

# **FTI Consulting Denmark ApS**

Holbergsgade 14, 2. tv, 1057 København  
CVR no. 36 04 66 51

## **Annual report for 2019**

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 06.07.20

B. Walstra  
Dirigent

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Company information etc.	3
Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report	4
Practitioner's compilation report	5
Management's review	6
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8 - 9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes	11 - 16

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**The company**

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FTI Consulting Denmark ApS  
Holbergsgade 14, 2. tv  
1057 København  
Registered office: København  
CVR no.: 36 04 66 51  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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**Executive Boards**

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Ronald Edward Reno

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**Auditors**

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## **Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report**

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I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for FTI Consulting Denmark ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act.

The financial statements have not been audited, and I declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab has assisted with business service, and I hereby confirm having reviewed and approved the result of this assistance.

Copenhagen, July 1, 2020

### **Executive Boards**

Ronald Edward Reno

**To the management of FTI Consulting Denmark ApS**

Based on the company's book-keeping and other information provided by the management, we have compiled the financial statements of FTI Consulting Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

The financial statements comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies.

We have performed our compilation engagement in accordance with the ISRS 4410 standard on Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist the management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of FSR – Danish Auditors, including principles concerning integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

Management retains responsibility for the financial statements and for the accuracy and completeness of the financial information on the basis of which the financial statements are prepared and presented.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we will not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, July 1, 2020

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Thomas Thomsen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne34079

**Primary activities**

The company's activities consists of consultancy service.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a profit/loss of GBP 108,828 against GBP -153,503 for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of GBP -551,275.

**Subsequent events**

The events in COVID-19 occurred after the end of this financial year. These events are expected to have a minimal impact on the company in the coming financial year.

## Income statement

Note	2019 GBP	2018 GBP
	<b>2.144</b>	<b>104.594</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>		
1 Staff costs	52.442	-256.778
	<b>54.586</b>	<b>-152.184</b>
<b>Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>		
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-252	-261
	<b>54.334</b>	<b>-152.445</b>
<b>Profit/loss before net financials</b>		
Financial income	23.578	2.532
Financial expenses	30.916	-3.590
	<b>108.828</b>	<b>-153.503</b>
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Retained earnings	108.828	-153.503
	<b>108.828</b>	<b>-153.503</b>
<b>Total</b>		

**Balance sheet**

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.19	31.12.18
		GBP	GBP
Note			
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	253
	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253</b>
	Deposits	0	4.196
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.196</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4.449</b>
	Other receivables	0	766
	Prepayments	248	69
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>835</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>64.701</b>	<b>17.055</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>64.949</b>	<b>17.890</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>64.949</b>	<b>22.339</b>



<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.19	31.12.18
		GBP	GBP
Note			
	Share capital	4.731	4.731
	Retained earnings	-556.006	-664.834
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>-551.275</b>	<b>-660.103</b>
	Trade payables	1.929	13.366
	Payables to group enterprises	613.351	561.461
	Other payables	944	107.615
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>616.224</b>	<b>682.442</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>616.224</b>	<b>682.442</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>64.949</b>	<b>22.339</b>

2 Related parties

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in GBP	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.18 - 31.12.18		
Balance as at 01.01.18	4.731	-511.331
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-153.503
Balance as at 31.12.18	4.731	-664.834
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19		
Balance as at 01.01.19	4.731	-664.834
Net profit/loss for the year	0	108.828
Balance as at 31.12.19	4.731	-556.006

	2019 GBP	2018 GBP
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	-48.567	256.178
Other social security costs	2.038	14
Other staff costs	-5.913	586
<b>Total</b>	<b>-52.442</b>	<b>256.778</b>
Average number of employees during the year	0	1

**2. Related parties**

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent FTI Consulting Inc., USA.

### 3. Accounting policies

#### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

#### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

#### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in GBP. The exchange rate is 842,44 as at 31.12.19 and 839,12 as at 31.12.18.

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**3. Accounting policies** - continued -**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**Depreciation and impairment losses**

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value GBP
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

### 3. Accounting policies - continued -

#### Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

#### Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

### BALANCE SHEET

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

#### Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

### 3. Accounting policies - continued -

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

#### Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

### 3. Accounting policies - continued -

#### Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

#### Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.