

Company Registered Number 02614362

DAVID ORD LIMITED

Filleted Accounts

For the year ended 30 June 2020



DAVID ORD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET At 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investments	4		6,527,316		5,852,797
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	220,131		249,776	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,821,688		8,984,246	
		<u>9,041,819</u>		<u>9,234,022</u>	
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	6	<u>(78,173)</u>		<u>(113,394)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>8,963,646</u>		<u>9,120,628</u>
NET ASSETS AND TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>15,490,962</u>		<u>14,973,425</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	8				
Called-up share capital			1,000		1,000
Fair value reserve			78,116		(293,938)
Profit and loss account			15,411,846		15,266,363
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			<u>15,490,962</u>		<u>14,973,425</u>

These filleted accounts are delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The company has chosen not to file a director's report or a profit and loss account.

The filleted accounts of David Ord Limited, registered number 02614362, were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 11 December 2020.



Sir David Ord
Director

DAVID ORD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FILLETED ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 30 June 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These filleted accounts are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted, which have been applied consistently throughout the current and the prior financial years, are described below.

General information and basis of preparation

David Ord Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Level 8, 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4AY. The principal activity of the company is the provision of management services to First Corporate Shipping Limited (trading as The Bristol Port Company).

These filleted accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Basis of accounting

The functional currency of the company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Consequently, these filleted accounts are presented in pounds sterling.

Going concern

The company was profitable in the year. The director has considered forecast profit and associated cash flows for the coming year. The director has considered the facilities available to the entity and is of the opinion that the company can operate within the facilities available for the period of the cash flow forecast.

Turnover

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax, represents management charges invoiced from the provision of services to customers within the UK. Turnover is recognised in the year to which it relates.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accruals basis when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no binding contract to dispose of these assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

NOTES TO THE FILLETED ACCOUNTS (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2020

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Pensions

For defined contribution schemes the amounts charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits are the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when a legally enforceable right exists to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment. Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when:

- a. the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled;
- b. the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- c. the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Investments

Investments where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iv) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

NOTES TO THE FILLETED ACCOUNTS (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2020

2. AUDITOR'S REPORT

The company has chosen to file filleted accounts without a profit and loss account. Consequently, the company is not required to file an auditor's report. The auditor's report for the company's financial statements was unqualified and there were no matters to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis. The auditor was Deloitte LLP and the auditor's report was signed on its behalf by David Hedditch as senior statutory auditor.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

No such critical judgements have been made in applying the company's accounting policies. The key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated by considering the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

4. INVESTMENTS

	Listed Investments £	Other Investments £	Loans £	Total £
Carrying value before impairment				
At 1 July 2019	5,584,575	664,948	200,000	6,449,523
Additions	1,635,854	1,676	-	1,637,530
Disposals	(1,200,385)	(146,848)	(100,000)	(1,447,233)
Movement in fair value	422,291	(23,811)	-	398,480
At 30 June 2020	6,442,335	495,965	100,000	7,038,300
Provisions for impairment				
At 1 July 2019	-	496,726	100,000	596,726
Impairment for the year	-	61,106	-	61,106
Disposals	-	(146,848)	-	(146,848)
At 30 June 2020	-	410,984	100,000	510,984
Carrying value				
At 30 June 2020	6,442,335	84,981	-	6,527,316
At 30 June 2019	5,584,575	168,222	100,000	5,852,797

DAVID ORD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FILLETED ACCOUNTS (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2020

4. INVESTMENTS (continued)

	Listed Investments £	Other Investments £	Loans £	Total £
Carrying value before impairment				
At 1 July 2019	5,828,095	715,367	200,000	6,743,462
Additions	1,635,854	1,676	-	1,637,530
Disposals	(1,173,962)	(146,848)	(100,000)	(1,420,810)
At 30 June 2020	<u>6,289,987</u>	<u>570,195</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>6,960,182</u>

The fair value of listed investments was determined with reference to the quoted market price at the reporting date. If these investments were sold at their 30 June 2020 values, an estimated tax liability of £28,946 (2019: credit of £46,269) would arise. Deferred tax assets arising from the impairment of investments of £97,087 (2019: £113,378) have not been recognised.

Other investments are held at fair value where the investment is in a fund which regularly publishes net asset value information. Otherwise, other investments are held at cost less impairment because their fair value cannot be measured reliably. Of the other investments, £25,771 represents assets held at fair value (2019: £49,581) and none of the provision for impairment relates to these assets.

Loans receivable constitute financing transactions and are measured at the present value of the future cash flows, discounted at a market rate of interest.

5. DEBTORS

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts owed by a related company (note 9)	219,645	248,881
Accrued income	486	895
	<u>220,131</u>	<u>249,776</u>

Amounts owed by a related company do not bear interest, are unsecured and are repayable on demand.

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Current corporation tax	60,054	95,920
Other taxation and social security	17,069	16,449
Other creditors	1,050	1,025
	<u>78,173</u>	<u>113,394</u>

DAVID ORD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FILLETED ACCOUNTS (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2020

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying values of the company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Financial assets		
Cash and bank balances	8,821,688	8,984,246
Measured at undiscounted amount receivable		
- Other debtors, due within one year (note 5)	486	895
- Amounts owed by related undertakings (note 5)	219,645	248,881
Measured at cost less impairment		
- Non-listed investments (note 4)	59,210	118,641
Measured at fair value through the profit and loss		
- Listed investments (note 4)	6,442,335	5,584,575
- Non-listed investments (note 4)	25,771	49,581
Measured at present value of the future cash flows		
- Loans (note 4)	-	100,000
Total financial assets	15,569,135	15,086,819
Financial liabilities		
Measured at undiscounted amount payable		
- Other creditors, due within one year (note 6)	1,050	1,025
Total financial liabilities	1,050	1,025

The company's income, expense, gains and losses in respect of financial instruments are summarised below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Interest income and expense		
Total interest income for financial assets at undiscounted amounts	34,322	33,621
Fair value gains and (losses)		
On financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 4)	398,480	108,000

NOTES TO THE FILLETED ACCOUNTS (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2020

8. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

Ordinary shares of £1 each

The profits of the company are available for distribution by way of dividend among the holders of the ordinary shares. The ordinary shares carry a right to vote at any general meeting of the company and on a winding up of the company have a right to receive the balance of any surplus assets.

The ordinary shares are classified as equity shares in the balance sheet as they have no redemption rights or guaranteed right to dividends and do have an interest in the residual assets of the company after deducting all liabilities.

Reserves

The company's other reserves are as follows:

Profit and loss account

This represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Fair value reserve

This represents the cumulative effect of revaluations of listed investments to fair value, as described in note 4.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company supplied management services to a related company, First Corporate Shipping Limited, in return for which the company received fees during the year totalling £561,860 (2019: £577,934). As at the year-end First Corporate Shipping Limited owed the company £263,574 (2019: £298,657) in respect of these services.

Sir David Ord is a director of First Corporate Shipping Limited.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

Sir David Ord is considered to be the ultimate controlling party of the company.