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# ***Pieplow ApS***

c/o Comfort Hotel Vesterbro, Vesterbrogade 23-29,  
DK-1620 København V

## Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2015

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CVR No 35 84 11 80

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
29/6 2016

Patrik Andersson  
Chairman



**pwc**

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## **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Pieplow ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 31 December 2015 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2015.

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

Copenhagen, 29 June 2016

### **Executive Board**

Jens Andreas Pieplow  
Executive Officer

# **Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements**

To the Shareholder of Pieplow ApS

## **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Pieplow ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 31 December 2015 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

# **Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements**

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

### **Other Matter**

During the year the company has violated the Value Added Tax Act regulations for the proper reporting of value added taxes and duties. The infringement may cause a liability for the company's management.

During the year the company has violated the Tax Control Act by not reporting paid fee's to SKAT. The infringement may cause a liability for the company's management.

Hellerup, 29 June 2016

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Flemming Eghoff

statsautoriseret revisor

## Company Information

### **The Company**

Pieplow ApS  
c/o Comfort Hotel Vesterbro  
Vesterbrogade 23-29  
DK-1620 København V

CVR No: 35 84 11 80  
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December  
Incorporated: 1 May 2014  
Financial year: 2nd financial year  
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

### **Main activity**

The company's main activity is to operate a restaurant business.

### **Executive Board**

Jens Andreas Pieplow

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

### **Consolidated Financial Statements**

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of AP Mat & Musik AB.

The Group Annual Report of AP Mat & Musik AB may be obtained at the following address:

Skeppsbroen 2  
211 20 Malmö  
Sverige

## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2015 DKK	2014 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>7.291.954</b>	<b>4.963.532</b>
Staff expenses	1	-6.083.643	-4.704.022
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	2	-20.279	0
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>1.188.032</b>	<b>259.510</b>
Financial expenses		-52.858	-4.524
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1.135.174</b>	<b>254.986</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-271.143	-63.578
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>864.031</b>	<b>191.408</b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	800.000	0
Retained earnings	64.031	191.408
	<b>864.031</b>	<b>191.408</b>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Assets

	Note	2015 DKK	2014 DKK
Leasehold improvements		81.116	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	4	<b>81.116</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>81.116</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>135.564</b>	<b>101.935</b>
Trade receivables		1.902.334	1.257.639
Receivables from group enterprises		207.481	0
Other receivables		194.486	154.000
Prepayments		1.974	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>2.306.275</b>	<b>1.411.639</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>1.220.560</b>	<b>3.403.542</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>3.662.399</b>	<b>4.917.116</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>3.743.515</b>	<b>4.917.116</b>



# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2015 DKK	2014 DKK
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		255.439	191.408
Proposed dividend for the year		800.000	0
<b>Equity</b>	5	<b>1.105.439</b>	<b>241.408</b>
Trade payables		1.342.368	3.725.818
Payables to group enterprises		0	295.946
Corporation tax		236.377	68.102
Other payables		807.396	585.842
Deferred income		251.935	0
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>2.638.076</b>	<b>4.675.708</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>2.638.076</b>	<b>4.675.708</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>3.743.515</b>	<b>4.917.116</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2015	2014
	DKK	DKK
<b>1 Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	6.048.317	4.700.847
Other social security expenses	30.682	0
Other staff expenses	4.644	3.175
	<b>6.083.643</b>	<b>4.704.022</b>
 <b>2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20.279	0
	<b>20.279</b>	<b>0</b>
 <b>3 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	271.143	63.578
	<b>271.143</b>	<b>63.578</b>
 <b>4 Property, plant and equipment</b>		Leasehold improvements
		DKK
Cost at 1 January		0
Additions for the year		101.395
Cost at 31 December		101.395
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January		0
Depreciation for the year		20.279
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December		20.279
 <b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>		<b>81.116</b>
Depreciated over		5 years

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 5 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50.000	298.589	0	348.589
Net effect from adjustment of fundamental error	0	-107.181	0	-107.181
Adjusted equity at 1 January	50.000	191.408	0	241.408
Net profit/loss for the year	0	64.031	800.000	864.031
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>255.439</b>	<b>800.000</b>	<b>1.105.439</b>

The share capital consists of 50,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital since the establishment of the company in 2014.

### 6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

#### Contingent liabilities

The company's lease contract for catering premises has a notice period of 6 months. The rent for the period is dependant on the revenue generated.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation**

The Annual Report of Pieplow ApS for 2015 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Financial Statements for 2015 are presented in DKK.

The accounting policies applied by the company are consistent with those of last year.

### **Fundamental errors**

In connection with the compilation of the financial statements for 2015, we noted that intercompany accounts with the parent company had not been reconciled at 31 December 2014. This results in an understatement of the payables to group enterprises of DKK 295.946. Further it was found that a supplier had not forwarded an invoice regarding receivable bonus of DKK 154.000.

The comparative figures for 2014 have been restated accordingly. In the income statement for 2014, the correction gives rise to an increase in revenue of DKK 100.255 and management fee of DKK 396.201 and a reduction in cost of sales of DKK 154.000 and in tax for the year of DKK 34.765. In the balance sheet at 31 December 2014, the correction gives rise to a reduction of equity of DKK 107.181 and income tax debt of DKK 34.765 and an increase in notes receivables of DKK 154.000 and payables to group enterprises of 295.946 and a decrease of income tax debt of DKK 34.765. Accordingly the balance sheet total at 31 December 2014 has been adjusted from DKK 4.763.116 o DKK 4.917.116.

### **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, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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.

# Accounting Policies

## Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

## Income Statement

### Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the enterprise.

### Other external expenses

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

### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **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.

## **Balance Sheet**

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 12,800 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

### **Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

# Accounting Policies

## **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

## **Receivables**

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

## **Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums and interest.

## **Equity**

### ***Dividend***

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

## **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Current tax receivables and liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

### **Financial debts**

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

### **Deferred income**

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.