

OHJR INTERNATIONAL COUNSEL ApS

Bredgade 3, 3
1260 København K

Annual report
1 January 2018 - 31 December 2018

**The annual report has been presented and
approved on the company's general meeting the**

23/05/2019

Stefano James Oragano
Chairman of general meeting

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Company information

Reporting company OHJR INTERNATIONAL COUNSEL ApS
Bredgade 3, 3
1260 København K

CVR-nr: 26113636

Reporting period: 01/01/2018 - 31/12/2018

Statement by Management

The Management has today assessed and presented the Annual Report for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018 of OHJR International Counsel ApS.

The Annual Report, which has not been audited, 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 assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018, and the results for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2018.

Also, we believe that the Management report contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

The Annual Report is submitted for adoption by the General Meeting

Management considers the conditions for opting out of audit to be met.

, the

Management

Michael John O'Reilly
Director

Zubaidah Binte Jaffar O'Reilly
Director

Management's Review

Principal activities

The Company's object is to conduct trade and financial activities, including the acquisition of and investment in share capital as a holding company in Danish and foreign companies, and any other similar business in accordance with the decision of the management board.

Development in activities and economic conditions

The Company considers the results for the year to be in line with expectation.

Restoring the share capital

The company has lost all of the share capital. The management expects the share capital to be restored through the company's operations.

Events after closing of the accounts

No events have occurred after the year-end of the financial year that may have a significant impact on the financial position of the Company.

Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulation applying to Reporting class B. There have been options of certain rules in reporting class C.

GENERAL

Income is recognised in the income statement as and when it is earned, including recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Any costs, including depreciation, amortisation and impairment, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is likely that future economic benefits will accrue to the Company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is likely that future economic benefits will not accrue to the Company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

The initial recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described in the following for each item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, recognising a constant yield to maturity. Amortised cost is stated at initial cost less any deductions and with addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation on the difference between cost and nominal amount.

The recognition and measurement takes into account predictable losses and risks arising before the year-end reporting and which prove or disprove matters that existed at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets should be estimated annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment in excess of the amount reflected by normal amortisation or depreciation. If this is the case, write-down should be made to the lower recoverable amount.

The Annual Report has been prepared in GBP.

INCOME STATEMENT

Administrative and external expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for management and administration.

Also in this items are write-downs for bad debt losses.

Financial income and financial expenses

Financial income and financial expenses include interest, financial expenses in connection with capital leases, realised and unrealised exchange rate gains and losses of securities, loans and transactions in foreign currencies, write-off of financial assets and financial commitments, and on account transactions, etc.

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Dividend from investments is recognised as income in the year the dividend is declared.

Tax for the year

The tax for the year consists of the current tax and the deferred tax for the year. The tax relating to the results is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax directly relating to equity entries is taken directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. The value will be reduced by the provision for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised as assets include prepaid expenses relating to subsequent financial years.

Dividends

Dividends that are expected to be paid during the year are shown as a separate item in equity after decision at the Annual General Meeting.

Current tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax of taxable income for the financial year adjusted for the tax paid in previous years and paid tax on account.

Deferred tax is measured on all temporary differences arising between the tax values of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

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. A change in the deferred tax, which is a result of changes to tax rates, is recognised in the income statement with the exception of items that are taken directly to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds net of loan expenses incurred. In the subsequent periods the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value by using the effective yield method in order for the difference between the proceeds and the redemption value to be recognised in the income statement over the period of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost corresponding substantially to nominal value.

Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates approximating those in effect at the date of each transaction. Exchange rate differences arising between the transaction date rates and the rates at the date of payment are recognised under financial income and expenses in the income statement. When exchange rate transactions are considered as hedging of future cash flows, the adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign exchange not settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the average of the buy and sell exchange rates available at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised under financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Income statement 1 Jan 2018 - 31 Dec 2018

	Disclosure	2018	2017
		GBP	GBP
Administrative expenses		-5,588	-6,760
Gross Result		-5,588	-6,760
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities		-5,588	-6,760
Other finance income		0	112
Other finance expenses		0	0
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		-5,588	-6,648
Tax expense		1,229	1,463
Profit (loss)		-4,359	-5,185
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-4,359	-5,185
Proposed distribution of profit (loss)		-4,359	-5,185

Balance sheet 31 December 2018

Assets

	Disclosure	2018	2017
		GBP	GBP
Current deferred tax assets		24,800	23,571
Other receivables		3,631	4,254
Receivables		28,431	27,825
Current assets		28,431	27,825
Total assets		28,431	27,825

Balance sheet 31 December 2018

Liabilities and equity

	Disclosure	2018 GBP	2017 GBP
Contributed capital		11,814	11,814
Retained earnings		-76,145	-71,786
Total equity		-64,331	-59,972
Payables to group enterprises		92,762	83,509
Payables to associates		0	4,288
Long-term liabilities other than provisions, gross		92,762	87,797
Liabilities other than provisions, gross		92,762	87,797
Liabilities and equity, gross		28,431	27,825

Disclosures

1. Disclosure of contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities and has not provided any security

2. Information on average number of employees

	2018
Average number of employees	0