Executives' Global Network UK Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

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Executives' Global Network UK Limited Company information

Registered office Enterprise House

Ocean Village Southampton Hampshire SO14 3XB

Company number 07889243

Auditor Moore Stephens LLP

Statutory auditor

150 Aldersgate Street

London EC1A 4AB

Directors J Galsgaard

J Jensen J Persson

Executives' Global Network UK Limited Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The directors took advantage of the small companies' exemption do not prepare a Strategic report.

Principal activity

Galsgaard Director

The principal activity of the company is the provision of services to a global network of executives.

Business development

Despite the investments made in the UK, and the considerable improvement during the recent years, it was decided to change the ownership structure of the operations. With effect from summer 2016 the current operations have consequently been transferred to a franchise structure and all employees have left the company. The franchisee took over the existing company's operations and released the company from any obligations and liabilities towards customers. The company paid £22,500 to the franchisee as a start-up contribution.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which auditors of the company are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors of the company are aware of that information.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 30 October 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

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Executives' Global Network UK Limited Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and applicable law. The financial statements must, in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union, present fairly the financial position and performance of the company; such references in the UK Companies Act 2006 to such financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to them achieving a fair presentation. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Executives' Global Network UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Executives' Global Network UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, which is set out on pages 6 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Basis for adverse opinion on financial statements

Revenue recognition

With respect of revenue at 31 December 2016 in our opinion, the company's revenue recognition policy is not in accordance with IAS18 ("Revenue") as members' subscriptions covering the year ended 31 December 2016 should have been deferred as at 31 December 2015. Consequently, revenue for 2016 should be increased by £59,936 (2015: increased by £32,377) and the profit for the year ended 31 December 2016 should be increased by £59,936 (2015: increased by £16,627).

In addition, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about value added tax receivable amounting to £23,026 recorded in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 and we have been unable to determine whether any adjustments to these balance are necessary.

Adverse opinion on financial statements

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- do not give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have not been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

In all other respects, in our opinion the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Executives' Global Network UK Limited (continued)

Emphasis of matter - Basis of preparation

As disclosed in note 3, Going concern, the financial statements have been prepared on a break up basis. With effect from the summer of 2016, the current operations have consequently been transferred to a franchise structure and there were no employees at the financial reporting date. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Notwithstanding our adverse opinion on the financial statements, in our opinion the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In respect solely of our work related to value added tax described above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose
 of our audit; and
- · we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Michael Simms, Senior statutory auditor

For and on behalf of Moore Stephens LLP, Statutory auditor

150 Aldersgate Street

London

Date: 31 October 2017

Executives' Global Network UK Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2016

| | Note | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Revenue | 5 . | 12,950 | 107,250 |
| Cost of sales | · · _ | (3,205) | (6,051) |
| Gross profit | | 9,745 | 101,199 |
| Administrative expenses | | (149,685) | (334,984) |
| Operating loss | 6 | (139,940) | (233,785) |
| Other income | 7 | 164,264 | 306,723 |
| Finance costs | _ | · <u>-</u> | (4,101) |
| Profit before tax | | 24,324 | 68,837 |
| Taxation | 9 _ | - | <u>-</u> |
| Profit for the year | = | 24,324 | 68,837 |

There are no items of comprehensive income other than the profit for the year and, therefore, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

Executives' Global Network UK Limited Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016

| | Note | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Current assets | • | • | |
| Trade and other receivables | 10 | 23,026 | 18,870 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 2,168 | 646 |
| | · · · | 25,194 | 19,516 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 11 . | (35,251) | (53,897) |
| Net assets/(liabilities) | | (10,057) | (34,381) |
| Equity | | | |
| Called-up share capital | 12 | 580,513 | 580,513 |
| Accumulated losses | - | (590,570) | (614,894) |
| Total equity | : | (10,057) | (34,381) |

They were signed on its behalf by:

1 Galyguard

Director

Executives' Global Network UK Limited Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

| | Called-up share capital £ | Accumulated losses £ | Total £ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| At 1 January 2015 | 580,513 | (683,731) | (103,218) |
| Profit for the year | - | 68,837 | 68,837 |
| Total comprehensive income | <u>.</u> . | 68,837 | 68,837 |
| At 31 December 2015 | 580,513 | (614,894) | (34,381) |
| | Called-up share capital £ | Accumulated losses | Total £ |
| At 1 January 2016 | 580,513 | (614,894) | (34,381) |
| Profit for the year | - | 24,324 | 24,324 |
| Total comprehensive income | - | 24,324 | 24,324 |
| At 31 December 2016 | 580,513 | (590,570) | (10,057) |

Executives' Global Network UK Limited Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2016

| | Note | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|------|-----------|-----------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Profit for the year | | 24,324 | 68,837 |
| Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items: | | | |
| Income from write off of intercompany liability | | (156,619) | (296,723) |
| | | (132,295) | (227,886) |
| Working capital adjustments: | | | |
| (Decrease)/increase in trade and other receivables | 10 | (4,156) | 13,558 |
| Increase in trade and other payables | 11 _ | 137,973 | 214,433 |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | | 1,522 | 105 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | • | |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | _ | • | • • |
| Net cash flows from investing activities | • • | • • | • |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 1,522 | 105 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | 646 | 541 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December | _ | 2,168 | 646 |

1. General information

Executives' Global Network UK Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Enterprise House Ocean Village Southampton Hampshire SO14 3XB

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 2.

2. Adoption of new and revised Standards

New standards, interpretations and amendments effective

In the current year, the company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs and a new Interpretation issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2016. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU):

New Standards

- IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018);
- IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018); and
- IFRS 16, "Leases" (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

Amendments

• IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" (Disclosure Initiative).

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial information of the company in future periods at this stage due to the minimal activities.

3. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations adopted by the EU ("adopted IFRS's").

Going concern

These accounts have not been prepared on the going concern basis since the company has ceased operations. It has no daily operations and all employees have left the company.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with adopted IFRSs and under historical cost accounting rules. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

Revenue recognition

Revenue for services is recognised in the period in which they are rendered.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

The functional and presentation currency is the British Pound. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the company. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates applying at the reporting date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Tax

Income tax for the period is based on the taxable income for the period. Taxable income differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income for the period as there are some items which may never be taxable or deductible for tax and other items which may be deductible or taxable in other periods. Income tax for the period is calculated using the current ruling tax rate.

Deferred tax is the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities shown on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if they arise in the following situations: the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment with a maturity of three months or less is usually classified as being short-term.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated at their original invoices value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash receipts over the short credit period is not considered to be material. Trade receivables are reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Interest on overdue trade receivables is recognised as it accrues.

Trade payables

Trade payables are stated at their original invoiced value, as the interest that would be recognised from discounting future cash payments over the short payment period is not considered to be material.

Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except if another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits will flow to the company. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. Lease incentives and similar arrangements of incentives are taken into account when calculating the straight-lined expense.

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

The company classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs.

Impairment

Financial instruments are derecognised on trade date when the group is no longer a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

4. Critical accounting judgements and potential uncertainties

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form a basis for making the judgements about carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The directors have reviewed the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements. The directors do not believe that there is a significant risk which would lead to material adjustments to the carrying value of any assets and liabilities in the next financial year due to the changes on the estimates or assumptions.

5. Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year is as follows:

| | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Membership fees | 12,950 | 107,250 |
| 6. Operating loss | | |
| Arrived at after charging: | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Audit of the financial statements | £ 23,885 | 33,190 |
| Operating lease expense | 8,471 | 11,621 |
| 7. Other income | | |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 164,264 | 306,723 |

£156,619 (2015: £296,723) of the above amount is an intercompany loan written off by the parent company (note 14).

8. Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

| | *. | • | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|------------------------|----|----|-----------|-----------|
| Wages and salaries | | 12 | 46,289 | 130,644 |
| Social security costs | | | 2,619 | 14,732 |
| Other employee expense | • | | 1,100 | 309 |
| | | | 50,008 | 145,685 |

8. Staff costs (continued)

Key management personnel compensation:

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, including the directors of the company and the financial controller of the company.

2016

| | £ | £ |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Remuneration | - | - |
| The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during | ng the year was | as follows: |
| | <i>:</i> | |
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| | £ | £ |
| Average number of staff | 1 | 6 |
| | | • |
| 9. Income tax | 2017 | 4017 |
| Current tax: | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| Current tax. | • | • |
| Total taxation charge | <u> </u> | - |
| The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corpora (2015:20.25%). | tion tax in the | UK of 20% |
| The differences are reconciled below: | | |
| | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 24,324 | 68,837 |
| Corporation tax at standard rate of 20% (2015: 20.25%) | 4,865 | 13,939 |
| Income not taxable | (37,535) | (60,078) |
| Losses not utilised in the year | 32,670 | 46,139 |
| Total tax charge for the year | •··· | - |

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of tax losses and short term temporary differences as the company is making a taxable loss. The amount of asset not recognised is £174,242 (2015: £170,574). The asset would be recovered if sufficient taxable profits were made in future periods against which this asset could be offset and the company can demonstrate that there has only been a temporary cessation of the existing trade.

10. Trade and other receivables

| | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Trade and other receivables | 25,246 | 62,520 |
| Provisions for bad debts (see below) | (2,220) | (43,650) |
| Total current trade and other receivables | 23,026 | 18,870 |

The fair value of the trade and other receivables classified as financial instruments are disclosed in Risk and financial instruments - note 15.

The company's exposure to market and liquidity risks, including maturity analysis, related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Risk and financial instruments - note 15.

Provisions for bad debts

| 1 1 0 1 151 OHS TOL DEG GCOLS | | • | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | • | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| Opening balance | | 43,650 | 13,772 |
| Bad debts | | 2,220 | 29,878 |
| Written-off | | (45,870) | |
| Closing balance | · · · · . | _ | 43,650 |
| 11. Trade and other payables | | | |
| , | | 2016 £ | 2015 £ |
| Trade and other payables | | 20,010 | 43,951 |
| Accrued expenses | | 14,000 | 6,206 |
| Payable to parent company | • • | - | 92 |
| Social security and other taxes | | 1,241 | 3,648 |
| | | 35,251 | 53,897 |

The fair value of the trade and other payables classified as financial instruments are disclosed in Risk and financial instruments - note 15.

The company's exposure to market and liquidity risks, including maturity analysis, related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Risk and financial instruments - note 15.

The amount due to the parent company was unsecured, bore at 4% per annum and was repayable on demand. Total interest accrued in the year on the loan from the parent company was £nil (2015: £4,075).

12. Called-up share capital and other reserves

Authorised, allotted, called-up and fully paid shares

| · | 2016 | | | 2016 | | |
|----------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | | No. | £ | No. | £ | |
| Ordinary shares of £1 each | • | 580,513 | 580,513 | 580,513 | 580,513 | |
| | | • | | • | | |

13. Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

As at 31 December 2016, the company had commitments in respect of the office rental contract.

| • | | • | | 2016 | 2015 |
|-----------------|--|---|---|------|-------|
| · | | | * | £ | £ |
| Within one year | | • | | | 7,980 |

14. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent company is Netvaerk Danmark A/S, a company incorporated in Denmark. The ultimate parent company is Netvaerk Danmark Holding A/S, a company incorporated in Denmark.

15. Risk and financial instruments

The company's key financial risks arising from its operating activities and its financial instruments are:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk, and
- Market risk (including interest rate risk and currency risk).

The key management of the company have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Categories of financial instruments

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ |
| Financial assets | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 23,026 | 18,870 |
| Cash and short-term deposits | 2,168 | 646 |
| · - | 25,194 | 19,516 |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Trade and other payables | 35,251 | 53,897 |

15. Risk and financial instruments (continued)

Currency risk

The company has no significant assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than Sterling and were therefore not exposed to material currency risk at the balance sheet date.

Interest rate risk

At the financial reporting date, the company had no financial assets or liabilities which would expose it to risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rate on its financial position and cash flows.

Capital management

The company managed its capital by optimising its debt and equity balance. Now that it is not a going concern, capital management is now managed in a franchise structure setting. The capital structure of the company consists of all components of equity aggregating to the deficit of £10,057 (2015: £34,381).

16. Post balance sheet events

As of the autumn of 2017, there has not been any activities due to operations transferred to other company (a franchisee).