CHRISTENSEN
KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

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Julie Sandlau A/S

Århusgade 88, 4, 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 26 62 74 35

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2015

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the

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Dennis Sandlau Jacobsen
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

Contents

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Julie Sandlau A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2015 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, 20 May 2016

Managing Director

Dennis Sandlau Jacobsen
Managing Director

Board of directors

Claus Kjær Jørgensen Chairman	Dennis Sandlau Jacobsen	Julie Lykke Rina Sandlau Jacobsen

The independent auditor's reports

To the shareholders of Julie Sandlau A/S

Report on the annual accounts

We have audited the annual accounts of Julie Sandlau A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The management's responsibility for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore, the management is responsible for such internal control as it determines necessary in order to prepare annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts 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 about whether the annual accounts are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of annual accounts 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 the management, as well as the overall presentation of the annual accounts.

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

The audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Emphasis of matter paragraph on matters in the accounts

Without having affected our opinion, we refer to the notes 1 and 9 of the annual report, including the recognition and measurement of the company's equity investment and the uncertainties in this connection.

Statement on the management's review

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to the audit of the annual accounts. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the management's review is consistent with the annual accounts.

Copenhagen, 20 May 2016

Christensen Kjærulff

CVR-nr. 15 91 56 41

John Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company	Julie Sandlau A/S Århusgade 88, 4 2100 København Ø	
	Company reg. no.:	26 62 74 35
	Established:	30 May 2002
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Claus Kjær Jørgensen, Chairman Dennis Sandlau Jacobsen Julie Lykke Rina Sandlau Jacobsen	
Managing Director	Dennis Sandlau Jacobsen, Managing Director	
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab	
Parent company	Sandlau Holding ApS	

Principal activities
The company's principal activities are design, production and sale of jewelry.

Development in activities and financial matters
The development of the company's financial matters are shown in the following profit and loss account and balance sheet. The management consider the results for the financial year satisfactory.

The expected development
For the financial year 2016, the management expect further growth in activity level and thus also in earnings and net profit.

Events subsequent to the financial year
No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2015	2014
	Gross profit	**20.168.586**	**22.688.825**
2	Staff costs	-11.751.013	-8.583.069
3	Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets	-1.144.485	-338.635
	Operating profit	**7.273.088**	**13.767.121**
	Other financial income	2.094.478	650.093
	Other financial costs	-1.026.790	-700.584
	Results before tax	**8.340.776**	**13.716.630**
4	Tax of the results for the year	-2.019.921	-3.500.142
	Results for the year	**6.320.855**	**10.216.488**
	Proposed distribution of the results:		
	Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	10.000.000
	Allocated to results brought forward	6.320.855	216.488
	Distribution in total	**6.320.855**	**10.216.488**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2015	2014
	Fixed assets		
5	Development projekts	1.875.000	163.333
	Intangible fixed assets in total	1.875.000	163.333
6	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	978.894	829.618
7	Decoration rented premises	0	0
	Tangible fixed assets in total	978.894	829.618
8	Equity investments in associated enterprises	59.747	166.667
9	Other securities and equity investments	15.602.982	0
	Deposits	724.385	482.060
	Financial fixed assets in total	16.387.114	648.727
	Fixed assets in total	**19.241.008**	**1.641.678**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	219.778	147.346
	Manufactured and commercial goods	2.889.265	1.878.947
	Inventories in total	3.109.043	2.026.293
	Trade debtors	20.638.311	21.052.590
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	228.124	7.793.887
	Amounts owed by associated enterprises	1.589.827	344.016
	Other debtors	208.040	416.167
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	216.483	104.510
	Debtors in total	22.880.785	29.711.170
	Cash funds	72.095	53.733
	Current assets in total	**26.061.923**	**31.791.196**
	Assets in total	**45.302.931**	**33.432.874**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2015	2014
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	4.500.000	4.500.000
10	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	0	0
11	Results brought forward	12.715.946	6.395.091
	Equity in total	**17.215.946**	**10.895.091**
	Provisions		
	Provisions for deferred tax	442.376	21.184
	Provisions in total	**442.376**	**21.184**
	Liabilities		
	Other long-term debts	0	1.118.806
	Long-term liabilities in total	0	1.118.806
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	71.276	92.632
	Bank debts	16.173.590	9.462.335
	Trade creditors	145.026	3.307.638
	Payable corporate tax	4.738.911	4.373.828
	Other liabilities	6.515.806	4.161.360
	Short-term liabilities in total	27.644.609	21.397.793
	Liabilities in total	**27.644.609**	**22.516.599**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**45.302.931**	**33.432.874**

12 Mortgage and securities

13 Contingencies

14 Related parties

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

The valuation of the company's equity investments in associated enterprise recognized at DKK 15.602 thousand (see note no. 9) is subject to a substantial risk of impairment, as the associated enterprise prresents a loss as well as a negative equity at the end of 2015. In the financial year 2016, Julie Sandlau A/S converted a further amount, DKK 4.078 thousand, whereafter the equity investments in the associated enterprise amounts to DKK 19.680 thousand. Continued operation of the associated enterprise might presumably require additional capital increases before the operations stabilize and become positive. The management expect that the investors of the associated enterprise continue to support the company financially. Based on these expectations, the value of the associated enterprise is maintained and recognized in the annual report of Julie Sandlau A/S.

		2015	2014
2.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	11.501.125	7.693.898
	Pension costs	115.048	30.000
	Other costs for social security	134.840	859.171
		11.751.013	**8.583.069**
3.	**Depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets**		
	Initial costs	625.000	163.334
	Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	519.485	175.301
		1.144.485	**338.635**
4.	**Tax of the results for the year**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	1.598.729	3.440.315
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	421.192	-10.244
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	0	70.071
		2.019.921	**3.500.142**

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2015	31/12 2014
5.	**Development projekts**		
	Cost 1 January	2.280.413	2.280.413
	Additions during the year	2.500.000	0
	Cost 31 December	**4.780.413**	**2.280.413**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January	-2.117.080	-1.953.747
	Amortisation for the year	-788.333	-163.333
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December	**-2.905.413**	**-2.117.080**
	Book value 31 December	**1.875.000**	**163.333**
6.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost 1 January	1.568.154	915.935
	Additions during the year	505.426	652.218
	Cost 31 December	**2.073.580**	**1.568.153**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January	-738.535	-563.234
	Depreciation for the year	-356.151	-175.301
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December	**-1.094.686**	**-738.535**
	Book value 31 December	**978.894**	**829.618**
7.	**Decoration rented premises**		
	Cost 1 January	166.515	166.515
	Cost 31 December	**166.515**	**166.515**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January	-166.515	-166.515
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December	**-166.515**	**-166.515**

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2015	31/12 2014
8.	**Equity investments in associated enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January	166.667	0
	Additions during the year	0	166.667
	Cost 31 December	**166.667**	**166.667**
	Other movements in capital 5	-106.920	0
	Writedown 31 December	**-106.920**	**0**
	Book value 31 December	**59.747**	**166.667**

		31/12 2015	31/12 2014
9.	**Other securities and equity investments**		
	Cost 1 January	0	0
	Additions during the year	15.602.982	0
	Cost 31 December	**15.602.982**	**0**
	Book value 31 December	**15.602.982**	**0**

Additions for the year comprise additions in relation to investments in the company. At the time of presentation of the annual accounts, the annual report of the company is not available, why the investments are recognized at cost. We refer to note 1 in the annual report of Julie Sandlau A/S, including the uncertainties in relation to the recognized value.

		31/12 2015	31/12 2014
10.	**Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method**		
	Reserves for net revaluation 1 January	0	0
	Share of results	0	0
		0	**0**

		31/12 2015	31/12 2014
11.	**Results brought forward**		
	Results brought forward 1 January	6.395.091	6.178.603
	Profit or loss for the year brought forward	6.320.855	216.488
		12.715.946	**6.395.091**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

12. Mortgage and securities

As security for bank debts, the company has provided security at a nominal amount of DKK 5.000 thousand in the company's accounts receivable, inventories and intangible assets.

13. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The Danish companies of the group are jointly liable for the tax of the jointly taxed group income up til and including the accounting period 2005. As of 2006, each company is liable for its own tax only and payments of tax on account recived from the consolidated enterprises.

As from 1 July 2012, the company is unlimited jointly and serrally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

The liability to obligations in connection with withholding taxes represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0 thousand.

Operational leasing

The Company has entered into operation rental agreements and leases with the following amount DKK 550 thousand.

Leasehold premises, term of maturity of 6, months corresponding to DKK 515 thousand.

14. Related parties

Controlling interest

Sandlau Holding ApS
Hartmannsvej 5B
2900 Hellerup

Ownership

According to the company's list of shareholders, the following shareholders own a minimum of 5 % of the voting rights or a minimum of 5 % of the share capital:

Sandlau Holding ApS, Hartmannsvej 5 B, 2900 Hellerup

The annual report for Julie Sandlau A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Other operating income and costs comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Net financials

Net financials include interest income, interest expenses, and realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities. Net financials are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise e.g. salaries, wages, and amortisation which directly and indirectly refer to the development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. Usually, the amortisation period is 10 years.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost with deduction of accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Gain and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price with deduction of sales costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under amortisation.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill is measured at cost with deduction of accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated financial life which is 5 years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

Buildings	30	years
Technical plants and machinery	5-10	years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5	years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

As regards assets of own production, the cost comprises direct and indirect costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs form specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investments in group enterprises and associated enterprises

Equity investments in group enterprises and associated enterprises are recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

Group enterprises and associated enterprises with negative equity are recognised without any value, and to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are written down by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the debtors, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of the subsidiary.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises and associated enterprises are transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be decided before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserves. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises and associated enterprises.

Newly taken over or newly established companies are recognised in the annual accounts as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised at the time of cession.

Profit or loss in connection with the sale of group enterprises and associated enterprises are measured as the difference between the sales amount and the book value of net assets at the time of the sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs for sale and cession. Profit and loss are recognised in the profit and loss account under net financials.

In connection with the take over of new group enterprises and associated enterprises, the acquisition method is applied, by which the taken over companies' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of take over. Provisions are made for covering costs in connection with decided restructuring projects in the taken over enterprise in connection with the take-over. The tax effect of the revaluation carried out is taken into consideration, cf. the below description of goodwill.

Positive differences (goodwill) between the acquisition value and the fair value of the assets and liabilities taken over, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investments in group enterprises and associated enterprises, and they are amortised over the estimated financial life. The financial life is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategically taken over companies with a strong market position and a long range earnings potential. The book value of goodwill is evaluated currently and written down in the profit and loss account in those cases where the book value exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity, to which the goodwill is attached.

Other securities and equity investments

Securities and equity investments recognised as current assets are measured at fair value (market price) on the balance sheet date.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Equity - dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. In the period 2014 to 2016, the corporate tax rate will be reduced gradually from 25 % to 22 %, which will affect the deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets. Unless a recognition with a different tax rate than 22 % will result in a significant material deviation in the estimated deferred tax liability or tax asset, deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised by 22 %.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Also capitalised residual leasing liabilities in connection with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

Liabilities relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

Dennis Sandlau Jacobsen
bestyrelsesmedlem
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IP: 176.23.224.99
08-06-2016 kl. 16:35:32 UTC
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direktør
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John Mikkelsen
statsautoriseret revisor
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13-06-2016 kl. 09:58:55 UTC
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IP: 176.23.224.99
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