
Lars G. Family ApS

Roskildevej 16, DK-4030 Tune

Annual Report for 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015

CVR No 34 61 51 36

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
17/12 2015

Lars Gjørup
Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Lars G. Family ApS for the financial year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 June 2015 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2014/15.

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

Tue, 17 December 2015

Direktion

Bjarne Gjørup

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

To the Shareholder of Lars G. Family ApS

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the Financial Statements of Lars G. Family ApS for the financial year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2015 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Statement on Management's Review

We have read Management's Review in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have not performed any procedures additional to the audit of the Financial Statements. On this basis, in our opinion, the information provided in Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements.

Hellerup, 17 December 2015

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jacob F Christiansen
statsautoriseret revisor

Company Information

The Company

Lars G. Family ApS
Roskildevej 16
DK-4030 Tune
E-mail: lars@gjoerup.hk

CVR No: 34 61 51 36
Financial period: 1 July - 30 June
Municipality of reg. office: Greve Kommune

Executive Board

Bjarne Gjørup

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

The Annual Report of Lars G. Family ApS for 2014/15 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 Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Main activity

The Company's main activity is to serve as holding company for equity investments.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2014/15 shows a profit of DKK 26,845,678, and at 30 June 2015 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 233,263,651.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 July - 30 June

	Note	2014/15 DKK	2013/14 DKK
Gross profit/loss		-3.292	-16.820
Income from investments in subsidiaries		27.544.225	27.929.242
Financial expenses	1	<u>-695.255</u>	<u>-786.796</u>
Profit/loss before tax		26.845.678	27.125.626
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>26.845.678</u>	<u>27.125.626</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		-28.327.826	27.929.242
Retained earnings		<u>55.173.504</u>	<u>-803.616</u>
		<u>26.845.678</u>	<u>27.125.626</u>

Balance Sheet 30 June

	Note	2014/15 DKK	2013/14 DKK
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	2	327.210.391	351.837.750
Fixed asset investments		327.210.391	351.837.750
Fixed assets		327.210.391	351.837.750
Receivables from group enterprises		4.590.000	0
Receivables		4.590.000	0
Cash at bank and in hand		630.234	1.328.750
Currents assets		5.220.234	1.328.750
Assets		332.430.625	353.166.500
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		80.000	80.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		2.210.391	26.837.750
Retained earnings		230.973.260	175.799.756
Equity	3	233.263.651	202.717.506
Trade payables		40.000	40.500
Payables to owners and Management		99.000.000	150.408.494
Other payables		126.974	0
Short-term debt		99.166.974	150.448.994
Debt		99.166.974	150.448.994
Liabilities and equity		332.430.625	353.166.500
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	4		

Notes to the Annual Report

	2014/15 DKK	2013/14 DKK
1 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	622.500	727.951
Exchange adjustments, expenses	72.755	58.845
	695.255	786.796
2 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 July	325.000.000	325.000.000
Cost at 30 June	325.000.000	325.000.000
Value adjustments at 1 July	26.837.750	5.411.579
Net profit/loss for the year	27.544.225	27.929.242
Dividend to the Parent Company	-55.872.051	0
Other equity movements, net	3.700.467	-6.503.071
Value adjustments at 30 June	2.210.391	26.837.750
Carrying amount at 30 June	327.210.391	351.837.750

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Lars G. Holding 2008 ApS	Tune	125.000	100%	327.210.391	27.544.225

Notes to the Annual Report

3 Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 July	80.000	26.837.750	175.799.756	202.717.506
Other equity movements	0	3.700.467	0	3.700.467
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-28.327.826	55.173.504	26.845.678
Equity at 30 June	80.000	2.210.391	230.973.260	233.263.651

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

4 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income of the Group.

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Financial Statements of Lars G. Family ApS for 2014/15 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 2014/15 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, herunder afskrivninger, nedskrivninger og hensatte forpligtelser samt tilbageførsler som følge af ændrede regnskabsmæssige skøn af beløb, der tidligere har været indregnet i resultatopgørelsen.

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.

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.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have been made before year end.

Accounting Policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The items "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

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.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The items "Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Accounting Policies

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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