the reasonableness of the key assumptions underlying the cash flow calculation; also, through information obtained from the Management;
- analysis of the actual figures compared to the plans in order to assess the nature of the deviations and the reliability of the planning process;
- analysis of the reasonableness of the discount rate (WACC) and long-term growth rate (g-rate);
- review of the mathematical accuracy of the model used to estimate the value in use of the CGUs;

- review of the correct calculation of the book value of the CGUs;
- review of the Directors' sensitivity analysis;
- evaluation of the independence and objectivity of the expert;
- analysis of the methodological adequacy and the results of the evaluation carried out by the independent expert.

Further, we also examined the adequacy and compliance of the disclosure provided by the Company on the impairment test based on IAS 36 disclosure requirements.

Responsibilities of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05 and, within the terms established by law, for such internal control as the Directors determine 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, the Directors are 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 unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Company or for the termination of the operations or have no realistic alternative to such choices.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by law, the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can 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 taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence applicable in Italy, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information communicated pursuant to art. 10 of the EU Regulation 537/2014

The Shareholders' Meeting of Reno De Medici S.p.A. has appointed us on April 27, 2012 as auditors of the Company for the years from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2020.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services referred to in art. 5 (1) of EU Regulation 537/2014 and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its role of Audit Committee, referred to in art. 11 of the said Regulation.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinion pursuant to art. 14, paragraph 2 (e), of Legislative Decree 39/10 and art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98

The Directors of Reno De Medici S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations and the report on corporate governance and ownership structure of Reno De Medici S.p.A. as at December 31, 2017, including their consistency with the related financial statements and their compliance with the law.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 720B in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98 with the financial statements of Reno De Medici S.p.A. as at December 31, 2017 and on their compliance with the law, as well as to make a statement about any material misstatement.

In our opinion, the above-mentioned report on operations and some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure are consistent with the financial statements of Reno De Medici S.p.A. as at December 31, 2017 and are prepared in accordance with the law.

With reference to the statement referred to in art. 14, paragraph 2 (e), of Legislative Decree 39/10, made on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and of the related context acquired during the audit, we have nothing to report.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by

Giovanni Gasperini

Partner

Milan, Italy

April 6, 2018

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.