



ANNUAL REPORT 2017

Legislation and regulations incorporated on the basis of
2017 annual reporting requirements

Trustus Capital Management BV
Joure

Report on the annual accounts 2017

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FINANCIAL POSITION

For the discussion of the financial position following is a condensed compilation of the balance sheet ratios.

(amounts x € 1,000)	31.12.17		31.12.16	
	€	%	€	%
ASSETS				
Tangible fixed assets	756	20.6	771	21.4
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income	692	18.8	728	20.2
Securities	448	12.2	417	11.6
Cash	1,777	48.4	1,683	46.8
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	3,673	100.0	3,599	100.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====
LIABILITIES				
Group equity	3,286	89.5	3,253	90.4
Current liabilities and accruals	387	10.5	346	9.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	3,673	100.0	3,599	100.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Assuming fixed assets should be financed with long-term liabilities as much as possible, the equity position can be made up as such:

EQUITY POSITION	31.12.17	31.12.16
(amounts x € 1,000)	€	€
Group equity	3,286	3,253
	-----	-----
Group equity	3,286	3,253
Less: Tangible fixed assets	756	771
	-----	-----
Working capital	2,530	2,482
	=====	=====

These amounts are also apparent from the following pattern:

LIQUIDITY POSITION	31.12.17	31.12.16
(amounts x € 1,000)	€	€
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income	692	728
Securities	448	417
Cash	1,777	1,683
	-----	-----
	2,917	2,828
Less: Current liabilities and accruals	387	346
	-----	-----
Working capital	2,530	2,482
	=====	=====

An increase in working capital of approximately € 48,000 is derived from the above displayed pattern.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

We hereby present you with the 2017 Annual Accounts drawn up by the Directors, which have been audited by Deloitte Accountants B.V. who have added their independent auditor's report.

We propose that you:

- adopt the 2017 Annual Accounts accordingly and accept the proposal for allocation of the result,
- discharge the Directors for the management pursued,
- discharge the Supervisory Board for its supervision over 2017.

The Supervisory Board met five times during the reporting year. Important items on the agenda were:

- general state of affairs
- interim results and market development
- budget
- organisation development
- corporate governance
- risk management and compliance (including Mifid II)
- marketing
- new products/product review
- staff composition
- staff remuneration

The Supervisory Board has attended several meetings of the Supervisory Board of the investment funds that are managed by Trustus Capital Management B.V.

In 2017 the Supervisory Board was also involved in the supervision of the acquisition of Van Amstberg Capital Management B.V. in Hilversum by Trustus.

The Supervisory Board commends the management and staff for the 2017 results.

Joure, April 9, 2018

The Supervisory Board:

S. Wijma, chairman

A. Plantinga

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Results

The financial year 2017 was closed with a positive result. The net profit amounted to € 255,337.

Revenues/Expenses

Revenues for the 2017 financial year totalled € 2,764,813. A decrease of 0.6% compared to 2016. Total operating costs decreased by 2.3% in 2017 to € 2,474,918. Revenues comprised management and performance fees and income from service contracts. Costs were lower because of lower information costs and other operating expenses.

Trustus Asset Management

2017 brought strong returns for investors in worldwide equity portfolios. Global markets climbed in the first months of the year, helped by promising words of the US government and loose monetary circumstances. Trustus mixed portfolios were overweight towards equity and could profit from the tactical asset allocation. During the summer markets went down and we neutralized our equity positions. In the last quarter we brought portfolios back to an equity overweight position as markets started to rally. Investors in bonds had a much more difficult year. With low yields and outlook of rising interest rates Trustus shortened the duration of the portfolios. With the US dollar weakening in Q2 and no significant rise in yields in Europe our risk-avoiding portfolio had a hard time but stayed on the positive side at the end of the year.

The risk-return characteristics of both the risk-bearing and risk-avoiding investments were again better compared to their respective benchmarks, which is a sign that portfolios are efficient and robust.

The AuM grew around 10% in 2017. This growth came from both positive returns and new customers. Organic growth stays important in the near future.

Van Amstberg Capital Management

On the 20th of December 2017 Van Amstberg Capital Management (VACM) and Trustus Capital Management (Trustus) reached an agreement on the takeover of VACM by Trustus. The takeover will be effectuated in three steps where Trustus obtains 56% of the shares in VACM with retroactive effect as of 1 July 2017 and two times 22% in the period until July 2019.

On the 22nd of March 2018 the DNB approved the takeover. The actual delivery of the first 56% of the shares will take place in April 2018.

The combination of VACM and Trustus offers advantages of scale in terms of costs and the opportunities to additionally invest in research. This acquisition will grow the AuM of the asset management with 50%. The takeover is expected to contribute to the profit of Trustus as of 2018. The office and the VACM staff will stay located at the office in Hilversum. No debt is used to finance the acquisition of the company. The Supervisory Board of Trustus has approved the takeover.

Trustus 'Order Line'

During 2017 Trustus decided to stop offering execution-only services to its clients. This execution-only service was for a longer time not one of Trustus' core activities, and in the light of increasing regulation (requirements under Mifid II), a low margin activity. Some clients switched with their portfolio to Trustus Asset Management instead, others took their accounts to various Dutch online brokers.

TCM Investment Funds

The year 2017 showed a strong preference for growth- and large caps stocks in Frontier Markets. Since the TCM Frontier Market Equity funds have a more value oriented approach, TCM Global Frontier High Dividend and TCM Vietnam High Dividend showed an underperformance versus the benchmarks. TCM Africa High Dividend on the other hand continued its absolute and relative strong returns with a large outperformance. Despite the average dividend pay out of 5% the total AuM increased by 3%. At the end of 2017 a new website was introduced for the TCM investment funds, together with a new look and feel. This was done in the light of the expected introduction in Luxembourg.

On April 18, 2018 the introduction of a UCITS structure will take place in Luxembourg. The umbrella structure with the name TCM Investment Funds Luxembourg will have three sub funds: TCM Global Frontier High Dividend Equity (Luxembourg); TCM Africa High Dividend Equity (Luxembourg) and TCM Vietnam High Dividend Equity (Luxembourg).

As of April 18, 2018 the three Dutch equity funds will directly invest in the capital of the Luxembourg UCITS Fund with the same investment policy as the current policies of the equity funds. All the relevant documents for the introduction such as an explanatory statement and the prospectus are available on the website: www.tcminvestmentfunds.nl.

Intereffekt Investment Funds

The Intereffekt Active Leverage funds experienced a strong year with positive performance for its investor base. On average quite a few investors realized their profits during the year, which resulted for most of the Active Leverage funds in a lower number of outstanding shares.

For the further report on the TCM Investment Funds and Intereffekt Investment Funds N.V. (IIF) for 2017, we refer to IIF's annual report, published on the website: www.tcminvestmentfunds.nl and www.intereffektfonds.nl.

Personnel

At year-end 2017, the company had 21 employees (15 FTE). Outsourcing led to a personnel reduction in the administrative section.

Equity

The law requires that Trustus maintains equity of at least € 125.000. Based on additional requirements and self-assessment, the company has determined a minimum comfortable equity level. For 2017, this was € 1,600,000. As at 31 December 2017, equity amounted to € 3,286,000 amply satisfying the prudential capital requirements and their supplements. A part of equity is invested in a long-term portfolio. At the start of 2017, the value of this portfolio was € 417,043 and at year-end € 447,830. Of this, € 426,911 is invested in affiliated companies (2016: € 396,481). These securities are highly liquid and can be disposed of instantly.

Risk Management Policy

The risk management policy is based on a policy document describing various processes and reports that are conducted and generated over the course of the year. At the heart of the risk management is a system with 'three lines of defence': fund management is the first line, risk management is the second line and the external compliance officer is the third line. The risk manager position is performed by one of Trustus' directors, not being the board member who also oversees the investment funds.

Four quarterly meetings of the risk management team (RMT) were held in 2017. The risks that are relevant to the funds and/or the manager were discussed at these meetings. The objective for 2018 remains to identify the relevant risks, to use a valuation system for these risks and to take mitigating measures.

Main risks for Trustus

With its IIF funds, Trustus invests in the shares of companies in emerging and frontier markets. Some of these markets proved to be more volatile in the past year than the average of global stock markets. There is a risk that strong price falls on the markets in which Trustus is active create pressure on the Assets under Management for periods that may be short or long. This would have a direct impact on the income of Trustus as a manager. This risk is reduced by diversification across various activities (fund management and private asset management) and diversification across various sub-funds and geographic areas.

Another risk that could materialise for Trustus is the risk of reputational damage if clients should file claims against it. These claims could be based on failure to comply with agreements made with clients or failure to satisfy statutory requirements.

However, none of this occurred in 2017. Procedures are described in a manual and communicated to all employees each year. The external compliance officer regularly monitors compliance by means of a monitoring programme. In view of the rapidly-changing and complicated legislation and regulations, Trustus uses a subscription to an automated service that keeps us abreast of changes to legislation and regulations and their impact on our organisation.

As a result of Trustus' limited size, some key officers perform multiple functions and tasks in the organisation. The risk this entails is that Trustus may need to temporarily engage external experts to resolve capacity problems if one or more of these officers falls ill or leaves Trustus. Trustus has acknowledged this problem and has estimated the likelihood of such a situation arising at a chance of once every two years.

None of the risks mentioned above materialized in 2017. In the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process), Trustus has reserved additional equity for the three risks described above as well as for risks with a lower likelihood or impact. In total Trustus reserved 1.6 million euro based on the ICAAP. The largest reservation under ICAAP was made for the risk of a fall in AuM of 30%; we reserved 443.000 euro, for damage due to reputational risk 50.000 euro and for the loss of the largest individual clients 50.000 euro.

In 2017, the external compliance officer assessed the effectiveness of the risk management policy pursued and reported on this to the management board and supervisory board. There were no situations worth mentioning which occurred in 2017 in respect of the relevant risks for Trustus and IIF.

Conflicts of interest policy

We have the following policies in place that requires TCM staff to disregard any personal interest, relationship or arrangement which gives rise to a conflict of interest and to ensure that the interests of clients prevail:

- Personal Code (including the personal transaction policy);
- Bankers' Oath or Affirmation;
- Remuneration policy.

Trustus places significant emphasis on its compliance culture, and the efficient operation of systems and controls, to manage issues such as conflicts of interest. Our compliance officer conducts regular monitoring checks to confirm that the mandatory internal policies and procedures are followed.

Group structure

Trustus Capital Management BV in Joure is the head of a group of legal entities. Trustus own 100% of the shares of the issued capital of IntFin Services BV.

CEO of Trustus is Wytze Riemersma, he is mainly responsible for the portfolio management of the investment funds, P & O and the financial administration. As asset management director Rob Visschedijk is mainly responsible for the asset management of private clients, Risk Management, IT, Mid-Office.

Trustus has a Supervisory Board that consists of two members: Sake Wijma (chairman) and Auke Plantinga.

2017 and outlook 2018

In 2017 a lot of time and energy was depicted to new European regulation Mifid II. At the end of 2017 this regulation was implemented, which started to be effective from the 3rd of January 2018. We were advised in this process by an external firm, specialised in compliance and regulation. The mentioned takeover of Van Amstberg Capital Management (pending on the approval of the financial authorities) in 3 steps will add in the coming years the necessary AuM to deal with the increasing costs of the asset management business. The low interest rate environment continues to be challenging; it remains the manager's task to find responsible middle ground, where the client profile and the risk profile are properly balanced.

For the TCM Investment Funds we planned the introduction of a UCITS structure in Luxembourg. We think this will provide the TCM funds with an European distribution model and following more interest from foreign investors.

In addition to the points discussed above, we are very much aware that stock market developments in 2018 will be a key factor in the growth and development of the results.

The costs to be incurred in 2018 for research and development are expected to remain limited to the costs for employee training and education. Since Trustus can rely on its own research and analysts the impact of Mifid II from a research perspective will not lead to (substantially) higher research costs. The management board does not foresee making any special investments in the coming financial year other than the planned investments in Van Amstberg Capital Management. Other costs will be largely comparable to the costs incurred in the financial year 2017.

The management board thanks its employees for their continued constructive and pleasant cooperation in the past year.

Joure, April 9, 2018

Directors:

W.Y. Riemersma, chairman

R.J.F. Visschedijk

Consolidated financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2017

- Consolidated balance sheet
- Consolidated profit and loss account
- Consolidated cash flow statement
- Statement of changes in equity of the legal entity
- Notes to the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER
(before appropriation of result)

ASSETS	Note	2017		2016	
			€		€
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	(1)				
Land and buildings		691,003		727,898	
Other operating assets		65,346		43,045	
		-----		-----	
			756,349		770,943
Current assets					
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income	(2)		692,098		727,613
Securities	(3)		447,830		417,043
Cash	(4)		1,776,838		1,683,173
			-----		-----
			3,673,115		3,598,772
			=====		=====

The numbers in brackets refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2017		2016	
			€		€
Capital and reserves attributable to equityholders of the group					
Issued share capital		96,475		96,475	
Other reserves		2,934,740		2,934,740	
Result for the year		255,337		221,718	
		-----		-----	
			3,286,552		3,252,933
Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income					
Taxes and social security liabilities		15,492		15,454	
Income tax payable/Current tax liability		77,231		72,473	
Other liabilities and accruals	(5)	293,840		257,912	
		-----		-----	
			386,563		345,839
			-----		-----
			3,673,115		3,598,772
			=====		=====

The numbers in brackets refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Note	2017		2016	
			€		€
OPERATING INCOME	(6)		2,764,813		2,782,846
Wages, salaries and social security charges	(7)	1,881,211		1,854,768	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		55,597		65,201	
Other operating expenses	(8)	538,110		614,643	
		-----		-----	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES			2,474,918		2,534,612
			-----		-----
OPERATING RESULT			289,895		248,234
Income from securities		18,760		28,273	
Changes in value of securities	(9)	15,172		1,368	
Interest and similar income		368		3,878	
Interest expense and similar charges		-40		-921	
		-----		-----	
RESULT FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS			34,260		32,598
			-----		-----
Result of ordinary activities before taxation			324,155		280,832
Taxation on result of ordinary activities	(10)		-68,818		-59,114
			-----		-----
Consolidated result after taxation			255,337		221,718
			=====		=====

The numbers in brackets refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(according to the indirect method)	2017		2016	
		€		€
Operating result		289,895		248,234
Adjustments for:				
_ Depreciation	55,597		65,201	
	-----		-----	
		55,597		65,201
Changes in working capital:				
. movements operating accounts receivable	35,218		-23,564	
. movements operating accounts payable	31,351		-28,540	
	-----		-----	
		66,569		-52,104
		-----		-----
Cash flow from business activities		412,061		261,331
Interest received	665		6,543	
Dividends received	18,760		28,273	
Corporate income tax paid on operating activities	-59,445		-120,317	
	-----		-----	
		-40,020		-85,501
		-----		-----
Cash flow from operating activities		372,041		175,830
Investments in tangible fixed assets	-41,003		-17,733	
Investment in securities	-15,615		-260,592	
Disposals of securities	-		-	
	-----		-----	
Cash flow from investment activities		-56,618		-278,325
Purchase own shares	-		-	
Interest paid	-40		-921	
Dividends paid	-221,718		-507,662	
	-----		-----	
Cash flow from financing activities		-221,758		-508,583
Movements in cash and cash equivalents		93,665		-611,078
		=====		=====
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1st		1,683,173		2,294,251
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31		1,776,838		1,683,173
		-----		-----
Movements in cash and cash equivalents		93,665		-611,078

The numbers in brackets refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity of the legal entity for the year ended 31 December

	2017	2016
	€	€
Consolidated net result after taxation attributable to the legal entity	255,337	221,718
Total amount of the direct equity movements of the legal entity as part of the group equity	-	-
	-----	-----
Total result of the legal entity	255,337	221,718
	=====	=====

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL

Activities

The objectives of the Company are:

- performing services as an investment institution and other financial services, including advising and mediating in connection with security transactions, financing and (commodity) futures transactions;
- asset management, including acting as manager of investment institutions;
- participating in, financing and managing companies, businesses and other enterprises, borrowing money either publicly or privately by means of issuing bonds or other financial instruments and, in general, effecting financial transactions, giving warranties and providing services in the field of trade and finance, buying and selling claims, acquiring, having, alienating or otherwise acting with regard to all types of participations and stakes in other companies, businesses and other enterprises.

All work that may promote attainment of the objectives stated above is deemed to fall within the objectives of the Company.

Group structure

TRUSTUS Capital Management BV, located at Sewei 2 in Joure is the head of a group of legal entities. The company is registered in the chamber of commerce under number 01054956. A summary of the information required under Articles 2:379 and 2:414 of the Dutch Civil Code is given below:

Consolidated companies:

Name	Registered Office	Percentage of shares of issued capital
IntFin Services BV	8501 SP Joure, Sewei 2	100%

Consolidation principles

Financial information relating to group companies and other legal entities controlled by TRUSTUS Capital Management BV (herein: TRUSTUS) or where central management is conducted, has been consolidated in the financial statements of TRUSTUS. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles of TRUSTUS, as set out in the notes to the consolidated financial statement below.

The financial information relating to TRUSTUS is presented in the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with article 2:402 of the Dutch Civil Code, the company-only financial statements only contain an abridged profit and loss account.

Financial information relating to the group/parent entity and its subsidiaries are fully included in the consolidated financial statements, eliminating the intercompany relationships and transactions. Non-controlling shares in equity and results of group companies are disclosed separately in the consolidated financial statements.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (2)

General

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the stipulations in chapter 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Financial Supervision Act. Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place at fair value costs, unless presented otherwise. Income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Profit is only included when realized on balance sheet date. Liabilities and any losses originating before the end of the financial year are taken into account for the purposes of the financial statements if they are known at the time of the preparation of the financial statements.

Fiscal unity

The company forms a tax group with IntFin Services for corporation tax and VAT. Corporation tax and VAT are calculated as if the companies were one entity.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are both primary financial instruments, such as receivables and debts, and derivative financial instruments (derivatives). The notes to the consolidated financial statements below disclose the fair value of the related instrument if it deviates from the carrying amount. If the financial instrument is not recorded in the balance sheet, the information on the fair value is disclosed in the notes to the 'Contingent assets and liabilities'. For the principles of primary financial instruments, refer is made to the recognition per balance sheet item of the 'Principles for the valuation of assets and liabilities'. As at 31 December 2017 no financial derivatives are possessed.

Translation of foreign currency

Receivables, liabilities and obligations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currency during the financial year are recognized in the financial statements at the exchange rates prevailing at transaction date. The exchange differences resulting from the translation as at balance sheet date, are recorded in the profit and loss account.

PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, less impairments in value. Depreciation is based on the expected future useful life and calculated as a fixed percentage of cost, taking into account any residual value. Assets are depreciated from the date an asset comes into use. Land is not depreciated. Costs for periodical major maintenance are charged at the moment they arise.

Receivables

Receivables are valued at fair value upon initial recognition and at amortised cost thereafter. The fair value and amortised cost equal the face value. Provisions deemed necessary for possible bad debts losses are deducted. These provisions are determined by individual assessment of the receivables.

Securities

The listed shares and bonds that are part of a trading portfolio are valued at quoted market value as at balance sheet date. Realized and unrealized value changes are directly recognised in the profit and loss account. The securities for which market value is not reliable to estimate, are valued at acquisition price. If necessary an impairment has been taken into account.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash and cash equivalents are valued at face value. If cash is not freely disposable, then this has been taken into account upon valuation.

Liabilities

Liabilities valued are stated at fair value upon initial recognition and valued at amortised cost thereafter.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

Operating income

The operating income consist of fees for asset management and commissions charged to clients. Also, the commissions and asset management fees received from third parties, administration and interest are included in income. Operating income from services are recognised in proportion to the services rendered, based on the cost incurred in respect of the services rendered up to balance sheet date, in proportion to the estimated costs of the aggregate services to be performed. The costs of these services are allocated to the same period.

Pension plans personnel

The pension scheme is a defined contribution scheme, in which a contribution is paid each month. The plans are financed through contributions to pension providers, i.e., insurance companies and industry pension funds. The pension obligations of the plans are valued according to the 'valuation to pension fund approach'. This approach accounts for the contribution payable to the pension provider as an expense in the profit and loss account.

As at year-end 2017 (and 2016) no pension obligations existed for the group in addition to the payment of the annual contribution due to the pension provider.

Taxation

Corporate income tax is calculated at the applicable rate on the result for the financial year, taking into account permanent differences between profit calculated according to the financial statements and profit calculated for taxation purposes.

Principles for preparation of the consolidated cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method.

The funds in the cash flow statement consist of cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents can be considered to be highly liquid investments.

Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated at an estimated average rate. Exchange rate differences concerning finances are shown separately in the cash flow statement.

Corporate income taxes, interest received and dividends received are presented under the cash flow from operating activities. Interest paid and dividends paid are presented under the cash flow from financing activities.

Notes to the specific items of the consolidated balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets (1)	Land and buildings	Other assets	Total
	€	€	€
Acquisition cost as at January 1, 2017	1,341,654	1,160,352	2,502,006
Cumulative depreciation in value as at January 1, 2017	613,756	1,117,307	1,731,063
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount as at January 1, 2017	727,898	43,045	770,943
Investments	-	41,003	41,003
Carrying amount of disposals	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
	727,898	84,048	811,946
	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation	36,895	18,702	55,597
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount as at December 31, 2017	691,003	65,346	756,349
	=====	=====	=====
The book value can be split as follows:			
Acquisition cost as at December 31, 2017	1,341,654	1,201,355	2,543,009
Cumulative depreciation as at December 31, 2017	650,651	1,136,009	1,786,660
	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount as at December 31, 2017	691,003	65,346	756,349
	=====	=====	=====

On investments in 2017 a proportional depreciation took place.

The annual depreciation rate for buildings is 3%; Land is not depreciated;

Other assets: inventory, transport, hardware and software are depreciated at 20%.

Receivables, prepayments and accrued income (2)	31.12.17	31.12.16
	€	€
Management fees	558,103	609,309
Service fee	5,955	6,036
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	128,040	112,268
	-----	-----
	692,098	727,613
	=====	=====

Other receivables and prepayments have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Securities (3)	31.12.17	31.12.16
	€	€
Securities, quoted on the stock exchange	447,830	417,043
	-----	-----
	447,830	417,043
	=====	=====

Of this, € 426,911 is invested in affiliated companies. (2016: € 396,481).

Securities are highly liquid and can be disposed of instantly.

Cash and cash equivalents (4)

Total cash and cash equivalents are freely available to the group (2016: freely available).

Group equity

For a detailed explanation of the share of the legal entity in the group equity refer is made to the notes to the shareholders' equity in the company-only financial statements.

Current liabilities, accruals and deferred income (5)	31.12.17	31.12.16
	€	€
Holiday, 13th month bonus and benefits	198,902	158,727
Audit, consulting and legal fees	52,954	41,506
Other liabilities, accruals and deferred income	41,984	57,679
	-----	-----
	293,840	257,912
	=====	=====

The other payables and accrued liabilities have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Contingent assets and liabilities

The total amount of long-term liabilities for making payments in order to obtain rights of use or other contingent rights is € 232,860 (2016: € 202,427).

Of this amount € 114,842 (2016: € 88,129) is due after one year and € 118,018 (2016: € 114,298) is due after five years.

The deposit on the rental contract for the Oegstgeest office of € 2,721 as at 31 December 2014 has been paid.

On the rental contract for the Alkmaar office as at 31 December 2015, a deposit of € 681 has been paid.

NOTES TO THE SPECIFIC ITEMS OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Operation income (6)	2017	2016
	€	€
Management fee	2,412,593	2,353,689
Performance fee	207,851	199,396
Administration fee	41,322	128,617
Other income	79,435	77,749
Service fee	23,612	23,395
	-----	-----
	2,764,813	2,782,846
	=====	=====

Wages, salaries and social security charges (7)	2017	2016
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,439,718	1,435,143
Social security costs	168,534	173,099
Pension costs	191,872	177,931
Other personnel costs	81,087	68,595
	-----	-----
	1,881,211	1,854,768
	=====	=====

The annual contribution of the pension entitlements is between 5.05% and 30.02% of the salary on which the pension is based: gross earnings minus a franchise of € 14,061 (2016: € 13,878).

The company pays the entire pension premium.

The average number of employees of the group during the year, converted to full-time equivalents was in 2017: 15 (2016: 16).

Other operating expenses (8)	2017	2016
	€	€
Car costs	67,333	70,384
Marketing expenses	50,781	54,940
Housing costs	37,374	35,223
Information costs	131,676	170,095
Office expenses	22,213	20,735
Fees audit firm	30,250	30,250
Consulting and legal fees	90,284	88,852
General expenses	108,199	144,164
	-----	-----
	538,110	614,643
	=====	=====

Fees audit firm	2017	2016
	€	€
Audit of financial statements	30,250	30,250
Other audit assignments	-	-
Tax advisory	-	-
Other non-audit services	-	-
	-----	-----
	30,250	30,250
	=====	=====

Revaluation of the securities presented as current assets (9)	2017	2016
	€	€
Realised	-	-122,938
Unrealised	15,172	124,306
	-----	-----
	15,172	1,368

Taxation on result of ordinary activities (10)	€
The calculation of the taxable amount of tax is as follows:	
Result according to the profit and loss account	324,155
Less: Investment: 28% of € 41,003	-11,481
Less: Fiscal higher depreciation buildings	-1,481
In: Reduced deductible costs	4,078

Taxable amount	315,271
	=====
Corporate income tax payable:	
20.00 % of € 200,000 in the fiscal unit	40,000
25.00 % of € 115,271 in the fiscal unit	28,818

	68,818
	=====

Transactions with related parties

Trustus Capital Management BV is the Investment Manager of Intereffekt Investment Funds NV (IIF). The total fees Trustus charged to IIF in 2017 with regard to management fee, performance fee, administrative and secretarial fee amounted to € 1,380,210 (2016: € 1,470,800).

Other notes

Remuneration of directors and the Supervisory Board

In 2017 an amount of € 357,979 (2016: € 358,563) for the remuneration of directors of the legal entity was charged to the company and its subsidiaries or group companies.

In 2017 an amount of € 42,350 (2016: € 42,350) for the remuneration of the supervisory board of the legal entity was charged to the company and its subsidiaries or group companies.

Credit risk and interest rate risk

By maintaining its own investment portfolio the company takes a number of risks on the positions held in the portfolio.

The most important are credit risk and interest rate risk.

In the equity portfolio the most important risk is the exchange rate risk. The return depends on the overall performance of the various stock markets and the currency developments. The overall risk to the organization's investment portfolio is limited because the portfolio amounts 12.80% of the total equity.

Within the portfolio 100% is invested in equities. The portfolio is monitored on a daily basis.

The investment manager met the obligations under Bgfo 123.4. The relevant items are included in the notes.

Company-only financial statements of the year ended 31 December 2017

- Company-only balance sheet
- Company-only profit and loss account
- Notes to the company-only financial statements

COMPANY-ONLY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER

(before appropriation of profit)

ASSETS	Note	2017		2016	
			€		€
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets					
Land and buildings		691,003		727,898	
Other assets		57,837		43,045	
		-----		-----	
			748,840		770,943
Financial fixed assets	(1)				
Participation in Group Company			135,287		360,325
Current assets					
Receivables, prepayments and accrual income					
Receivables group company		4,633		12,258	
Other receivables and prepayments		687,623		725,771	
		-----		-----	
			692,256		738,029
Securities			447,830		417,043
Cash			1,646,302		1,312,873
			-----		-----
			3,670,515		3,599,213
			=====		=====

The numbers in brackets refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Company-only profit and loss account

	2017		2016	
		€		€
Share in result of associated companies		24,962		63,487
Other income and expense after taxation		230,375		158,231
		-----		-----
Result after taxation		255,337		221,718
		=====		=====

The numbers in brackets refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the company-only financial statements**General accounting principles for the preparation of the financial statements**

The company-only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Financial Supervision Act.

For the general principles for the preparation of the financial statements, the principles for valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result, as well as for the notes to the specific assets and liabilities and the results, reference is made to the notes to the consolidated financial statements, if not presented otherwise hereinafter.

Participations in group companies

Participations in group companies in which significant influence is exercised on the business and financial policy, are valued under the net equity value, but not lower than nil. This net asset value is based on the same accounting principles as applied by Trustus. If the net asset value is negative, the participating interest is valued at nil. This likewise takes into account other long-term interests that should effectively be considered part of the net investment in the participating interest. If the company fully or partially guarantees the liabilities of the associated company concerned, or has the effective obligation respectively to enable the associated company to pay its (share of the) liabilities, a provision is formed. Upon determining this provision, provisions for doubtful debts already deducted from receivables from the associated company are taken into account.

Participation in Group Company

	Subsidiaries
	€
Carrying amount as at January 1, 2017	360,325
Dividend paid out to shareholder	-250,000
Share in result of associated companies	24,962

Carrying amount as at December 31, 2017	135,287

Notes to the specific items of the balance sheet**Shareholders' equity (2)** € 3,286,552

The issued share capital of the company amounts to € 450,000, divided into 450,000 ordinary shares.

The total number of issued shares is 96,475.

As at balance sheet date the legal entity holds an aggregate of 16,700 shares for their own account, amounting to € 632,158 in total. Its acquisition price (or carrying value) has been deducted from the other reserves.

A summary of the movements in the Shareholder's equity is given below:

	Issued share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings
	€	€	€
Balance as at January 1, 2016	96,475	2,934,740	507,662
Distributed profits prior financial years	-	-	-
Dividend paid out 2015 shareholders Trustus Joure	-	-	-507,662
Purchase own shares	-	-	-
Sell own shares	-	-	-
Results 2016	-	-	221,718
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31, 2016	96,475	2,934,740	221,718
	=====	=====	=====
Balance at January 1, 2017	96,475	2,934,740	221,718
Distributed profits prior financial years	-	-	-
Dividend paid out 2016 shareholders Trustus Joure	-	-	-221,718
Purchase own shares	-	-	-
Results 2017	-	-	255,337
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as at December 31, 2017	96,475	2,934,740	255,337
	=====	=====	=====

Contingent assets and liabilities

The legal entity is part of a fiscal unity for corporate income tax and VAT purposes and for that reason it is jointly and separately liable for the tax liabilities of the fiscal unity as a whole.

Taxes

Corporate income tax is charged to the other companies that form part of the fiscal unity for corporate income tax purposes as if they were independently liable to pay tax.

Other notes**Employees**

As at December 31, 2017 the company had 21 employees. Converted to full-time employees, 15 (2016: 16).

Events after balance sheet date

On the 20th of December 2017 Van Amstberg Capital Management (VACM) and Trustus Capital Management (Trustus) reached an agreement on the takeover of VACM by Trustus. The takeover will be effectuated in three steps where Trustus obtains 56% of the shares in VACM with retroactive effect as of 1 July 2017 and two times 22% in the period until July 2019. On the 22nd of March 2018 the DNB approved the takeover. The actual delivery of the first 56% of the shares will take place in April 2018.

Signing of the financial statements

Joure, April 9, 2018

Management Board:

W.Y. Riemersma

R.J.F. Visschedijk

Supervisory Board:

S. Wijma

A. Plantinga

OTHER INFORMATION

Independent auditor's report

Refer is made to the auditor's report as included hereinafter.

Appropriation of result according to articles of association

In Article 13 of the company statutory regulations the following has been presented concerning the appropriation of result:

1. Result means the adopted positive balance of the profit and loss account.
2. The result of the company is entirely at the disposal of the general meeting of shareholders.
3. The company may only make distributions to the shareholders from the result intended for distribution to the extent that the shareholders' equity exceeds the issued shared capital plus the reserves which must be maintained by law.
4. The directors may in accordance with the legal provisions adopt and pay out an interim-dividend, as long as the provisions of paragraph 3 of this article is fulfilled.
5. The shares held by the company shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the result distribution.

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders and the supervisory board of TRUSTUS Capital Management B.V.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017 INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2017 of TRUSTUS Capital Management B.V., based in Joure.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of TRUSTUS Capital Management B.V. as at 31 December 2017, and of its result for 2017 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. The consolidated and company balance sheet as at 31 December 2017.
2. The consolidated and company profit and loss account for 2017.
3. The notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of TRUSTUS Capital Management B.V. in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

REPORT ON THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual accounts contain other information that consists of:

- Report of the Supervisory Board
- Director's report

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements. By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Director's Report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Responsibilities of management and the supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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.

The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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.

- Obtaining 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.

- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, 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.

- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures. Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the group audit. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities. Decisive were the size and/or the risk profile of the group entities or operations. On this basis, we selected group entities for which an audit or review had to be carried out on the complete set of financial information or specific items.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identified during our audit.

We provide the supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Amsterdam, April 9, 2018

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Initial for identification purposes:

A.J. Kernkamp