

Hagar hf.

Consolidated Financial Statements  
for Year Ended 28 February 2015  
ISK

Hagar hf.  
Hagasmári 1  
201 Kópavogur  
Iceland  
Reg. no. 670203-2120

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# Endorsement and Signatures by the Board of Directors and the CEO

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Hagar hf. is a retail company operating in Iceland.

The consolidated financial statements of Hagar hf. (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. The financial statements for the fiscal year ended 28 February 2015, comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, together referred to as the "Group".

## Operations

According to the statement of comprehensive income, profit of the Group for the year amounted to ISK 3,838 million. According to the balance sheet, equity at the end of the fiscal year amounted to ISK 14,764 million.

## Share capital and Articles of Association

The Company's share capital amounted to ISK 1,172 million at the end of the fiscal year. The share capital is divided into shares of ISK 1, all in one class with equal rights.

Shareholders were 1,225 at the beginning of the fiscal year and 1,124 at the end of the fiscal year. Ten largest shareholders are:

	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Lífeyrissjóður starfsmanna ríkisins (LSR) .....	13,07%	13,17%
Gildi - lífeyrissjóður .....	11,38%	10,32%
Stefnir - ÍS 15 .....	8,34%	6,78%
Lífeyrissjóður verslunarmanna .....	8,18%	7,87%
Stapi lífeyrissjóður .....	4,34%	2,57%
Festa - lífeyrissjóður .....	3,38%	4,33%
Júpiter - Innland hlutabréf .....	3,30%	1,52%
Arion banki hf. ....	3,30%	4,40%
Íslandssjóðir - IS Hlutabréfasjóður .....	2,80%	3,35%
Stefnir - ÍS 5 .....	2,65%	2,54%

The Board of Directors will propose to the 2015 Annual General Meeting that a ISK 1.70 per share dividend shall be paid to shareholders in the year 2015, a total of ISK 1,992 million. Reference is made to financial statements regarding information on changes in equity.

The Company's Board of Directors comprises five members. Those persons willing to stand for election must give formal notice thereof to the Board of Directors at least five days before the annual general meeting. The Company's Articles of Association may only be amended at a legitimate shareholders' meeting, provided that amendments and their main aspects are clearly stated in the invitation to the meeting. Resolution will only be valid if it is approved by at least 2/3 of votes cast and is approved by shareholders controlling at least 2/3 of the share capital represented at the shareholders' meeting.

## Corporate governance

Hagar hf.'s corporate governance is based on Act no. 2/1995 on limited liability companies, the Company's Articles of Association and Rules of Procedure for the Board. Hagar hf. complies with the Corporate Governance Guidelines, 4th issue, published in 2012 by the Iceland Chamber of Commerce, NASDAQ OMX Iceland hf. and the Confederation of Icelandic Employers, except in few cases: The Board has not appointed a Nomination Committee; analysis of environmental and social factors that are necessary to understand the development, performance and position of the Company is not present in the corporate governance statement and the Company's share registry does not account for group relations between the Company and its investors.

Exceptions and explanations can be found in the detailed Corporate Governance Statement of Hagar hf., which is prepared in accordance with the Corporate Governance Guidelines, and is accessible on the Company's website [www.hagar.is](http://www.hagar.is). Guidelines on Corporate Governance are available on the website of the Iceland Chamber of Commerce, [www.vi.is](http://www.vi.is).

## Endorsement and Signatures by the Board of Directors and the CEO, contd.:

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In connection with the preparation of the financial statements the Company has in place internal control and risk management factors such as proper segregation of duties and well defined responsibilities. Also the Board receives regular reporting on the financial risk of the Company as well as reports on individual departments as a part of monitoring performance. Procedures are in place to ensure control of income registration, operating costs and other factors that affect the Company's financial statements. Furthermore, the Company's audit committee monitors the organisation and efficiency of internal control. See further information on the Company's risk management in note 22.

The Company's Board of Directors consists of five Directors. Kristín Friðgeirsdóttir, Chairman of the Board, other Board Directors are Erna Gísladóttir, Salvör Nordal, Sigurður Arnar Sigurðsson and Stefán Árni Auðólfsson. The board members have extensive experience and diverse educational background. All Board members are considered to be independent from the Company, its daily management and major shareholders. Detailed information on Board members is included in the Corporate Governance Statement on the Company's website [www.hagar.is](http://www.hagar.is).

The Board of Directors has established Rules of Procedure for the Board which are reviewed on an annual basis. The Rules of Procedure for the Board are accessible on the Company's website, [www.hagar.is](http://www.hagar.is) where the Boards' tasks are laid out. Board meetings were held at least once every month in the year 2014/15. Board meetings are also attended by the CEO and the CFO of the Company. The majority of votes cast prevails in decision-making. The Board performs an evaluation on its work on an annual basis.

Key management personnel of Hagar hf. consists of Finnur Árnason CEO, Guðrún Eva Gunnarsdóttir CFO, Guðmundur Marteinson Managing Director of Bónus, Gunnar Ingi Sigurðsson Managing Director of Hagkaup, Kjartan Már Friðsteinsson Managing Director of Bananar and Lárus Óskarsson Managing Director of Aðföng.

The Board has elected an audit committee and a remuneration committee. The audit committee has the role to review financial information and disclosures from the management. The audit committee consists of Erna Gísladóttir, Salvör Nordal and Sigrún K. Sigurjónsdóttir. All members of the audit committee are independent from the auditors of Hagar hf., its daily management and major shareholders. The audit committee verifies the reliability of the information received by the Board and whether it gives a fair view of the operation and financial standing of the Company. The remuneration committee has the role to prepare a proposal of a remuneration policy for the company, a proposal to the annual general meeting for setting remuneration for all directors, the CEO and other managers. The remuneration committee consists of Kristín Friðgeirsdóttir, Sigurður Arnar Sigurðsson and Stefán Árni Auðólfsson. All members of the remuneration committee are independent from the auditors of Hagar hf., its daily management and major shareholders.

## Endorsement and Signatures by the Board of Directors and the CEO, contd.:

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### **Statement by the Board of Directors and the CEO**

To the best of our knowledge, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial performance of the Company for the fiscal year ended 28 February 2015, its assets, liabilities and consolidated financial position as at 28 February 2015 and its consolidated cash flows for the fiscal year ended 28 February 2015 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

Further, in our opinion the consolidated financial statements and the endorsement by the Board of Directors and the CEO give a fair view of the development and performance of the Group's operations and its position and describes the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group.

The Board of Directors and the CEO have today discussed the annual consolidated financial statements of Hagar hf. for the year ended 28 February 2015 and confirm them by means of their signatures. The Board of Directors and the CEO recommend that the consolidated financial statements be approved at the annual general meeting of Hagar hf.

Kopavogur, 12 May 2015.

The Board of Directors:

Kristín Friðgeirsdóttir  
Erna Gísladóttir  
Salvör Nordal  
Sigurður Arnar Sigurðsson  
Stefán Árni Auðólfsson

CEO:

Finnur Árnason

# Independent Auditors' Report

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To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Hagar hf.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Hagar hf. and subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 28 February 2015, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## **The Board of Directors and CEO's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors and CEO are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of Hagar hf. as at 28 February 2015 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

## **Report on the Board of Directors and the CEO report**

Pursuant to the legal requirement under Article 104, Paragraph 2 of the Icelandic Financial Statement Act No. 3/2006, we confirm that, to the best of our knowledge, the report of the Board of Directors and the CEO accompanying the consolidated financial statements includes the information required by the Financial Statement Act if not disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements.

Reykjavík, 12 May 2015.

**KPMG ehf.**

Simon Á. Gunnarsson  
Sigríður H. Sveinsdóttir

# Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

## for the Year Ended 28 February 2015

	Note	2014/15	2013/14
Sales .....		77.143	76.158
Cost of goods sold .....		( 58.639)	( 57.687)
<b>Gross profit</b> .....		<u>18.504</u>	<u>18.471</u>
Other operating income .....	5	129	124
Salaries and related expenses .....	6	( 6.680)	( 6.476)
Other operating expenses .....	7	( 6.337)	( 6.257)
<b>Profit from operating activities before depreciation and amortisation</b> .....		5.616	5.862
Depreciation and amortisation .....	8	( 674)	( 654)
<b>Profit from operating activities</b> .....		4.942	5.208
Finance income .....		248	259
Finance expenses .....		( 395)	( 592)
<b>Net finance expense</b> .....	9	<u>( 147)</u>	<u>( 333)</u>
<b>Profit before income tax</b> .....		4.795	4.875
Income tax .....	10	( 957)	( 922)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b> .....		<u>3.838</u>	<u>3.953</u>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic and diluted earnings per share of ISK 1 .....	17	3,27	3,37

The notes on pages 11 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2015

	Note	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
<b>Assets</b>			
Operating assets .....	11	6.770	5.275
Intangible assets .....	12	7.750	7.774
Total non-current assets		14.520	13.049
Inventories .....	13	4.606	4.831
Trade and other receivables .....	14	864	745
Trade receivable - customers' credit cards .....	14	4.271	3.837
Cash and cash equivalents .....	15	3.348	4.143
Total current assets		13.089	13.556
<b>Total assets</b>		27.609	26.605
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital .....	16	1.172	1.172
Share premium .....	16	1.272	1.272
Retained earnings .....		12.320	9.654
Total equity		14.764	12.098
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Loans and borrowings .....	18	4.239	6.154
Incentives from operating leases .....	21	25	68
Deferred income tax liability .....	10	527	516
Total non-current liabilities		4.791	6.738
Loans and borrowings .....	18	749	669
Trade and other payables .....	19	6.375	6.123
Current tax liabilities .....	10	880	891
Provisions .....	20	50	86
Total current liabilities		8.054	7.769
Total liabilities		12.845	14.507
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		27.609	26.605

The notes on pages 11 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 28 February 2015

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	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Changes in equity 2013/14</b>				
Equity at 1 March 2013 .....	1.172	1.272	6.287	8.731
Comprehensive income for the year .....			3.953	3.953
Dividends paid, 0.50 ISK per share .....			( 586 )	( 586 )
Equity at 28 February 2014 .....	1.172	1.272	9.654	12.098
<b>Changes in equity 2014/15</b>				
Equity at 1 March 2014 .....	1.172	1.272	9.654	12.098
Comprehensive income for the year .....			3.838	3.838
Dividends paid, 1.00 ISK per share .....			( 1.172 )	( 1.172 )
Equity at 28 February 2015 .....	1.172	1.272	12.320	14.764

The notes on pages 11 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

## for the Year Ended 28 February 2015

	Note	2014/15	2013/14		
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Profit for the year .....		3.838	3.953		
Adjustments for:					
Gain on sale of assets .....	(	8)	(	29)	
Incentives from operating lease .....	(	43)	(	43)	
Depreciation and amortisation .....	8	674	654		
Net finance expense .....	9	147	333		
Income tax .....	10	957	922		
Working capital provided by operating activities		5.565	5.790		
Change in current assets .....	(	347)	485		
Change in current liabilities .....		274	(	549)	
Cash from operations before interest and taxes		5.492	5.726		
Interest income received .....		255	252		
Interest expenses paid .....	(	400)	(	585)	
Income taxes paid .....	(	998)	(	685)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		4.349	4.708		
<b>Cash flows used in investing activities</b>					
Acquisition of real estate .....	11	(	1.365)	(	248)
Acquisition of fixtures and equipment .....	11	(	783)	(	591)
Acquisition of intangible assets .....	12	(	13)	(	11)
Proceeds from the sale of fixtures and equipment .....		25	51		
Net cash used in investing activities		( 2.136)	( 799)		
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>					
Repayment of loans and borrowings .....	(	6.859)	(	2.127)	
Proceeds from loans and borrowings .....		5.023	0		
Dividends paid .....	(	1.172)	(	586)	
Net cash used in financing activities		( 3.008)	( 2.713)		
<b>Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents .....</b>		( 795)	1.196		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year .....</b>		4.143	2.947		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year .....</b>		3.348	4.143		

The notes on pages 11 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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## 1. Reporting entity

Hagar hf. (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Iceland. The address of the Company's registered office is Hagasmári 1, Kópavogur, Iceland. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 28 February 2015 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities". The main activity of the Group is retail.

## 2. Basis of preparation

### a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU.

The Company's Board of Directors approved the financial statements on 12 May 2015.

### b. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

### c. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Icelandic krona (ISK), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Icelandic krona has been rounded to the nearest million.

### d. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 12 – measurement of the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units
- Note 20 – provision and contingencies

## 3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by Group entities.

### a. Basis of consolidation

#### (i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

## Notes, contd.:

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### **3. Significant accounting policies, contd.:**

#### **a. Basis of consolidation, contd.;**

##### **(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation**

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

#### **b. Foreign currency**

##### **(i) Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss. Foreign currency differences on purchases of goods for resale is recognised in the line item "cost of goods sold".

#### **c. Financial instruments**

##### **(i) Financial assets**

Trade and other receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held at bank, at hand, market securities and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

##### **(ii) Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **(iii) Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

##### **(iv) Repurchase of share capital (treasury shares)**

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is net of any tax effects, and is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is included or deducted from share premium.

## Notes, contd.:

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### 3. Significant accounting policies, contd.:

#### d. Operating assets

##### (i) Recognition and measurement

Items of operating assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of operating assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of operating assets.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of operating assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of operating assets and are recognised net within "other operating income" in profit or loss.

##### (ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of operating assets is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of operating assets are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

##### (iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of operating assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Real estate .....	20-50 years
Fixtures and equipment .....	3-14 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

#### e. Intangible assets

##### (i) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary at the day of acquisition.

##### Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

## Notes, contd.:

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### 3. Significant accounting policies, contd.:

#### e. Intangible assets, contd.:

##### (ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

##### (iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

##### (iv) Amortisation

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Software .....	5-12 years
Lease rights .....	10-15 years

#### f. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

#### g. Impairment

##### (i) Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

## Notes, contd.:

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### **3. Significant accounting policies, contd.:**

#### **g. Impairment, contd.:**

##### *(ii) Non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### **h. Employee benefits**

##### *Defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the period which services are rendered by employees.

#### **i. Provisions**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

#### **j. Revenue**

##### *Goods sold*

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

##### *Services / other income*

Revenue from services rendered is recognised based on the terms of the contracts and is recognised when the service is provided.

## Notes, contd.:

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### **3. Significant accounting policies, contd.:**

#### **k. Lease payments**

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, on straight-line basis, over the term of the lease.

#### **l. Finance income and expenses**

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and foreign currency gains. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, impairment losses recognised on financial asset and foreign currency losses. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses, except for gain or losses on purchases of goods, are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or loss position.

#### **m. Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

#### **n. Earnings per share**

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which could be issued.

#### **o. Segment reporting**

The Group does not present business nor geographical segments as it has only similar retail operation in

#### **p. Changes in accounting policies**

The Group has adopted all new standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards as they have been endorsed by the EU, with a date of initial application of 1 January 2014. The adoption does not have any effect on the Group's financial statements.

## Notes, contd.:

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### **4. Determination of fair values**

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

#### **a. Operating assets**

The fair value of operating assets recognised as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The market value of items of equipment, fixtures and machinery is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

#### **b. Intangible assets**

The fair value of intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

#### **c. Inventories**

The fair value of inventories is determined based on its estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

#### **d. Trade and other receivables**

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

#### **e. None derivative financial liabilities**

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

## Notes, contd.:

### 5. Other operating income

Other operating income specifies as follows:	2014/15	2013/14
Sold services .....	123	118
Concession rent .....	6	6
Total other operating income .....	129	124

### 6. Salaries and related expenses

Salaries and related expenses are specified as follows:

Salaries .....	5.605	5.444
Pension cost .....	499	475
Other salary-related expenses .....	576	557
Total salaries and related expenses .....	6.680	6.476

Average number of employees (full year equivalents) .....	1.160	1.182
Number of employees at year-end .....	2.199	2.177

### 7. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses are specified as follows:

Lease expenses .....	3.161	3.116
Other operating expenses .....	3.176	3.141
Total operating expenses .....	6.337	6.257

### 8. Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is specified as follows:

Depreciation of operating assets, see note 11 .....	637	628
Amortisation of intangible assets, see note 12 .....	37	26
Total depreciation and amortisation .....	674	654

### 9. Finance income and expense

Finance income and finance expenses are specified as follows:

Interest income on bank deposits and account receivables .....	248	259
Interest expenses and indexation .....	( 395 )	( 592 )
Net finance expense .....	( 147 )	( 333 )

## Notes, contd.:

### 10. Income tax

#### *Income tax recognised in profit or loss*

	2014/15	2013/14
Current tax expense .....	940	938
Deferred tax expense .....	17	( 16)
Income tax recognised in profit or loss .....	957	922

#### *Reconciliation of effective tax rate*

Profit for the year .....	3.838	3.953
Income tax for the year .....	957	922
Profit before income tax .....	4.795	4.875
Income tax according to current tax rate .....	20,0% ( 959)	20,0% ( 975)
Other items .....	0,0% 2 ( 1,1%)	53
Effective tax rate .....	20,0% ( 957)	18,9% ( 922)

#### *Movement in temporary differences 2014/15*

	Balance 28.2.2014	Recognised in profit or loss	Adjustments for previous years	Balance 28.2.2015
Operating assets .....	( 428 )	0	0	( 428 )
Intangible assets .....	( 19 )	0	0	( 19 )
Inventories .....	( 48 )	0	0	( 48 )
Trade and other receivables .....	( 44 )	( 5 )	0	( 49 )
Carrying amount of tax losses carried forward .....	1	( 1 )	0	0
Provisions .....	22	( 5 )	0	17
Deferred income tax liability .....	( 516 )	( 11 )	0	( 527 )

#### *Movement in temporary differences 2013/14:*

	Balance 28.2.2013	Recognised in profit or loss	Adjustments for previous years	Balance 28.2.2014
Operating assets .....	( 445 )	18	( 1 )	( 428 )
Intangible assets .....	( 19 )	0	0	( 19 )
Inventories .....	( 52 )	( 22 )	26	( 48 )
Trade and other receivables .....	( 42 )	( 4 )	2	( 44 )
Foreign exchange difference .....	( 59 )	59	0	0
Carrying amount of tax losses carried forward .....	19	( 22 )	4	1
Provisions .....	35	( 13 )	0	22
Deferred income tax liability .....	( 563 )	16	31	( 516 )

Current tax liabilities is specified as follows:

	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Income tax payable for the year .....	940	938
Prepaid income tax .....	( 60)	( 47)
Total current tax liabilities .....	880	891

## Notes, contd.:

### 10. Income tax, contd.:

#### **Tax losses carried forward**

Carry forward tax losses at year-end amounted to ISK 28 million (2013/14: ISK 28 million). Carry forward losses not used to offset taxable income within ten years expire. Carry forward tax losses can be used as follows:

	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Tax loss for the year 2008, to be used before end of 2018 .....	18	18
Tax loss for the year 2009, to be used before end of 2019 .....	10	10
	28	28
Carry forward tax losses not recognised .....	( 28)	( 23)
Carry forward tax losses recognised in deferred tax liability .....	0	5

### 11. Operating assets

Operating assets and their depreciation is specified as follows:

	Real estate	Fixtures and equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance at 1 March 2013 .....	1.439	9.810	11.249
Additions .....	248	591	839
Disposals .....	0	( 135)	( 135)
Balance at 28 February 2014 .....	1.687	10.266	11.953
Additions .....	1.365	783	2.148
Disposals .....	0	( 27)	( 27)
Balance at 28 February 2015 .....	3.052	11.022	14.074
<b>Depreciation</b>			
Balance at 1 March 2013 .....	42	6.121	6.163
Depreciation .....	22	606	628
Disposals .....	0	( 113)	( 113)
Balance at 28 February 2014 .....	64	6.614	6.678
Depreciation .....	31	606	637
Disposals .....	0	( 10)	( 10)
Balance at 28 February 2015 .....	95	7.210	7.305
<b>Carrying amounts</b>			
At 1 March 2013 .....	1.397	3.689	5.086
At 28 February 2014 .....	1.623	3.652	5.275
At 28 February 2015 .....	2.957	3.813	6.770

#### **Official real estate value and insurance value**

	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Insurance value, official real estate value and carrying amount is specified as follows:		
Official real estate value .....	1.565	931
Insurance value of buildings .....	2.430	1.640
Carrying value of buildings .....	2.957	1.623
Insurance value of fixtures and equipment .....	7.247	7.266
Carrying value of fixtures and equipment .....	3.813	3.652

#### **Mortgages and pledges**

The Group has pledged all its operating assets as collateral for loans and borrowings.

## Notes, contd.:

### 12. Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets are specified as follows:

	Goodwill	Software	Lease rights	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance at 1 March 2013 .....	8.172	415	145	8.732
Additions .....	0	11	0	11
Balance at 28 February 2014 .....	8.172	426	145	8.743
Additions .....	0	13	0	13
Balance at 28 February 2015 .....	8.172	439	145	8.756
<b>Amortisation and impairment losses</b>				
Balance at 1 March 2013 .....	563	272	108	943
Amortisation .....	0	14	12	26
Balance at 28 February 2014 .....	563	286	120	969
Amortisation .....	0	25	12	37
Balance at 28 February 2015 .....	563	311	132	980
<b>Carrying amounts</b>				
At 1 March 2013 .....	7.609	143	37	7.789
At 28 February 2014 .....	7.609	140	25	7.774
At 28 February 2015 .....	7.609	128	13	7.750

#### Impairment tests

Goodwill arising on business combinations is not amortised but is tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of cash-generating units according to the level at which management monitors that goodwill.

Recoverable amounts for cash-generating units are based on the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Recoverable amounts are based on value in use.

Cash flows were projected based on actual operating results and the 5-year business plan. The anticipated annual nominal revenue growth included in the cash flow projections was from 3.0% up to 4.5% for the years 2015/16 to 2019/20 (2013/14: 2.2% up to 3.9%). The forecasts are extrapolated beyond five years based on estimated long-term average growth rates of 3.0% (2013/14: 3.0%).

An after-tax discount rate of 11.1% (2013/14: 11.7%) was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the units. The discount rate was estimated based on an industry average weighted cost of capital, which was based on debt leveraging of average 17.7% (2013/14: 26.5%) at a market interest rate of 7.0% (2013/14: 7.6%). These discount rates are derived from the Group's post-tax weighted average cost of capital as adjusted for the specific risks related to each cash-generating unit.

## Notes, contd.:

### 13. Inventories

Inventories are specified as follows:

	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Groceries .....	3.024	3.349
Non food goods .....	1.394	1.297
Goods in transit .....	188	185
Total inventories .....	<u>4.606</u>	<u>4.831</u>
Inventory write-down at year-end .....	99	97
Insurance value of inventories .....	5.284	5.591

#### ***Mortgages and pledges***

The Group has pledged all its inventories as collateral for loans and borrowings.

### 14. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are specified as follows:

Trade receivables .....	522	520
Other receivables .....	218	102
Prepaid expenses .....	147	148
Allowance for bad debt .....	( 23)	( 25)
Trade and other receivables .....	<u>864</u>	<u>745</u>
Customers credit cards .....	4.271	3.837
Total trade and other receivables .....	<u>5.135</u>	<u>4.582</u>

#### ***Mortgages and pledges***

The Group has pledged all its trade receivables as collateral for loans and borrowings.

### 15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:

Marketable securities .....	2.900	3.700
Bank balances .....	370	309
Cash .....	78	134
Total cash and cash equivalents .....	<u>3.348</u>	<u>4.143</u>

#### ***Mortgages and pledges***

The Group has pledged all its cash and cash equivalents as collateral for loans and borrowings.

### 16. Equity

#### ***Issued capital***

*In millions of shares*

On issue at 1 March .....	<u>1.172</u>	<u>1.172</u>
On issue at 28 February .....	<u>1.172</u>	<u>1.172</u>

At 28 February 2015, the authorised share capital comprised 1,172 million shares according to the Company's Articles of Association. One vote is attached to each share. The holders of shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time at general meetings of the Company.

## Notes, contd.:

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### 16. Equity, contd.:

#### **Share premium**

Share premium represents excess of payment above nominal value (ISK 1 per share) that shareholders have paid for shares sold by the Company. According to the Icelandic Companies Act, 25% of the nominal value of share capital must be held in reserve which can not be paid out as dividend to shareholders.

#### **Dividends**

The Board of Directors proposes that a ISK 1.70 per share dividend shall be paid to shareholders in the year 2015 (2014: ISK 1.00 per share).

### 17. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year and shows the earnings per each share of ISK 1. Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share since no share options have been granted to employees or others and the Company has not taken loans convertible into share capital.

	2014/15	2013/14
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent .....	<u>3.838</u>	<u>3.953</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:		
Shares at the beginning and the end of the year .....	<u>1.172</u>	<u>1.172</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares .....	<u>1.172</u>	<u>1.172</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share .....	3,27	3,37

### 18. Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are specified as follows: **28.2.2015**      **28.2.2014**

#### **Non-current loans and borrowings**

Secured bank loans .....	4.077	5.972
Finance lease liability .....	<u>162</u>	<u>182</u>
Total loans and borrowing .....	<u>4.239</u>	<u>6.154</u>

#### **Current loans and borrowings**

Current portion of secured bank loans .....	728	650
Current portion of finance lease liability .....	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>
Total loans and borrowing .....	<u>749</u>	<u>669</u>

Total interest bearing loans and borrowings .....	<u>4.988</u>	<u>6.823</u>
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## Notes, contd.:

### 18. Loans and borrowings, contd.:

Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

	Weighted average interest rate		Carrying amount	Carrying amount
	28.2.2015	28.2.2014	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Debt in ISK, non-indexed .....	6,1%	7,0%	4.805	6.622
Debt in ISK, indexed .....	10,5%	10,5%	183	201
Non-current loans and borrowing, incl. current portion			4.988	6.823
Current portion of non-current loans and borrowings ...			( 749 )	( 669 )
Total non-current loans and borrowings .....			4.239	6.154

Contractual repayments of loans and borrowings are specified as follows:

Repayments in 2014/15 .....	-	669
Repayments in 2015/16 .....	749	5.994
Repayments in 2016/17 .....	753	25
Repayments in 2017/18 .....	756	29
Repayments in 2018/19 .....	761	34
Repayments in 2019/20 .....	1.931	38
Subsequent .....	38	34
Total .....	4.988	6.823

During the period March til August, the Company repaid ISK 1,957 million in secured bank loans in excess of contractual maturities.

On 22 September 2014, the Company refinanced loans and borrowing in the amount of ISK 4,341 million by signing a new loan agreement with Arion bank hf. in the amount of ISK 4,300 million. The Company will pay ISK 653 million annual instalments until 2019 when the remaining amount is due. The final maturity date can be extended until 2021 if certain conditions are met.

### 19. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are specified as follows:

	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Trade payables .....	4.811	4.697
Other payables .....	1.521	1.384
Incentives from operating leases (see note 21) .....	43	42
Total trade and other payables .....	6.375	6.123

### 20. Provisions and contingencies

At fiscal year-end the provision amounted to ISK 50 million (2013/14: ISK 86 million). The provision at year-end is for onerous lease liabilities for premises vacated from the Group's operating activities, and to net losses on rent of subleased premises.

The Company has received a payment claim from a competitor for indemnity due to misappropriation of market leading position. The Company has rejected the claim and has not recognised a provision in the balance sheet. This matter is now in the District Court of Reykjanes.

## Notes, contd.:

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### 21. Operating leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:	<b>28.2.2015</b>	<b>28.2.2014</b>
Less than one year .....	2.937	2.747
Between one and five years .....	7.722	8.423
More than five years .....	2.441	2.512
Total non-cancellable operating leases .....	<u>13.100</u>	<u>13.682</u>

The Company leases buildings for its operations. The longest term of lease is until 2025. At the end of February 2015, the obligation in relation to these leases amounted to ISK 13,100 million (2013/14: ISK 13,682 million). The Company has also entered into operating lease agreements regarding machinery, equipment and operating assets.

The remaining incentives from operating leases amounting to ISK 68 million (2013/14: ISK 110 million) will be recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the next two years.

### 22. Financial risk management

#### a. Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

#### b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities.

##### *Trade and other receivables*

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets.

At the reporting date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

## Notes, contd.:

### 22. Financial risk management, contd.:

#### b. Credit risk, contd.:

##### Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Notes	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Trade receivables and other receivables .....	14	717	597
Trade receivables - customers credit cards .....	14	4.271	3.837
The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables		4.988	4.434
Cash and cash equivalents .....	15	3.348	4.143
The maximum exposure to credit risk .....		8.336	8.577

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year .....	25	40
Changes in provision during the period .....	( 2)	( 15)
Balance at year end .....	23	25

#### c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

##### Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

##### 28 February 2015

Non-derivative financial instruments	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	1 - 2 years	2- 5 years	After 5 years
Loans and borrowings ....	4.805	5.558	1.005	945	3.608	0
Finance lease liability .....	183	280	40	42	134	64
Trade and other payables .....	6.375	6.375	6.375	0	0	0
	11.363	12.213	7.420	987	3.742	64

##### 28 February 2014

Loans and borrowings ....	6.622	7.032	992	6.040	0	0
Finance lease liability .....	201	326	39	41	132	114
Trade and other payables .....	6.076	6.076	6.076	0	0	0
	12.899	13.434	7.107	6.081	132	114

#### d. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will effect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

## Notes, contd.:

### 22. Financial risk management, contd.:

#### d. Market risk, contd.:

##### (i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than ISK. The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are Euro (EUR), US Dollar (USD) and Pound sterling (GBP).

##### *Exposure to currency risk*

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, based on notional amounts, amounts to ISK 328 million at year end (2013/14: ISK 316 million). A 10 percent weakening of the Icelandic Krona against foreign currencies at 28 February 2015 would have decreased post-tax equity and profit by ISK 26 million (2013/14: ISK -25 million).

##### (ii) Interest rate risk

96.3% of the Group's borrowings carry variable interest rates (2013/14: 97.0%).

Interest-bearing financial liabilities are as follows at year end:

**28.2.2015**      **28.2.2014**

##### **Financial instruments with fixed interest rate**

Financial liabilities .....	183	201
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##### **Financial instruments with variable interest rate**

Financial liabilities .....	4.805	6.622
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A change of 1% in variable interest rate at the end of the reporting period would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by ISK 38 million (2013/14: ISK 53 million) net of tax.

#### e. Capital management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Board's policy is to use excess cash generated by the operations to pay dividends, a minimum of 50% of last year's profit. The Company does not intend to buy own shares for now. In recent years the company has repaid interest-bearing borrowings in excess of contractual payments, but has decided to cease excess payments for now. The Company also intends to buy property for the Company's operations, if the price is considered optimal.

### 23. Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

	28 February 2015		28 February 2014	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Trade and other receivables .....	4.988	4.988	4.434	4.434
Cash and cash equivalents .....	3.348	3.348	4.143	4.143
Loans and borrowings .....	( 4.988)	( 4.988)	( 6.823)	( 6.823)
Trade and other payables .....	( 6.375)	( 6.375)	( 6.076)	( 6.076)
	( 3.027)	( 3.027)	( 4.322)	( 4.322)

The basis for determining fair values is disclosed in note 4.

## Notes, contd.:

### 24. Related parties

#### *Identity of related parties*

The Company has a related party relationship with its directors and executive officers. Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

#### *Related party transactions*

##### *Salaries and benefits paid to directors and management*

Board fee for the year 2014/2015 and shares at year-end	Board and committee fee	Pension contribution	Shares at year-end*
Kristín Friðgeirsdóttir, Chairman .....	5,9	0,5	0,0
Erna Gísladóttir, Board Member .....	3,8	0,3	6,9
Salvör Nordal, Board Member (from June 2014) .....	2,8	0,2	0,0
Sigurður Arnar Sigurðsson, Board Member (from June 2014) .....	2,6	0,2	0,0
Stefán Árni Auðólfsson, Board Member .....	3,4	0,3	0,0
Árni Hauksson, Chairman (until June 2014) .....	1,6	0,1	0,0
Hallbjörn Karlsson, Board Member (until June 2014) .....	0,8	0,1	0,0

Erna and Salvör are members of the audit committee. Kristín, Sigurður Arnar and Stefán Árni are members of the remuneration committee.

	Salary	Pension contribution	Car benefits	Incentive payments	Shares at year-end*
Finnur Árnason, CEO .....	35,3	10,6	3,2	35,0	5,4
Guðrún Eva Gunnarsdóttir, CFO .....	19,6	2,6	1,3	6,0	0,0
Guðmundur Marteinson, MD .....	27,0	8,7	1,5	35,0	2,3
Gunnar Ingi Sigurðsson, MD .....	21,9	3,2	2,9	7,5	1,2
Kjartan Már Friðsteinsson, MD .....	21,9	5,1	3,3	8,0	1,2
Lárus Óskarsson, MD .....	20,5	2,2	2,2	4,0	0,0

Board fee for the year 2013/2014 and shares at year-end	Board and committee fee	Pension contribution	Shares at year-end*
Árni Hauksson, Chairman .....	6,0	0,5	23,1
Hallbjörn Karlsson, Board Member .....	3,0	0,2	23,1
Stefán Árni Auðólfsson, Board Member (from June 2013) .....	2,2	0,2	0,0
Kristín Friðgeirsdóttir, Board Member .....	3,0	0,1	14,1
Erna Gísladóttir, Board Member .....	3,6	0,3	6,9
Guðbrandur Sigurðsson, Board Member (until June 2013) .....	0,8	0,1	0,0

Erna was a member of the audit committee.

	Salary	Pension contribution	Car benefits	Incentive payments	Shares at year-end*
Finnur Árnason, CEO .....	34,4	9,4	2,6	35,3	7,8
Guðrún Eva Gunnarsdóttir, CFO .....	17,5	2,2	1,5	6,0	0,0
Guðmundur Marteinson, MD .....	25,2	7,4	1,5	35,3	4,6
Gunnar Ingi Sigurðsson, MD .....	20,9	3,1	1,9	10,0	1,2
Kjartan Már Friðsteinsson, MD .....	21,3	3,4	0,8	10,0	1,2
Lárus Óskarsson, MD .....	19,1	2,1	1,6	4,0	1,0

\*Shares held directly by directors or parties related to them.

## Notes, contd.:

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### 25. Group entities

At 28 February 2015 the Company's subsidiaries were six. The subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements are the following:

	Place of registration and operation	Ownership interest	
		28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Hagar verslanir ehf. ....	Iceland	100%	100%
Bananar ehf. ....	Iceland	100%	100%
Ferskar kjötvörur ehf. ....	Iceland	100%	100%
Noron ehf. ....	Iceland	100%	100%
Íshöfn ehf. ....	Iceland	100%	100%
Eignarhaldsfélagið Dagar ehf. ....	Iceland	100%	100%

The Parent Company has pledged all its shares in the subsidiaries as collateral for loans and borrowings.

### 26. Financial Ratios

*The Group's primary financial ratios are as follows:*

Balance Sheet:	28.2.2015	28.2.2014
Current ratio - Current assets/current liabilities .....	1,63	1,74
Equity ratio - equity/total capital .....	53,5%	45,5%
Internal value of share capital .....	12,60	10,32

## Quarterly statements (unaudited)

Amounts are in ISK million

Year 2014/15	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Sales .....	18.885	19.478	18.400	20.380	77.143
Cost of goods sold .....	( 14.311)	( 14.787)	( 13.978)	( 15.563)	( 58.639)
<b>Gross profit</b> .....	<u>4.574</u>	<u>4.691</u>	<u>4.422</u>	<u>4.817</u>	<u>18.504</u>
Other operating income .....	27	30	25	47	129
Salaries and related expenses .....	( 1.646)	( 1.568)	( 1.674)	( 1.792)	( 6.680)
Other operating expenses .....	( 1.550)	( 1.515)	( 1.630)	( 1.642)	( 6.337)
<b>Profit from operating activities before depreciation and amortisation</b> .....	1.405	1.638	1.143	1.430	5.616
Depreciation and amortisation .....	( 166)	( 168)	( 167)	( 173)	( 674)
<b>Profit from operating activities</b> .....	1.239	1.470	976	1.257	4.942
Finance income .....	86	53	58	51	248
Finance expenses .....	( 151)	( 80)	( 91)	( 73)	( 395)
<b>Net finance expense</b> .....	( 65)	( 27)	( 33)	( 22)	( 147)
<b>Profit before income tax</b> .....	1.174	1.443	943	1.235	4.795
Income tax .....	( 235)	( 288)	( 189)	( 245)	( 957)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b> .....	<u>939</u>	<u>1.155</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>3.838</u>
<b>Year 2013/14</b>					
Sales .....	18.379	19.415	17.997	20.367	76.158
Cost of goods sold .....	( 13.932)	( 14.747)	( 13.584)	( 15.424)	( 57.687)
<b>Gross profit</b> .....	<u>4.447</u>	<u>4.668</u>	<u>4.413</u>	<u>4.943</u>	<u>18.471</u>
Other operating income .....	31	37	38	18	124
Salaries and related expenses .....	( 1.598)	( 1.518)	( 1.594)	( 1.766)	( 6.476)
Other operating expenses .....	( 1.544)	( 1.520)	( 1.623)	( 1.570)	( 6.257)
<b>Profit from operating activities before depreciation and amortisation</b> .....	1.336	1.667	1.234	1.625	5.862
Depreciation and amortisation .....	( 168)	( 160)	( 161)	( 165)	( 654)
<b>Profit from operating activities</b> .....	1.168	1.507	1.073	1.460	5.208
Finance income .....	51	73	70	65	259
Finance expenses .....	( 173)	( 160)	( 134)	( 125)	( 592)
<b>Net finance expense</b> .....	( 122)	( 87)	( 64)	( 60)	( 333)
<b>Profit before income tax</b> .....	1.046	1.420	1.009	1.400	4.875
Income tax .....	( 209)	( 284)	( 209)	( 220)	( 922)
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b> .....	<u>837</u>	<u>1.136</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>1.180</u>	<u>3.953</u>