

Stock Exchange Notification No. 10/2006

August 16, 2006

Interim financial report for Auriga Industries A/S for the period January 1, 2006 – June 30, 2006

Figures in brackets are the figures for 2005.

For Auriga, first half was characterised by unfavourable climatic conditions with a late start of the season in Europe and the USA and drought in Australia. Nevertheless, revenue increased by DKK 81 million to DKK 2,717 million. A 30 per cent growth for Skamol and Cheminova's newly acquired sales companies helped boost revenue.

- Revenue in first half was DKK 2,717 million (DKK 2,636 million), while profit before tax was DKK 137 million (DKK 246 million). EBITDA was DKK 283 million (DKK 408 million) corresponding to 10 per cent (15 per cent), and EBIT was DKK 173 million (DKK 291 million), equal to 6 per cent (11 per cent).
- The entire group's expected USD revenue for 2006 and the first quarter of 2007 is at present hedged at an exchange rate slightly above DKK 6.
- Cheminova's revenue rose 6 per cent in a difficult market. The new companies developed satisfactorily, but margins are low in the initial period. In accordance with the new Business Plan, there has been a rise in marketing, development and registration costs.
- Hardi's three most important markets, France, Australia and North America, all experienced difficult market conditions in first half. In second half, rising crop prices are expected to improve investment levels and create a positive result.
- Skamol saw positive growth within all four business areas and improved results.

Outlook 2006

For 2006 as a whole, Auriga expects revenue of approx. DKK 5.4 billion and a profit before tax in the region of DKK 270 million. At the beginning of the year and after the first quarter, expectations were of revenue of approx. DKK 5.6 billion and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 330 million.

A positive available cash flow compared to a realised cash flow of DKK -217 million in 2005 is expected for 2006 as a whole.

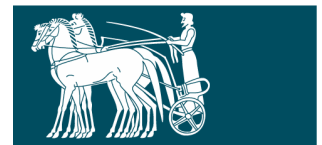
AURIGA INDUSTRIES A/S

Povl U. Skifter
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mogens Nehen-Hansen
President

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Key figures for the Auriga group

Income statement, DKKm	1st half 2006	1st half 2005	2005
Revenue	2,717	2,636	5,250
Cost of sales	1,953	1,811	3,615
Other costs	599	542	1,175
Other operating income	8	8	22
Operating profit (EBIT)	173	291	482
Income from investments in associates	2	1	5
Net financials	(38)	(46)	(111)
Profit before tax	137	246	376
Tax	41	80	118
Minority interests' share	11	7	8
Net profit	85	159	250

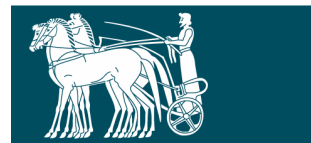
Balance sheet, DKKm	30.6.2006	30.6.2005	31.12.2005
Assets			
Non-current assets	1,734	1,626	1,813
Inventories	1,615	1,578	1,596
Receivables	2,383	2,056	2,088
Cash	337	323	368
Total assets	6,069	5,583	5,865
Liabilities			
Equity	2,605	2,501	2,587
Provisions	139	144	133
Interest-bearing debt	2,137	1,711	1,930
Other debt (not interest-bearing)	1,188	1,227	1,215
Total liabilities	6,069	5,583	5,865

Cash flow statement, DKKm	30.6.2006	30.6.2005	31.12.2005
Cash flow from operating activities	(119)	26	18
Cash flow from investing activities	(46)	(56)	(235)
Available cash flow	(165)	(30)	(217)

Key figures	30.6.2006	30.6.2005	31.12.2005
Profit/loss on ordinary operations before depreciation and amortisation of goodwill (EBITDA) in DKKm	283	408	724
Profit margin (EBITDA)	10%	15%	14%
Profit margin (EBIT)	6%	11%	9%
Debt ratio	40%	36%	36%
Profit in DKK per DKK 10 share (EPS)	3.44	6.5	10.1
Quoted price/equity value	1.32	1.78	1.82

Change in equity, DKKm	30.6.2006	30.6.2005	31.12.2005
Equity as at January 1	2,587	2,383	2,370
Change of accounting policies	-	23	-
Dividend paid	(102)	(102)	(108)
Sale, treasury shares	6	9	6
Profit/loss for the period after tax	85	159	250
Price adjustments subsidiaries	(18)	113	101
Other changes in equity	8	-	35
Change in fair value of financial instruments after tax	39	(84)	(67)
Equity end of period	2,605	2,501	2,587

In the interim financial statements, tax has been estimated at 30 per cent. The interim financial statements have not been audited.



Comments on the interim report

AURIGA INDUSTRIES A/S

First half of 2006 was characterised by unfavourable market conditions for Auriga's two largest companies. Most of Europe and the USA had a very late spring and a hot and dry early summer, and Australia looks set to experience drought again this year. The conditions in most markets have resulted in reduced consumption of plant protection products and lower investments in new machinery.

Despite these facts, consolidated revenue increased by DKK 81 million to DKK 2,717 million (DKK 2,636 million), which is due, in particular, to revenue in Cheminova's four new companies and strong growth for Skamol.

In accordance with Cheminova's new Business Plan, first half saw an expansion in marketing, development and registration activities, which led to rising fixed costs compared to last year.

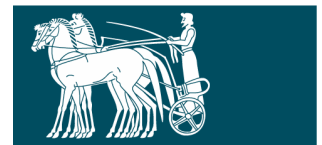
Operating profit was DKK 173 million (DKK 291 million), corresponding to an EBIT margin of 6 per cent (11 per cent). Profit before tax dropped by DKK 109 million to DKK 137 million. Earnings in both Cheminova and Hardi were lower than expected at the beginning of the year. The smallest company in the group, Skamol, had a good half with increasing revenue and profits.

Available cash flow in first half was negative at DKK 165 million (DKK -30 million). The unsatisfactory development was mainly attributable to growing inventories and debtors at Cheminova, which had to extend credit terms, especially in Brazil.

In first half, consolidated revenue in USD was settled at an exchange rate slightly in excess of DKK 6, which is on the same level as last year. The entire expected USD revenue for 2006 and first quarter 2007 is at present hedged through forward exchange and option contracts.

Auriga expects market conditions to be more normal in second half, but based on the results for first half, Auriga adjusts its expectations downwards for 2006 as a whole. The current expectations are of revenue of approx. DKK 5.4 billion and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 270 million. At the beginning of the year and after the first quarter, expectations were of revenue of approx. DKK 5.6 billion and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 330 million.

Auriga expects a positive available cash flow for 2006 as a whole compared to a realised cash flow of DKK -217 million in 2005.



CHEMINOVA A/S

DKKm	1st half 2006	1st half 2005
Revenue	2,086	1,964
Profit/loss on ordinary operations before depreciation, amortisation and write-downs (EBITDA)	242	340
Operating profit (EBIT)	163	253
Net financials	(24)	(31)
Profit before tax	139	222
Cash flows from ordinary activities	(146)	162
Cash flows from operating activities	(175)	19
Cash flows from investing activities	(27)	(33)
Available cash flow	(202)	(14)
Investments in property, plant and equipment	27	33
Depreciation and amortisation	79	87
Profit margin (EBITDA)	12%	17%
Profit margin (EBIT)	8%	13%

Despite difficult conditions in virtually all markets, Cheminova saw an increase in revenue of nearly 6 per cent to DKK 2,086 million (DKK 1,964 million) in first half. The growth in revenue is attributable, in particular, to the newly added companies.

Until registrations have been obtained for Cheminova's own products, revenue in the new companies is mainly made up of third-party products with a lower average gross profit.

As part of the new Business Plan, Cheminova experienced a rise in marketing, development and registration costs in the first half.

Operating profit was DKK 163 million (DKK 253 million), corresponding to an EBIT margin of 8 per cent (13 per cent). Net financial expenses amounted to DKK 24 million (DKK 31 million). Profit before tax was DKK 139 million (DKK 222 million), which is lower than expected at the beginning of the year.

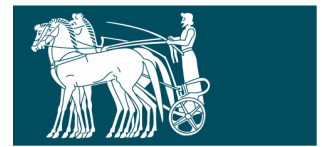
Available cash flow in first half was negative at DKK 202 million (DKK -14 million). The unsatisfactory development is caused by growing inventories and increasing debtors, particularly in Brazil, in addition to growing revenue. The difficult financial circumstances of the Brazilian farmers have made it necessary to extend the credit period. Paid income taxes amounted to DKK 29 million (DKK 143 million) in first half, which had a positive impact on the cash flow compared to last year.

Market development

First half was characterised by unusual climatic conditions. Most of Europe and the USA experienced a long winter, a very late spring and a hot early summer with a widespread lack of precipitation. Australia is stricken by drought again this year. The climatic conditions, which are unfavourable to farmers, have resulted in a lower than normal need for plant protection products.

In addition to unfavourable climatic conditions and declining crop prices, Brazilian farmers are very hard influenced by the Brazilian real's continued heavy increase against the USD. The farmer sells his crops in USD, but pays his expenses in the local currency. Coupled with rising input costs for especially energy, this led to a severe drop in earnings for Brazilian farmers. This resulted in liquidity problems and consequently lower consumption of plant protection products and reduced solvency.

It is estimated that the global market for pesticides has been around 5 per cent lower than in the first half of 2005.



Sales

Cheminova's revenue in first half of 2006 was satisfactory considering the climate, but there were major variations between countries. Due to the late spring, sales were disappointing in most Western European countries except Spain. The Spanish company had a very good first half, not least due to strong sales of Cheminova's new products. Russia and the other CIS countries also developed positively and better than expected. The region is a significant growth market for Cheminova.

Revenue in North America was characterised by satisfactory sales of glyphosate, but under fierce competition and declining prices. Sales of insecticides were weaker than expected due to a low level of infestation caused by the dry climate. The lack of rain also meant that sales of malathion for the programme for eradicating boll weevils in cotton began later than in 2005.

Developments in Mexico were very positive in first half, and the Argentine company also saw growth with satisfactory sales. However, the end of the season in Brazil was disappointing, especially so because of the difficult financial circumstances of the farmers.

In India the monsoon started late, which meant that farmers held back on their purchases of pesticides.

The new sales companies in Colombia, Australia, Poland and Bulgaria have largely developed as expected.

Business Plan 2010

Cheminova has prepared a Business Plan for the period up until 2010. The objective is to increase revenue, through organic growth alone, from just over DKK 4 billion in 2005 to DKK 6 billion in 2010. The objective is an EBIT margin of 14 per cent towards the end of the period.

The plan will require considerable investments in development, registration and marketing, which will lead to a decline in EBIT margin to about, or as in 2006, slightly under 10 per cent for the first few years of the plan period.

A number of companies are expected to be acquisition targets in the coming years. Cheminova will be participating in this consolidation process.

The patented products' share of the market has been declining for a number of years and continues to decline. This allows Cheminova to introduce new and interesting products in the coming years. Furthermore, an increasing number of products also pave the way for new and interesting mixture formulations.

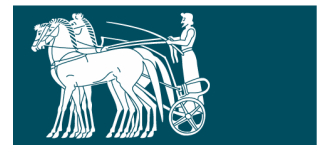
Outlook 2006

The season in the northern hemisphere is drawing to a close by the end of first half. Revenue and results for the second half are therefore largely dependent on developments in sales in the southern hemisphere, particularly in Brazil, and of the boll weevil eradication programme in the USA.

For second half, Cheminova is expecting revenue to be on the same level or slightly above revenue for second half of 2005 and profit before tax to be slightly below last year's result.

Assuming that market conditions will be normal in second half, Cheminova is expecting revenue of approx. DKK 4.2 billion for 2006 as a whole and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 260 million. At the beginning of the year, expectations were of revenue of approx. DKK 4.3 billion and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 300 million.

A positive available cash flow is expected for the second half.



HARDI INTERNATIONAL A/S

DKKm	1st half 2006	1st half 2005
Revenue	507	577
Profit/loss on ordinary operations before depreciation, amortisation and write-downs (EBITDA)	34	68
Operating profit (EBIT)	12	46
Net financials	(18)	(14)
Profit before tax	(6)	33
Cash flows from ordinary activities	72	34
Cash flows from operating activities	67	25
Cash flows from investing activities	(15)	(17)
Available cash flow	52	8
Investments in property, plant and equipment	15	17
Depreciation and amortisation	21	21
Profit margin (EBITDA)	7%	12%
Profit margin (EBIT)	2%	8%

In first half of 2006, Hardi's three main markets were characterised by a poor outlook for the harvest and a deteriorating financial situation for farmers. Hardi's revenue in the first half dropped to DKK 507 million (DKK 577 million), while a loss before tax of DKK -6 million (DKK 33 million) was returned.

Available cash flow was DKK 52 million (DKK 8 million). The positive development is especially attributable to the fact that the desired reduction in inventories begins to show.

Market trends and sales

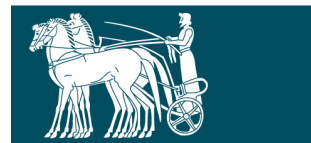
The considerable geographical spread of Hardi's sales usually means that Hardi is less sensitive to fluctuations in individual markets than the industry as a whole. However, Hardi's three most important markets, France, North America and Australia, were all affected by unfavourable market conditions in first half of 2006.

Europe, except for the Mediterranean countries, experienced a very late spring followed by a dry and hot early summer. The outlook for the harvest has consequently been subject to regular downwards adjustments. Add to this rising energy costs and stagnating prices for many crops. The reform of agricultural subsidies programme in the European Union continues to cause uncertainty among farmers and has a negative effect on investment levels.

Revenue in France, which is Hardi's biggest single market, dropped by a full 16 per cent compared to first half of 2005. The Scandinavian market performed better than the rest of Western Europe and saw a small growth in revenue.

Developments in the new EU member states and in the CIS countries continue to be characterised by healthy investment levels despite a poor outlook for the harvest. Sales to Russia and the Ukraine in particular developed more favourably than expected. To Hardi, these are still small markets, but they have a considerable growth potential, and many resources are devoted to expanding distribution and marketing efforts in the CIS countries.

In 2005, revenue in North America was favourably influenced by US farmers' concern that the fungal disease Asian Rust, which attacks soybeans, would spread from Florida to the entire USA. In this situation, many farmers wanted to invest in their own sprayer, rather than being dependent on equipment pools. Asian Rust did not spread further, neither in 2005 nor this year, and US spray sales have plummeted.



Australia had a strong start of the season, but in second quarter there was virtually no rain at all. For the second year out of the past three years, we expect to see a period characterised by drought. Sales in Australia therefore did not meet expectations and saw a minor decline compared to last year.

Production and development

Production in Denmark and France was satisfactory, but was, naturally, affected by declining revenue and the desire to reduce inventories. The factory in Denmark introduced considerable staff cuts. The work to improve the financial situation of the factory is progressing according to plan, and a number of production processes will be outsourced over the coming six months.

Efforts to streamline distribution continue. During the second half of 2006, the assembly plant in Canada will be closed down, and in future assembly and distribution in North America will take place solely from the factory in the USA.

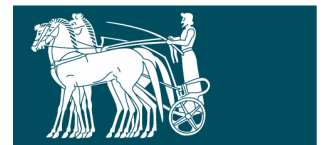
Initiatives in Denmark and North America are expected to impact the results for 2006 with one-off costs of approx. DKK 8 million.

Hardi's new trailer series, New Commander, for the upper segment has now been introduced throughout the market and has been very well received. The Ranger trailer series for the lower segment has been introduced in the USA with the European introduction following over the autumn months. Hardi is expecting to complete the change in its trailer programme by the end of 2007. The new modular series will give Hardi a leading position within quality and efficiency and will also help improve production economy.

Outlook 2006

The outlook for a poor harvest is expected to lead to rising crop prices, which will improve the investment level and ability of farmers. Hardi is therefore expecting revenue to be slightly above last year and the results to be positive for the second half. For 2006 as a whole, revenue of approx. DKK 980 million and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 5 million is expected. At the beginning of the year, expectations for revenue and profit before tax were around DKK 1,040 million and approx. DKK 30 million, respectively.

The positive development in available cash flow witnessed in first half is expected to continue.



SKAMOL A/S

DKKm	1st half 2006	1st half 2005
Revenue	124	95
Profit/loss on ordinary operations before depreciation, amortisation and write-downs (EBITDA)	14	6
Operating profit (EBIT)	5	(2)
Income from investments in associates	2	2
Net financials	2	(3)
Profit before tax	9	(3)
Cash flows from ordinary activities	12	(23)
Cash flows from operating activities	11	(24)
Cash flows from investing activities	(3)	(8)
Available cash flow	8	(32)
Investments in property, plant and equipment	3	8
Depreciation and amortisation	8	8
Profit margin (EBITDA)	11%	7%
Profit margin (EBIT)	4%	neg.

As expected, Skamol had a good first half of 2006. Revenue rose by 30 per cent to DKK 124 million (DKK 95 million), while profit before tax was DKK 9 million (DKK -3 million). Available cash flow also developed positively and reached DKK 8 million (DKK -32 million).

After some years with poor results, the positive trend is satisfactory and is expected to be strengthened further over the coming years.

Market trends, sales and production

Skamol achieved growth in revenue within all its four business areas.

As expected, deliveries for new projects in the aluminium industry rose heavily. A number of new plants are being constructed in the western world, and the high investment level is expected to continue in the coming year.

Sales for the other high-temperature industries, such as steel and cement, also developed positively.

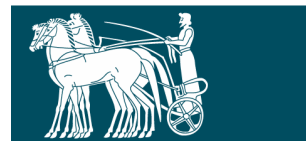
Manufacturers of wood-burning stoves are seeing increasing demand due to high energy prices, which has led to increased sales of Skamol's vermiculite insulation linings.

Sales of fire protection products based on calcium silicate grew compared to last year, but the development in fire door sales is slower than expected.

Production at Skamol's three factories in Denmark was satisfactory, while production economy was affected negatively by increasing energy prices. Particularly, the production of molar bricks is very energy-intensive. Throughout the period, calcium silicate sales have been limited by capacity at the factory in Nordsalling.

Outlook 2006

For 2006 as a whole, Skamol expects revenue of approx. DKK 230 million or slightly above and a profit before tax of approx. DKK 15 million. The outlook remains unchanged compared to the beginning of the year. Available cash flow is expected to improve further.



Financial calendar

8.11.2006: Interim financial report for the third quarter of 2006.

Statement by the Boards

The Board of Directors and the Board of Executives have today reviewed and approved the interim financial report for the first half of 2006 for Auriga Industries A/S.

The interim report has been presented in accordance with IFRS and other provisions governing the presentation of financial statements by companies listed on the Copenhagen Stock Exchange. In our opinion, the accounting policies chosen are expedient, so that the interim financial report gives a true and fair view of the group's assets and liabilities and financial position and result as well as the cash flows of the group.

Harboøre, August 16, 2006

Board of Executives:

Mogens Nehen-Hansen Bjørn Albinus Niels-Jørn Rahbek Kurt Pedersen Kaalund

Board of Directors:

Povl U. Skifter Ole Steen Andersen Johannes Jacobsen Povl Krogsgaard-Larsen

Ernst Lunding Jan Stranges Helle Krøll Bjarne Damgaard Jørn Sand Madsen

Statement about future events

This stock exchange notification contains statements about future events, including expectations for revenue and financial results. Statements about future events are by nature subject to risks and uncertainty, which may result in the actual circumstances deviating substantially from the expectations. To the extent that legislation so requires (e.g. the Securities Trading Act), Auriga is obliged to update and adjust specifically stated expectations.