

ANNUAL REPORT 2015

European Fur Elite ApS

Ryttergårdsvej 3
7673 Harboøre

CVR nr. 35528768

Submitter:

Sønderup I/S
Statsautoriserede revisorer
Jyllandsgade 9
4100 Ringsted

**Presented and approved at the company's ordinary
general meeting, 31. maj 2016**


Chairman
Jan Pedersen



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Management's Statement on the Annual Report

The management have today considered and approved the annual report for European Fur Elite ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015.

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

In the managements opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2015 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015.

We recommend the annual report for approval at the annual general meeting.

Lemvig, 31. May 2016

Executive Board



Jan Pedersen



Ching Kai Lau

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

To the shareholders of European Fur Elite ApS

We have audited the financial statements of European Fur Elite ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The 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 the 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 about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing 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 misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity'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 entity'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 financial statements.

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.

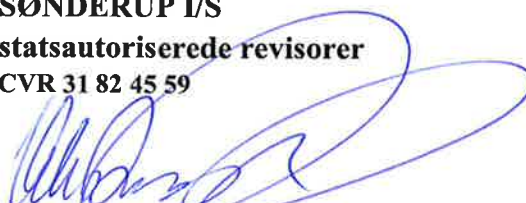
Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's 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.

Ringsted, 31. maj 2016

SØNDERUP I/S
statsautoriserede revisorer
CVR 31 82 45 59



Ole Rygaard Andersen
registreret revisor

Accounting principles applied

The annual report for European Fur Elite ApS 2015 has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for class B companies.

The income statement is presented by type of expenditure and the balance sheet is presented in account from.

The measurement currency used is Danish kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currency.

The accounting principles were applied consistently with the principles of last year's financial reporting.

General information on recognition and measurement

Income is recognized in the income statement as earned, including any value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Furthermore, all costs, including amortisation/depreciation and write-downs, are recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

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

The first recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities will be measured individually in respect of each accounting item as described below.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the first item in the income statement is the gross profit. The item gross profit is the result of revenue, cost of sales, other external cost and other operating income.

Revenue

Net sales in connection with sales of commercial products and finished products are recognized in the profit and loss account, if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the customer before the end of the year. Net sales are recognized ex. VAT and net of discounts related to the individual sale.

Accounting principles applied

Other external cost

Other external cost comprise costs for distribution, sales, administration, premises, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses contains salaries and wages, including holiday payment, pensions and other social security costs etc. to the company's employees. In staff expenses are received subsidies from public authorities, deducted.

Financial items

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement with the amounts relating to the financial year. The financial items comprise interest income and expense, realized and unrealized exchange rate, gains and losses resulting from transactions in foreign currencies and surcharges and refunds regarding corporation tax.

Tax for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognized in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognized directly on equity by the portion attributable to entries directly on equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, other plant, operating equipment and tools and fixtures as well as leasehold improvements are measured at cost price less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

Depreciation is based on cost price less expected residual value after end of service life. Land is not subject to depreciation. The cost price includes acquisition price and costs directly linked to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for commencement of use.

Straight-line depreciation is based on the following assesment of the assets expected useful lives:

Buildings: 50 years. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment: 5 years.

Assets with a cost per unit under the tax threshold for small assets are recognized as expenses in the year of acquisition.

Profits or losses in connection with disposal of tangible fixed assets are calculated as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the book value at the time of sale. Profits and losses are entered in the income statement under other operating income and -costs.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying value of intangible and tangible fixed assets and investments in subsidiaries are assessed annually for indications of impairment beyond what is expressed by depreciation.

Accounting principles applied

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test of each asset or group of assets will be made. Impairment will be made to its recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying value.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the FIFO method. In cases where net realizable value is lower than cost, it will be written down to this lower value.

Cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprise of purchase price plus transportation costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor and direct production costs.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs to be incurred to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Value is reduced by provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepaid expenses are recorded as assets.

Dividend

Proposed dividend for the financial year is recognized as a separate component of the equity. Proposed dividends are recognized as a liability at the time of adoption.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are recognized in the balance sheet as tax calculated on the taxable income allocated with the current tax rate, and adjusted for tax on prior years taxable income and prepaid taxes.

Deferred tax is measured by the liability method concerning temporary differences between the carrying value and tax value of assets and liabilities, calculated based on the planned use of the assets and settlement of the obligation, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carry-forward, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realisable, either through elimination in tax on future earnings or through offsetting in deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisation values.

Accounting principles applied

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applicable in pursuance of the legislation in force on the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to become payable as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to change in tax rates is recognized in the income statement.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost corresponding to the nominal value.

Conversion of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognized in the income statement as a financial income or expense. If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognized directly in the equity.

Accounts receivable, payable and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the receivable or payable is recognized in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

Note	2015	2014
Gross profit	1.874.119	215.165
1. Staff costs	-1.294.563	-4.206
2. Depreciation and write-downs	-381.081	-295.472
OPERATING PROFIT	198.475	-84.513
Other financial income	21.622	0
Other financial cost	-160.166	-3.187
PROFIT/-LOSS BEFORE TAX	59.931	-87.700
Tax for the year	-16.308	20.235
NET PROFIT/-LOSS FOR THE YEAR	43.623	-67.465
Appropriation of profit		
Retained earnings	43.623	-67.465
Total appropriation	43.623	-67.465

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Land and buildings	1.090.714	1.125.992
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.440.452	1.530.733
Total tangible fixed assets	2.531.166	2.656.725
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	2.531.166	2.656.725
Inventories	5.286.276	3.885.079
Total inventories	5.286.276	3.885.079
Receivables from sales and services	4.122.725	0
Receivables from group companies	341.353	22.254
Deferred tax assets	3.927	20.235
Other receivables	0	199.212
Prepayments	4.984	6.206
Total receivables	4.472.989	247.907
Cash funds	2.037.027	521.308
Total cash funds	2.037.027	521.308
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11.796.292	4.654.294
TOTAL ASSETS	14.327.458	7.311.019

Balance sheet 31 December

Note	2015	2014
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
3. Equity		
4. Share capital	90.000	90.000
Retained earnings	-23.842	-67.465
TOTAL EQUITY	66.158	22.535
5. Long-term liabilities		
Debt to shareholders and management	9.314.531	7.100.000
Total long-term liabilities	9.314.531	7.100.000
Prepayments from customers	83.896	0
Suppliers of goods and services	423.481	188.484
Payables to group companies	2.980.642	0
Other payables	1.458.750	0
Total short-term liabilities	4.946.769	188.484
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14.261.300	7.288.484
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	14.327.458	7.311.019
6. Main activity		

Noter

	2015	2014
1. Staff costs		
Salaries	1.267.037	0
Other social security costs	27.526	4.206
Total staff costs	1.294.563	4.206
2. Depreciation and write-downs		
Depreciation and write-downs of fixed assets	381.081	286.605
Total depreciation and write-downs	381.081	286.605
3. Equity		
Share capital		
Beginning of year	90.000	90.000
End of year	90.000	90.000
Retained earnings		
Beginning of year	-67.465	0
Transferred from net profit	43.623	-67.465
End of year	-23.842	-67.465
Dividend		
Equity end of year	66.158	22.535

4. Share capital

The share capital consists of 90.000 shares of DKK 1. No shares have special rights.

5. Long-term liabilities

TDKK 9.315 of long-term debt are due after 5 years.

6. Main activity

The company's main activity consists of operating minkfarm.