HiQ Invest B.V.

Half-year report 30 June 2016

(Unaudited)

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Profile and key figures

Profile

HiQ Invest B.V. (the Company) is authorised by the financial supervisory authorities in The Netherlands to act as an investment fund manager (beheerder) and accordingly has been granted a license under the Dutch act on financial supervision (Wft). The financial supervisory authorities have licensed the Manager on 3 November 2006 based on article 2:67 Wft and from 17 June 2014 also based on article 2:69c.

The Company manages the following investment funds:

- HiQ Invest Fundamental Value Fund (AIF);
- HIQ Invest Market Neutral Fund (AIF);
- FundShare Umbrella Fund (AIF); and
- FundShare UCITS Umbrella Fund (UCITS).

Together hereafter: the “Funds”.

The Company has been founded on August 9, 2006, having its statutory seat in Amsterdam, and registered in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Amsterdam under number 34252934.

Key figures overview

Key figures	30-06-2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Net revenue	**189.053**	**985.442**	**2.335.102**	**3.718.301**	**1.489.698**	**1.812.396**
Cost of sales	11.153	19.482	3.983	119.655	45.942	55.440
Gross margin	**177.900**	**965.960**	**2.331.119**	**3.598.646**	**1.443.756**	**1.756.956**
Operating expenses	**882.103**	**2.025.360**	**2.373.717**	**2.140.147**	**1.235.638**	**1.436.804**
Operating result	**-704.203**	**-1.059.400**	**-42.598**	**1.458.499**	**208.118**	**375.592**
Net result	**-537.999**	**-800.858**	**-17.979**	**1.261.948**	**189.109**	**279.708**
End of the reporting period (head count)	17	15	13	8	6	6

Half-year financial statements 2016

Balance sheet as of 30 June 2016

(Amounts in EUR, before appropriation of result)

Assets	Notes		30-06-2016		31-12-2015
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	**4**				
Other tangible fixed assets	4,1	199.777		229.143	
			199.777		**229.143**
Financial fixed assets	**5**				
Participations in other subsidiaries	5,1	1		1	
Deferred tax assets	5,2	267.129		267.129	
			267.130		**267.130**
Current assets					
Receivables	**6**				
Receivables from group companies	6,1	597.804		1.009.540	
Trade and other receivables	6,2	125.466		177.223	
			723.270		**1.186.763**
Investments in unlisted equity securities	**7**		**201.775**		**224.434**
Cash and cash equivalents	**8**		**460.564**		**9.377**
Total Assets			**1.852.516**		**1.916.847**

Equity & Liabilities	Notes		30-06-2016		31-12-2015
Shareholder's equity	**9**				
Issued and paid up capital	9,1	18.000		18.000	
Share premium reserve	9,2	1.802.983		1.302.983	
Other reserves	9,3	-105.504		695.354	
Unappropriated result	9,4	-537.999		-800.858	
			1.177.480		**1.215.479**
Provisions	**10**				
Provision for deferred remuneration	10,1	63.040		69.776	
			63.040		**69.776**
Current liabilities	**11**				
Payables to group companies	11,1	224.967		225.828	
Accruals and other liabilities	11,2	387.029		405.764	
			611.996		**631.592**
Total Equity & Liabilities			**1.852.516**		**1.916.847**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Profit and loss account over the period 1 January 2016 – 30 June 2016

Over the period 1 January – 30 June (Amount in EUR).

Profit and loss account	Notes	2016	2015
Net Revenues	**13**	**189.053**	**690.243**
Cost of sales	14	11.153	3.983
Gross margin		**177.900**	**686.260**
	15		
Employee expenses	15,1	471.864	575.724
Depreciation tangible fixed assets	15,2	7.564	20.420
General and administrative expenses	15,3	402.675	554.050
Operating expenses		**882.103**	**1.150.194**
Operating result		**-704.203**	**-463.934**
Changes in value of investments		-5.533	-8.257
Financial income and expenses		**-5.301**	**-8.257**
Result from ordinary activities before tax		**-709.504**	**-472.191**
Corporate Income Tax gain (expense)	**16**	171.505	120.703
Net result		**-537.999**	**-351.488**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the 2016 half-year financial statements

1 General

1.1 Activities

The Company, with its registered office in Amsterdam, is a 100%-owned subsidiary of LPE Capital B.V. in Amsterdam. The Company is registered at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Amsterdam known under registration number 34252934.The activities of the company consist of the management of four investment funds (hereinafter: the “Funds”), namely:

* HiQ Invest Fundamental Value Fund;
* HiQ Invest Market Neutral Fund;
* FundShare Umbrella Fund; and
* FundShare UCITS Umbrella Fund.

1.2 Financial supervision

The Company is regulated by The Netherlands Authority of the Financial Markets (“AFM”) and the Dutch Central Bank (“DNB”). The Company is a fund manager with a license to manage both UCITS and AIFMD investment funds.

1.3 Related parties

The Company’s management and the parties identified below are classed as related parties as meant to in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting (RJ 330) and as related parties as set out in Section 1 of BGfo.

1.3.1 Group companies

The following related parties are part of a group (hereinafter the Group):

- LPE Capital B.V. (parent company and head of the Group);
- DeGiro B.V. (investment firm);
- HiQ Trading Software B.V. (software- and ICT infrastructure development)
- HiQ Invest B.V. (fund manager)
- ML Concepts B.V. (concept developer internet pages):
    - Codern Venture SRL (Software development) (60%);
    - ML Concepts Administration U.G.;
- FundShare Administrator B.V. (fund administrator);
- Expat Pension Housing Beheer B.V. (no activities to date);
- Stichting DeGiro (investment securities giro/ custodian founded by DeGiro B.V.);
- Stichting DeGiro II (investment securities giro/ custodian founded by DeGiro B.V.) and
- DAF Depositary B.V. (depositary of investment funds founded by FundShare Administrator B.V.)

1.3.2 Affiliated parties (Non Group Companies)

The following affiliated parties are not part of the Group:

- HiQ Trading and Liquidity Providing N.V. (an investment company founded by the depositary of HiQ Invest Market Neutral Fund); and
- HiQ TLP Hong Kong Limited (a Hong Kong based company founded by HiQ Trading and Liquidity Providing N.V.).

1.3.3 Branches

The Company has branches in Sofia, Bulgaria and in Hong Kong.

1.3.4 Transactions with related parties

The transactions with the related parties concern the intra group financing of working capital (in the balance sheet described as a receivable from or payables to group companies). Intra-group recharges have been accounted for regarding the intra-group use of employees, information technology, housing and other overhead costs.

1.4 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results may differ materially from those estimates. If and insofar as is necessary for the insight required according to article 2:362 paragraph 1 of the Netherlands Civil Code ("BW"), the nature of these judgements and estimates including the related assumptions are included in the notes to the relevant account balances.

2 General principles regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities

2.1 General

2.1.1 Preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the legal provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code, the Act on Financial Supervision ("Wft"), and in particular the Decree on Conduct of Business Supervision of Financial Undertakings under the Wft ("BGfo") and the provisions of the Guidelines for Annual Reporting ("RJ"), issued by the Council for Annual Reporting.
The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are stated in Euro. Reference notes to the balance sheet and the profit and loss account are included. These references refer to the notes. The financial year of the Company coincides with the calendar year.

2.2 Foreign currencies

2.2.1 Functional currency

The amounts in the financial statements are stated in consideration of the currency in the economic environment in which the Company performs its business activities (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in euros (EUR); this is both the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions, receivables and payables.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies, executed during the reporting period are reported in the financial statements at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at balance sheet date. Any exchange rate differences resulting from settlement and conversion are added or charged to the profit and loss account. Non-monetary assets that are stated at cost in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date (or an approximation of the rate). Non-monetary assets that are stated at the current value in a foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of determining the current value.

2.3 Recognition and derecognising of assets and liabilities

An asset is included in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. A liability is recognised in the balance sheet when it is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

If a transaction results in a transfer of future economic benefits and or when all risks relating to assets or liabilities transfer to a third party, the asset or liability is no longer included in the balance sheet. Assets and liabilities are not included in the balance sheet if economic benefits are not probable and/or cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at the purchase price less straight-line depreciation based on the expected economic (useful) life or lower realisable value.

The expected useful life is:

Tangible asset category	Depreciation term
Computers and software	5 years
Furniture	5 years

A tangible fixed asset is derecognised in the event of disposal or if no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal or use. Any gains or losses arising from its balance sheet derecognition (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds on disposal and the book value of the asset) are taken through profit or loss for the year in which the asset is derecognised. The residual value of the asset, its economic life and valuation principles are reviewed and, if necessary adapted at the end of the financial year. Financial fixed assets.

2.5 Financial fixed assets

2.5.1 Participating interests

Participating interests (subsidiaries) where significant influence is exercised over the business and financial policy are valued according to the equity method on the basis of net asset value. Investments in subsidiaries with negative equity are valued at EUR 1. If the company fully or partly guarantees the liabilities of these subsidiaries a provision is set up, primarily relating to the receivables from this investment. A provision is created for the remainder, either being the share in the losses incurred by the investment, or the amount of payments the company is obliged to make with respect of these investments. For financial fixed assets, an assessment is made as of each balance sheet date as to whether there are indications that these assets are subject to impairment. If there are such indications, then the recoverable value of the asset is estimated. The recoverable value is the higher of the value in use and the net realisable value. If the carrying value of an asset is higher than the recoverable value, an impairment loss is recorded for the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable value.

2.5.2 Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are stated at nominal value. Deferred income tax assets (in case of loss carry-forward) are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to enable all or part of the asset to be recovered.

2.6 Current assets

2.6.1 Trade and other receivables

At initial recognition trade and other receivables are stated at fair value. After initial recognition receivables are valued at amortised cost less impairment losses (provision for bad debts). The amortised cost value equals the nominal value if there are no directly attributable transaction costs or premium/discounts applicable.

2.6.2 Receivables from (payables to) group companies

The intra group balances outstanding are recorded at their nominal value less a provision for doubtful items at balance sheet date.

2.6.3 Investments in unlisted equity securities

Investments in unlisted equity instruments (units in investment funds) are stated after their initial recognition at fair value. The fair value of unlisted units in investment funds is determined by reference to the underlying net asset value (NAV) of each of the individual funds.

Positive changes in fair value are recognized directly in equity (revaluation reserve) until the time of realisation, to the extent that the result of the individual investment is cumulatively positive, under deduction of any provision for deferred taxes. Upon derecognition of the investment, the accumulated result recognised in equity is transferred to the profit and loss account. Any accumulated decrease in fair value to below purchase price is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, bank balances and call deposits with a maturity of less than twelve months. Debts in current accounts at banks are included in debts to credit facilities in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at nominal value.

2.8 Provisions

2.8.1 General

Provisions are made for legal or constructive obligations that exist at the balance sheet date, where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be estimated reliably. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amounts necessary to settle. The provisions are stated at the nominal value of the expenditures that are required to settle the liabilities and losses. When an affiliated company reimburses the obligations, then this amount is settled in the current account between both group companies.

2.8.2 Provision for deferred remuneration

The provision for deferred remuneration refers to conditional performance based remuneration awards where the actual payment is deferred for a period of in principle three years and depends on the performance (net asset value) of the investment funds managed by the Company (the Funds). The change in value of the long-term employee awards directly related to the performance of the Funds is expressed in the calculation of the provision.

2.8.3 Provision for deferred tax liabilities

A provision is formed for deferred tax liabilities based on the temporary differences on the balance sheet date between the tax book value of assets and liabilities and the book value entered in these financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are entered for all taxable temporary differences. The deferred tax liabilities are valued at nominal value.

2.9 Current liabilities

At initial recognition liabilities are stated at fair value. After initial recognition liabilities are valued at the amortized cost. The amortised cost value equals the nominal value if there are no directly attributable transaction costs or premium/discounts applicable.

3 General principle for recognition and measurement of income and expenses

Income and expense items are recognised in the period to which they relate, having due regard to the above accounting principles. Revenues are recognised if it is probable that their economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenues can be reliably measured.

3.1 Net revenue

3.1.1 Management and other fees

Management and other fees represent management fees, operating fees performance fees and entry and exit fees.

3.2 Cost of sales

This relates to depositary and administration fees charged by suppliers in connection to the funds managed by the Company.

3.3 Operating expenses

Operating expenses represent employee expenses, depreciation expenses and general and administrative expenses.

3.4 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprises interest income and expenses on cash and changes in value of investment in unlisted equity securities.

3.5 Taxes

3.5.1 Corporate income tax (CIT)

Corporate income tax comprises the current and deferred corporate income tax payable and deductible for the reporting period. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years.

If the carrying values of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes differ from their values for tax purposes (tax base), this results in temporary differences. A provision for deferred tax liabilities is recognised for taxable temporary differences.

3.5.2 Value added tax (VAT)

The Company is exempted from VAT with respect revenues generated from the management of investment fund. Due to this exemption a significant portion of invoiced VAT is irrecoverable. Expenses therefore include irrecoverable VAT.

3.5.3 Fiscal unity

The Company is part of a fiscal unity for corporate income tax and value added tax (VAT) purposes together with its parent company, LPE Capital B.V. and other group companies. Each of the companies recognises the pro rata portion of corporate income tax that the relevant company would incur as an independent taxpayer, taking into account the applicable tax facilities (such as the innovation box).

Notes to the balance sheet

4 Fixed assets

4.1 Tangible fixed assets

Movement schedule other tangible fixed assets	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Balance at 1 January	**229.143**	**195.591**
Investments	8.698	116.396
Disposals	0	-7.218
Depreciation	-38.064	-75.626
Balance at 31 December	**199.777**	**229.143**

4.1.1 Breakdown per category

Category	Purchase value	Depreciation until 2015	Depreciation value disposals	Depreciation 2015	Book value
Furniture	93.943	-66.573	0	-5.622	21.748
Computers & software	415.125	-204.654	0	-32.442	178.029
Totaal	**509.068**	**-271.227**	**0**	**-38.064**	**199.777**

5 Financial fixed assets

5.1 Participations in other subsidiaries

The Company holds one priority share with a nominal value of EUR 1 in HiQ Trading and Liquidity Providing N.V., a investment firm dealing for own account, registered in Amsterdam. The total interest held in this company is below 0.01%.

5.2 Deferred tax assets

Movement schedule deferred tax assets	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Balance at 1 January	**267.129**	**0**
Recognised unused tax loss carry-forwards	0	267.129
Balance at 30 June	**267.129**	**267.129**

A deferred tax asset is recognised for, unused loss carry forwards and unused tax credits, in so far as it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future for offset or compensation. The forward compensating tax losses amount to EUR 1,056,917, being current year’s result before tax.

6 Current assets

6.1 Receivables from group companies

Receivables from group companies	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Receivables from group companies	597.804	1.009.540
Total	**597.804**	**1.009.540**

The loan receivables in current account from group companies are not interest bearing. There are no arrangements in place regarding timing and magnitude of repayments or with respect to the security of these payments.

6.2 Trade and other receivables

The trade and other receivables can be specified as follows:

Trade and other receivables	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Trade receivables	62.785	105.951
Prepayments	62.681	71.272
Total	**125.466**	**177.223**

7 Investments in unlisted equity securities

Investments in unlisted equity instruments	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Investments in unlisted equity instruments	201.775	224.434
Total	**201.775**	**224.434**

The investments in unlisted equity instruments concerns investments in units of investments funds (AIF) managed by the Company. The units are priced against the validated net asset values per the balance sheet date.

7.1.1 Breakdown per category

Category breakdown	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
At free disposal	53.894	59.427
Linked to provision for deferred remuneration	147.881	165.007
Total	**201.775**	**224.434**

A large portion of the units held by the Company are used as a hedge against the provision for deferred remuneration. These units are therefore not at free disposal of the Company.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents can be specified as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Cash at banks	460.559	9.372
Cash in hand	5	5
Total	**460.564**	**9.377**

Cash at banks concern on-demand bank balances held with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. which are not restricted and are at the Company’s free disposal.

9 Shareholders’ equity

The shareholders’ equity can be specified as follows:

Equity	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Share capital	18.000	18.000
Share premium reserve	1.802.983	1.302.983
Other reserves	-105.504	695.354
Unappropriated result	-537.999	-800.858
Total	**1.177.480**	**1.215.479**

9.1 Share capital

The authorised share capital amounts to EUR 18,000, divided in 900 ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of EUR 100. 180 shares are issued and paid-up. The shares are wholly owned (100%) by the parent company LPE Capital B.V.

9.1.1 Initial capital requirement and fixed overhead requirement

The Company as an UCITS as well as an AIF manager is faced with an initial capital requirement of EUR 125,000 and a fixed overhead requirement. The minimal required regulatory capital is equal to the higher of the initial capital of EUR 125,000 and the fixed overhead requirement (FOR).

9.1.2 Fixed overhead requirement (FOR)

The minimum amount of capital of a regulated investment manager, in any case amounts to 25% of the eligible fixed costs accounted for in the previous financial year. The FOR amounts to EUR 465 thousand in 2016.

9.2 Share premium

The movement in the share premium can be specified as follows:

Share premium	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Balance at 1 January	**1.302.983**	**1.302.983**
Share premium deposit	500.000	0
Balance at 30 June	**1.802.983**	**1.302.983**

9.3 Other reserves

The movement in the other reserves can be specified as follows:

Movement schedule other reserves	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Balance at 1 January	**695.354**	**713.333**
Appropriation of result of prior year	-800.858	-17.979
Balance at 30 June	**-105.504**	**695.354**

9.4 Unappropriated result

The movement in the unappropriated result can be specified as follows:

Movement schedule unappropriated result	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Balance at 1 January	**-800.858**	**-17.979**
Subtraction appropriated result	800.858	17.979
Unapropriated result	-537.999	-800.858
Balance at 30 June	**-537.999**	**-800.858**

10 Provisions

10.1 Provision for deferred remuneration

Provision for deferred remuneration	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Balance at 1 January	**69.776**	**78.711**
Changes in value	-6.736	-8.935
Balance at 30 June	**63.040**	**69.776**

This entails conditional bonus awards which are subsequently linked to the changes in value of units in two investment funds managed by the Company. A deferral period of three years minimum is applicable. After this period the conditional bonus is paid out if the conditions are fulfilled.

The deferred bonus awards are fully funded through earmarked investments in units of two managed funds at the granting date. Income tax payments on the deferred bonus amounts are due when the net deferred bonus amounts are actually paid to employees.

11 Current liabilities

11.1 Liabilities to group companies

Payables to group companies	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Payables to group companies	224.967	225.828
Total	**224.967**	**225.828**

The loan payables in current account to group companies are non-interest bearing. There are no arrangements in place regarding timing and magnitude of repayments or with respect to the security of these payments.

11.2 Accruals and other liabilities

Other accounts payable can be specified as follows:

Accruals and other liabilities	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Trade creditors	182.219	209.848
Wage taxes, other taxes and social security contributions due	47.311	39.419
Accruals and other payables	157.499	156.497
Total	**387.029**	**405.764**

11.2.1 Wage taxes, other taxes and social security contributions due

Wage taxes, other taxes and social security contributions due	30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Wage taxes and social security contributions	32.780	37.389
Corporate income tax	2.153	1.757
Value added tax	12.378	273
Total	**47.311**	**39.419**

12 Off balance sheet assets and liabilities

The off balance sheet items assets and liabilities are, if applicable, and unless otherwise stated valued at nominal value.

12.1 Contingent liability in a fiscal unity

The Company is part of a fiscal unity for corporate income tax and value added tax purposes with her parent company LPE Capital B.V. All group companies within this fiscal unity are jointly and severally liable for the tax obligations of the fiscal unity as a whole.

Notes to the profit and loss account

13 Net revenues

The revenue composition can be specified as follows:

Net revenues	2016	2015
Management fees	150.860	461.650
Entry and exit fees	13.815	181.890
Operating fees	24.378	42.720
Total	**189.053**	**686.260**

13.1 Management fees

The Company has entered into separate agreements per Fund together with the depositary. The Funds offer investors the opportunity to participate. Under these agreements, the Company for portfolio and risk management services, is entitled to receive management fees on an annual basis calculated on a monthly basis over the net asset value of these Funds.

13.2 Performance fees

The Company can be entitled to receive a performance fee in case of outperformance. The performance fee is 25%[1] of the part above the highest historical net assets value ever reached (in case of the Market Neutral Fund) and 25% of each percentage point of outperformance relative to the specified benchmark (in case of the Fundamental Value Fund). Both these performance fees are calculated on the basis of a "high water mark" principle. During the first half-year there was no performance fee charged by the company.

13.3 Entry and exit fees

The Company as manager of AIF and UCITS for some funds charges entry and exit fees as a percentage of the subscription and/or redemption amount.

13.4 Operating fees

Operating costs (e.g. Bloomberg terminals, trading systems) arising directly from the operation of the HiQ Invest Market Neutral Fund are separately charged to this fund.

14 Cost of sales

The cost of sales concerning outsourcing and other external costs with respect to the funds managed by the Company can be specified as follows:

Cost of sales	2016	2015
Service fee administrator	8.964	0
Service fee depositary	2.189	3.983
Total	**11.153**	**3.983**

[1] This performance fee is dependent on the type of investment class invested in and may therefore vary.

15 Operating expenses

15.1 Employee expenses

Employee expenses	2016	2015
Salaries	416.222	362.608
Social security contributions	45.554	44.223
Other employee expenses	53.937	123.506
Wage tax reduction*	-3.762	-36.757
(Re)charged employee expenses	-40.087	82.144
Total	**471.864**	**575.724**

*This reduction in the wage tax paid refers to a facility provided by the Research and Development Promotion Act (WBSO).

15.2 Depreciation tangible fixed assets

Depreciation tangible fixed assets	2016	2015
Depreciation furniture	5.622	3.184
Depreciation computer & software	32.442	17.236
(Re)charged depreciation expenses	-30.500	0
Total	**7.564**	**20.420**

The Company has decided to recharge to other group companies a significant part of the deprecation charge with respect to office furniture and computers & software based on effective use.

15.3 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses	2016	2015
Rent and service fees	25.077	49.848
Information and tradingsystems	234.721	211.703
Financial supervision	23.707	26.819
Audit and consultancy fees	26.668	32.422
Marketing expenses	111	2.090
Other expenses	92.391	231.168
Total	**402.675**	**554.050**

16 Income tax expense

The statutory nominal corporate income tax rate is determined at balance sheet date on 25% (2015: 25%) for profits above the amount of EUR 200,000 and 20% for profits below the amount of EUR 200,000 (2015: 20%).

17 Related parties

The related parties of the Companies have been listed in paragraph 1.3. The transactions with the related parties identified concern the intra group financing of working capital (in the balance sheet described as a receivable from or payables to group companies). Intra group recharges have been accounted for regarding the intra group use of employees, office furniture, computers and software, information technology, housing and other overhead costs.

The tables below give an overview of outstanding balances with the Company's related parties at the balance sheet date.

Receivables from group companies	30-06-2016	2015
LPE Capital B.V.	65.059	746.590
DeGiro B.V.	436.338	218.865
FundShare Administrator B.V.	96.406	44.085
Total	**597.804**	**1.009.540**

Payables to group companies	30-06-2016	2015
HiQ Trading Software B.V.	217.047	217.908
DAF Depositary B.V.	7.920	7.920
Total	**224.967**	**225.828**

18 Remuneration policies and practices

18.1 Main principles

The remuneration policy is based on the following main principles:

- ✓ it aims at promoting a sound and effective risk management;
- ✓ it does not encourage the taking of more risks than it is acceptable considered the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation of the UCITS and AIFMD funds it manages;
- ✓ it aims to achieve and maintain a sound capital base.
- ✓ it is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests of the company;
- ✓ it is designed to avoid conflict of interests.

The remuneration policy is intended to be flexible and it is designed to safeguard a sound capital base, while providing sufficient reward to key personnel. The remuneration comprises a fixed component, a variable component and discretionary pension benefits, where the fixed and variable components of the remuneration are distributed in a balanced way.

The criteria used for calculating the remuneration are aimed at reflecting the link between payment and performance. The employees' performance is yearly evaluated based on their skill, expertise and quality of work, on the results reached and of degree the pre-fixed objectives have been partially or fully reached. The input for the assessment is provided by the senior management and top management, while the ultimate responsibility for awarding remuneration and benefit lays on the management board in its supervisory function.

The fixed component of the remuneration reflects the relevant work experience and organizational responsibility of the relevant employee.

The variable component is designed as to reflect both financial and non-financial criteria. The variable component of the remuneration for employees is calculated based on a combination of the assessment of:

- ✓ the performance of the individual;
- ✓ the performance of the relevant business unit and/or UCITS/AIF concerned
- ✓ the overall results of the company; and
- ✓ the performance of the group.

Employees engaged in control functions are compensated in accordance with the achievements of the objectives linked to their function and in such a way that their objectivity and independence is not compromised.

The variable remuneration of all the employees is calculated keeping into account the financial achievements of the company in the previous year, projected on the regulatory capital requirement for the next year. The variable remuneration may be paid partially in financial instruments and may be subject to retention and/or deferral over a period which deemed appropriate in light of the risks of the managed funds.

18.2 Average number of employees

During 2016 an average number of 17 employees (including directors) were employed (2015: 15).

Amsterdam, 3 August 2016

Dr. Ir. J.H.M. Anderluh	Drs. N.J. Klok CFA
Director	Director

Other information

General

These half-year financial statements have not been audited or a limited review has been performed.

Statutory arrangement regarding the allocation of the result

In Article 14 of the Articles of Association, the following is included regarding the appropriation of the result: The corporate profit shown in the financial statements approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders – to the extent that the profit should not be used for the creation or maintenance of reserves prescribed by law – is at the disposal of the General Meeting of Shareholders, that decides regarding reservation or distribution of profits. The distribution of profits may only be made to a maximum amount, which exceeds the portion of equity that is issued and called part of the capital plus the legally held reserves.

Result reporting period

The result over de period 1 January – 30 June 2016 amounts to EUR 537,999 negative. This result after tax is included under unappropriated result in shareholders´ equity.

Branch offices

The Company has branch offices in Bulgaria (Sofia) and Hong Kong.

Subsequent events

There have been no events after the end of the reporting period that give further information about the actual situation at balance sheet date or raise doubt regarding the assumption of continuity of the Company.