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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Kystvejen 29
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CVR no. 20 22 26 70

HEMONTO A/S
ÅBOULEVARDEN 21 1., 8000 AARHUS C
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2018

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 28 February 2019**

Dirigent Torben Engedal

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 29 83 93 95

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Hemonto A/S Åboulevarden 21 1. 8000 Aarhus C Telephone: +45 87 42 12 00 Telefax: +45 87 42 12 09 Website: https://www.hemonto.com E-mail: info@hemonto.com CVR No.: 29 83 93 95 Established: 30 August 2006 Registered Office: Aarhus Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Morten Sandlykke, chairman Lasse Dehn-Baltzer Martin Høyer-Hansen
Board of Executives	Torben Engedal Ken Gamskjær
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Kystvejen 29 8000 Aarhus C
Bank	Danske Bank Kannikegade 4-6 8000 Aarhus C
Law Firm	DLAPIPER Hack Kampmanns Plads 2 DK-8000 Aarhus C

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Hemonto A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 6 February 2019

Board of Executives

Torben Engedal

Ken Gamskjær

Board of Directors

Morten Sandlykke
Chairman

Lasse Dehn-Baltzer

Martin Høyer-Hansen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Hemonto A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Hemonto A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company's at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 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 (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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 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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, 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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review 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 Management's Review.

Aarhus, 6 February 2019

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Tom Gajda Kristensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne35621

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

Hemonto is a FinTech company offering consolidated reporting across banks and portfolio managers and related consulting services to high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth investors.

Development in activities and financial position

The results of the company are considered satisfactory.

In 2019 the company expects a positive result for the year.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		19.855.736	16.166.347
Staff costs.....	1	-14.999.005	-11.372.669
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-718.694	-600.820
OPERATING PROFIT		4.138.037	4.192.858
Other financial expenses.....		-55.314	-26.230
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		4.082.723	4.166.628
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-904.963	-977.517
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		3.177.760	3.189.111
 PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		0	3.300.000
Extraordinary dividend.....		5.000.000	0
Retained earnings.....		-1.822.240	-110.889
TOTAL		3.177.760	3.189.111

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Software.....		645.452	611.067
Intangible fixed assets.....	3	645.452	611.067
Other plant and operating equipment.....		7.233	268.093
Tangible fixed assets.....	4	7.233	268.093
Rent deposit.....		507.982	494.594
Fixed asset investments.....	5	507.982	494.594
FIXED ASSETS.....		1.160.667	1.373.754
Trade receivables.....		899.151	559.980
Other receivables.....		278.600	50.000
Prepayments and accrued income.....		264.625	151.808
Receivables.....		1.442.376	761.788
Cash and cash equivalents.....		3.714.239	9.180.671
CURRENT ASSETS.....		5.156.615	9.942.459
ASSETS.....		6.317.282	11.316.213

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Share capital.....		2.500.000	2.500.000
Retained profit.....		77.374	1.899.614
Proposed dividend.....		0	3.300.000
EQUITY.....	6	2.577.374	7.699.614
Provision for deferred tax.....		146.915	143.939
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES.....		146.915	143.939
Trade payables.....		130.436	118.255
Corporation tax.....		901.987	995.654
Other liabilities.....		2.560.570	2.358.751
Current liabilities.....		3.592.993	3.472.660
LIABILITIES.....		3.592.993	3.472.660
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		6.317.282	11.316.213
 Contingencies etc.	 7		
 Related parties	 8		

NOTES

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 24 (2017: 18)			
Wages and salaries.....	13.772.680	10.448.813	
Pensions.....	1.144.162	840.163	
Social security costs.....	82.163	83.693	
	14.999.005	11.372.669	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	901.987	995.654	
Adjustment of tax previous years.....	0	50.724	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	2.976	-68.861	
	904.963	977.517	
Intangible fixed assets			3
		Software	
Cost at 1 January 2018.....		2.573.569	
Additions.....		732.219	
Cost at 31 December 2018.....		3.305.788	
Amortisation at 1 January 2018.....		1.962.502	
Depreciation for the year.....		697.834	
Depreciation at 31 December 2018.....		2.660.336	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018.....		645.452	
Tangible fixed assets			4
		Other plant and operating equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2018.....		386.380	
Disposals.....		-370.880	
Cost at 31 December 2018.....		15.500	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2018.....		118.287	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....		-130.880	
Depreciation for the year.....		20.860	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2018.....		8.267	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018.....		7.233	

NOTES

	Note
Fixed asset investments	5
	Rent deposit
Cost at 1 January 2018.....	494.594
Additions.....	13.388
Cost at 31 December 2018.....	507.982
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018.....	507.982

Equity				6
	Share capital	Retained profit	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018.....	2.500.000	1.899.614	3.300.000	7.699.614
Dividend paid.....			-3.300.000	-3.300.000
Proposed distribution of profit.....		-1.822.240		-1.822.240
Equity at 31 December 2018.....	2.500.000	77.374	0	2.577.374

Contingencies etc. **7**

Contingent liabilities

Rents obligation

The Company has entered into lease obligations in the balance sheet date totaled 1.029 thousand DKK in the non-cancelable period.

Operating lease

The company has signed leases for car and copiers. The contracts have a remaining maturity of 60 month with a total remaining lease payment of 330 thousand DKK.

Joint liabilities

The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income is stated in the annual report of North-East Family Office Holding ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

NOTES**Note****Related parties****8****The Controlling interest****Other related parties having performed transactions with the company**

The company's related parties having a significant influence comprise subsidiaries and associates as well as the companies' Board of Directors, Board of Executives and executive officers and their relatives. Related parties include also companies in which the above mentioned group of persons has material interests.

Transactions with related parties

The company did not carry out any substantial transactions that were not concluded on market conditions.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Hemonto A/S for 2018 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 3 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plants and operating equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant and operating equipment.....	3-5 years	0-30 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated at the difference between selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the income statement.

Fixed asset investments

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Primarily include cash bank.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the income statement over the term of loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognised directly in the equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

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