
Nigel Wright Consultancy Denmark ApS

Havnegade 39, DK-1058 Copenhagen K

Annual Report for 1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017

CVR No 30 90 46 13

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
11/10 2017

Mark Douglas Ingelson
Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nigel Wright Consultancy Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 April 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016/17.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 11 October 2017

Executive Board

Mark Douglas Ingleson

Paul Jonathan Wilson
CEO

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Nigel Wright Consultancy Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 April 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nigel Wright Consultancy Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 May 2016 - 30 April 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 11 October 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jesper Wiinholt
State Authorised Public Accountant

Mark Philip Beer
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company Information

The Company

Nigel Wright Consultancy Denmark ApS
Havnegade 39
DK-1058 Copenhagen K

CVR No: 30 90 46 13
Financial period: 1 May - 30 April
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Main activity

The main activity includes consulting business including recruitment and other related activities.

Executive Board

Mark Douglas Ingleson
Paul Jonathan Wilson

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 May - 30 April

	Note	2016/17 DKK	2015/16 DKK
Revenue		11,836,687	11,564,651
Other external expenses		<u>-2,676,451</u>	<u>-3,045,112</u>
Gross profit/loss		9,160,236	8,519,539
Staff expenses	1	-9,053,153	-8,893,293
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	2	<u>-65,219</u>	<u>-48,701</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		41,864	-422,455
Financial income	3	554,630	558,423
Financial expenses		<u>-6,849</u>	<u>-243,467</u>
Profit/loss before tax		589,645	-107,499
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>-131,126</u>	<u>23,083</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		458,519	-84,416

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>458,519</u>	<u>-84,416</u>
		458,519	-84,416

Balance Sheet 30 April

Assets

	Note	2016/17 DKK	2015/16 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		86,956	95,518
Property, plant and equipment	5	86,956	95,518
Other receivables		238,918	161,302
Non-current financial assets	6	238,918	161,302
Fixed assets		325,874	256,820
Trade receivables		3,381,127	2,035,739
Receivables from group enterprises		10,877,259	11,729,894
Deferred tax asset		11,760	29,652
Corporation tax		380,000	234,640
Prepayments		272,489	200,105
Receivables		14,922,635	14,230,030
Cash at bank and in hand		662,721	608,675
Currents assets		15,585,356	14,838,705
Assets		15,911,230	15,095,525

Balance Sheet 30 April

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016/17</u> DKK	<u>2015/16</u> DKK
Share capital		125,000	125,000
Retained earnings		<u>12,499,008</u>	<u>12,040,489</u>
Equity		<u>12,624,008</u>	<u>12,165,489</u>
Trade payables		420,287	402,517
Corporation tax		45,234	0
Other payables		<u>2,821,701</u>	<u>2,527,519</u>
Short term debt		<u>3,287,222</u>	<u>2,930,036</u>
Debt		<u>3,287,222</u>	<u>2,930,036</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>15,911,230</u>	<u>15,095,525</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 May	125,000	12,040,489	12,165,489
Net profit/loss for the year	0	458,519	458,519
Equity at 30 April	125,000	12,499,008	12,624,008

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2015/16</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	8,762,491	8,609,797
Pensions	262,078	258,119
Other social security expenses	28,584	25,377
	<u>9,053,153</u>	<u>8,893,293</u>
Average number of employees	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	65,219	48,701
	<u>65,219</u>	<u>48,701</u>
3 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	554,147	553,874
Other financial income	483	4,549
	<u>554,630</u>	<u>558,423</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	113,234	0
Deferred tax for the year	17,892	-23,083
	<u>131,126</u>	<u>-23,083</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 May	425,388
Additions for the year	<u>56,657</u>
Cost at 30 April	<u>482,045</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 May	329,870
Depreciation for the year	<u>65,219</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 April	<u>395,089</u>
Carrying amount at 30 April	<u>86,956</u>
Depreciated over	<u>3-5 years</u>

6 Non-current financial assets

	Other receiv- ables
	DKK
Cost at 1 May	161,302
Additions for the year	129,938
Disposals for the year	<u>-52,322</u>
Cost at 30 April	<u>238,918</u>
Carrying amount at 30 April	<u>238,918</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2016/17</u> DKK	<u>2015/16</u> DKK
7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 8 months (2016: 20 months)	653,880	1,089,800

8 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company

Name	Place of registered office
Nigel Wright Group Holdings Ltd.	

The Group Annual Report of Nigel Wright Group Holdings Ltd. may be obtained at the following address:

Lloyds Court, 78 Grey Street, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 6AF, UK

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Nigel Wright Consultancy Denmark ApS for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2016/17 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from sales is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have been made before year end.

Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs incurred in distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, loss on debtors etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Depreciation

Depreciation comprise, depreciation of plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Non-current financial assets

Non-current financial assets consist of deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums etc.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.