

# **HM Holding ApS**

**Guldbækparken 17, 9230 Svenstrup J**

**Company reg. no. 21 63 54 05**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2018**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 April 2019.

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**Henrik Moesaa**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

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

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## **Management's report**

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The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of HM Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

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

Svenstrup J, 28 March 2019

### **Managing Director**

Henrik Moesaa

### **Board of directors**

Morten Aagaard Hansen

Shannon Richmond Moesaa

Christina Cecilia Moesaa

Henrik Moesaa

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholder of HM Holding ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of HM Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

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

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## **Independent auditor's report**

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

DK-9000 Aalborg, 28 March 2019

### **Kvist & Jensen**

Kvist & Jensen State Authorized Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 36 71 77 85

Jens Aaen

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne14950

## Company data

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**The company**

HM Holding ApS  
Guldbækparken 17  
9230 Svenstrup J

Company reg. no. 21 63 54 05

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

**Board of directors**

Morten Aagaard Hansen  
Shannon Richmond Moesaa  
Christina Cecilia Moesaa  
Henrik Moesaa

**Managing Director**

Henrik Moesaa

**Auditors**

Kvist & Jensen Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The Company's activity consist of commercial activities within investments in securities and equity and financial contracts.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross loss for the year is DKK -537.000 against DKK -776.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -601.000 against DKK -2.247.000 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory.

### **Events subsequent to the financial year**

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



**Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-536.855</b>	<b>-775.617</b>
Other financial income	156.350	70.803
1 Other financial costs	-220.181	-498.839
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>-600.686</b>	<b>-1.203.653</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-733	-1.043.067
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>-601.419</b>	<b>-2.246.720</b>
 <b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Allocated from results brought forward	-601.419	-2.246.720
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>-601.419</b>	<b>-2.246.720</b>

**Balance sheet 31 December**

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivable corporate tax	0	13.893
Debtors in total	0	13.893
Other securities and equity investments	486.948	97.464
Securities in total	486.948	97.464
Available funds	7.203.563	8.196.665
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b>7.690.511</b>	<b>8.308.022</b>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<b>7.690.511</b>	<b>8.308.022</b>

**Balance sheet 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
2	Contributed capital	125.000	125.000
3	Results brought forward	7.527.815	8.129.234
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>7.652.815</u></b>	<b><u>8.254.234</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Trade creditors	25.000	36.187
	Other debts	12.696	17.601
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>37.696</u>	<u>53.788</u>
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>37.696</u></b>	<b><u>53.788</u></b>
	<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>7.690.511</u></b>	<b><u>8.308.022</u></b>

**Notes**

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>1. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	<u>220.181</u>	<u>498.839</u>
	<b><u>220.181</u></b>	<b><u>498.839</u></b>
	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
<b>2. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January 2018	<u>125.000</u>	<u>125.000</u>
	<b><u>125.000</u></b>	<b><u>125.000</u></b>
<b>3. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 January 2018	8.129.234	10.375.954
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-601.419</u>	<u>-2.246.720</u>
	<b><u>7.527.815</u></b>	<b><u>8.129.234</u></b>

## **Accounting policies used**

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The annual report for HM Holding ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

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

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **The profit and loss account**

### **Gross loss**

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

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Net financials**

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

### **Tax of the results for the year**

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

### **The balance sheet**

#### **Derived financial instruments**

At the first recognition, derived financial instruments are recognised at cost in the balance sheet. Afterwards they are measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derived financial instruments are recognised under other debtors and other creditors and loss account. As regards any derived financial instruments which do not meet the criteria for being treated as hedging instruments, changes are recognised currently in the fair value in the profit and loss account.

#### **Securities and equity investments**

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

#### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

#### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

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

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

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Liabilities**

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