



Morningstar Danmark A/S

Lautrupsgade 7, 6.
2100 København Ø
CVR No. 26258448

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 15.05.2020

Per Mattsson

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Morningstar Danmark A/S

Lautrupsgade 7, 6.

2100 København Ø

CVR No.: 26258448

Date of foundation: 17.09.2001

Registered office: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors

Mark Ormes, Chairman

Ketil Myhrvold

Per Mattsson

Executive Board

Per Mattsson, Chief Executive Officer

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

P. O. Box 1600

0900 Copenhagen C

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Morningstar Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 15.05.2020

Executive Board

Per Mattsson

Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Mark Ormes

Chairman

Ketil Myhrvold

Per Mattsson

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Morningstar Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Morningstar Danmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities 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.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity'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 financial statements 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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent 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 internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 15.05.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Stine Eva Grothen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne29431

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's primary activities are to act as suppliers of analyses, information and IT to customers operating in financial areas.

Development in activities and finances

The financial statements show a profit of DKK 2,641,479 which Management finds satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

The outbreak and spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in early 2020 have not had any significant impact, nor are expected to have a significant impact, on the Company's financial position and development as income is received from customers who partly have a high credit rating and partly have paid their invoices from the Company six or twelve months in advance.

Other than that, no events have occurred after the balance sheet date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		7,401,702	6,890,806
Staff costs	1	(4,190,628)	(3,937,147)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(61,771)	(46,667)
Operating profit/loss		3,149,303	2,906,992
Other financial income	2	379,207	0
Other financial expenses	3	(247,097)	(549,693)
Profit/loss before tax		3,281,413	2,357,299
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(639,934)	(353,806)
Profit/loss for the year		2,641,479	2,003,493
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Retained earnings		2,641,479	2,003,493
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,641,479	2,003,493

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		191,178	126,698
Property, plant and equipment	5	191,178	126,698
Other receivables		230,323	230,323
Other financial assets	6	230,323	230,323
Fixed assets		421,501	357,021
Trade receivables		6,881,189	5,337,437
Receivables from group enterprises		15,000,000	15,000,000
Deferred tax		5,864	31,822
Prepayments		12,448	164,820
Receivables		21,899,501	20,534,079
Cash		15,126,825	14,866,855
Current assets		37,026,326	35,400,934
Assets		37,447,827	35,757,955

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		18,660,430	16,018,951
Equity		20,660,430	18,018,951
Other payables		125,471	0
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	125,471	0
Prepayments received from customers		7,508,724	7,209,449
Trade payables		4,466	14,106
Payables to group enterprises		5,960,178	7,405,736
Joint taxation contribution payable		736,259	506,993
Other payables		2,452,299	2,602,720
Current liabilities other than provisions		16,661,926	17,739,004
Liabilities other than provisions		16,787,397	17,739,004
Equity and liabilities		37,447,827	35,757,955
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	8		
Contingent liabilities	9		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	2,000,000	16,018,951	18,018,951
Profit/loss for the year	0	2,641,479	2,641,479
Equity end of year	2,000,000	18,660,430	20,660,430

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	3,856,051	3,593,602
Pension costs	311,668	312,151
Other social security costs	22,909	21,584
Other staff costs	0	9,810
	4,190,628	3,937,147
Average number of full-time employees	7	6

2 Other financial income

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	362,771	0
Exchange rate adjustments	16,436	0
	379,207	0

3 Other financial expenses

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	83,570	228,566
Exchange rate adjustments	7,398	309,134
Other financial expenses	156,129	11,993
	247,097	549,693

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	703,208	506,993
Change in deferred tax	25,958	11,613
Adjustment concerning previous years	(89,232)	(164,800)
	639,934	353,806

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	533,156
Additions	126,251
Cost end of year	659,407
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(406,458)
Depreciation for the year	(61,771)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(468,229)
Carrying amount end of year	191,178

6 Financial assets

	Other receivables DKK
Cost beginning of year	230,323
Cost end of year	230,323
Carrying amount end of year	230,323

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due after more than 12 months 2019 DKK
Other payables	125,471
	125,471

Debt after 5 years: DKK 0.

8 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	286,248	288,500

9 Contingent liabilities

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Morningstar Danmark Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

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

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes write-downs of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages as well as social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-11 years
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Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.