Registered number: 06766022

#### **LONDON GATEWAY SERVICES LIMITED**

# UNAUDITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**DIRECTORS** 

O J Treneman M D Budhdev A Shaoul E Schulze

**COMPANY SECRETARY** 

M Alhashimy

**REGISTERED NUMBER** 

06766022

**REGISTERED OFFICE** 

16 Palace Street

London SW1E 5JQ

TRADING ADDRESS

No 1 London Gateway

The Manorway Stanford-le-Hope

Essex SS17 9DY

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

London Gateway Services Limited provides accounting and other administrative services to fellow subsidiary companies associated with the London Gateway Logistics Park which also includes being a Service Charge administrative agent on behalf of the Estate and LG Logistics Centre.

#### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £107,638 (2019 - £26,040).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019 - £N/L).

#### DIRECTOR

The director who served during the year was:

O J Treneman M D Budhdev A Shaoul E Schulze

#### **POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

There were no political donations made during the year (2019 - £N/L).

#### QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

All directors are entitled to contractual indemnification from the Company to the extent permitted by law against claims and legal expenses incurred in the course of their duties.

Such qualifying third party indemnity insurance is provided and remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### **SMALL COMPANIES NOTE**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M D Budhdev

Director

Date: 28 September 2021

## STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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 UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Revenue		816,183	441,668
Cost of sales		(246,936)	(36,669)
Gross profit	,	569,247	404,999
Administrative expenses		(461,609)	(378,959)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		107,638	26,040
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	-	-
Profit for the financial year		107,638	26,040

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	<del></del>		
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Profit for the financial year		107,638	26,040
Total comprehensive income for the year	- -	107,638	26,040

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 or 2019 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### LONDON GATEWAY SERVICES LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 06766022

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,056,587		314,431	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	2,838,623		3,159,942	
		3,895,210		3,474,373	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,121,362)		(2,808,163)	
Net current assets			773,848		666,210
Net assets		_	773,848	_	666,210
Capital and reserves		-		<del>-</del>	
Called up share capital	10		1		1
Profit and loss account			773,847		666,209
Shareholders' funds		-	773,848	=	666,210

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M D Budhdev

Director

A Shaoul Director

Date: 28 September 2021

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 January 2020	1	666,209	666,210
Comprehensive income for the year  Profit for the year	-	107,638	107,638
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	107,638	107,638
At 31 December 2020	1	773,847	773,848

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	1	640,169	640,170
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	26,040	26,040
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,040	26,040
At 31 December 2019	1	666,209	666,210

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

London Gateway Services Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is provided in the Company information. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

#### 1.2 FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 101 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets, intangible assets and investment properties;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- an additional balance sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period; and
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of ultimate parent undertaking include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets; and
- certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The smallest group of companies for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and in which the Company is consolidated is the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a company incorporated by Royal Charter and therefore not registered, copies of whose accounts can be obtained from: The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

#### 1.3 GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the funding and liquidity position of the Company, and consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 1.4 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

The Company has contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company adjusts the transaction prices of these contracts for the time value of money.

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

#### 1.5 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 1.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### 1.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Classification of financial assets

Applicable from 1 January 2018, the Park classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'); or
- Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL').

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

#### Initial recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

#### Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
FVOCI – debt instrument	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
FVOCI – equity instrument	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.
Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Park's financial assets as at 1 January 2018:

Financial instruments	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying value under IAS 39 (£ thousand)
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	0.0
Other receivables	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	0.0
Amounts owed by group undertakings	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	496
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	444

The new classification above did not result in any significant change in measurement of values under IFRS 9.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Park derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

#### Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

From 1 January 2018, the Park assesses, on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECLs') applicable to its financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Park measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Park considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Park's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Park is exposed to credit risk.

The application of IFRS 9's impairment requirements at 1 January 2018 did not result in any significant additional impairment allowance.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Non-derivative financial liabilities

#### Classification, initial recognition and measurement

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL.

The Park's non-derivative financial liabilities consist of loans and borrowings, amounts due to related parties, and trade and other payables. All non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. The Park classifies all its non-derivative financial liabilities as financial liabilities to be carried at amortised cost using effective interest method.

The subsequent measurement of non-derivative financial liabilities are carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Park derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Park also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

#### 1.8 CREDITORS

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.9 FOREIGN CURRENCY

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

#### 1.10 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

## 2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have not had to make any judgements, or consider any key sources of estimation uncertainty.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 3. DIRECTORS EMOLUMENTS

During the year, Directors were remunerated by other entities of the DP World Group. Since any qualifying services in respect of the Company are considered to be incidental and part of the directors overall management responsibility within DP World Group, no amounts are disclosed.

#### 4. EMPLOYEES

The company has no employees other than the directors.

#### 5. TAXATION

•	2020	2019
CORPORATION TAX	<b>.</b>	£
CORPORATION TAX		
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	-	

#### FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	107,638	26,040
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)  EFFECTS OF:	20,451	4,948
Group relief claimed	(20,451)	(4,948)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR	· .	-

#### **FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES**

The rate of UK corporation tax was retained at 19% from 1 April 2020. The measure was announced in the Budget on 11 March 2020, and was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. In the 2021 Budget held on 3 March 2021, it was announced that the main UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. The rate change will impact the amount of future tax recognised by the Company. However, it does not have any effect on the current year's results.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 5. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

#### **UNRECOGNISED DEFERRED TAX**

No deductible or taxable differences arose during the course of the year, thus no deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities have been recognised.

#### 6. DEBTORS

2020 £	2019 £
158,171	11,256
813,406	283,361
36,942	4,329
43,265	6,777
4,803	8,708
1,056,587	314,431
	£ 158,171 813,406 36,942 43,265 4,803

Amounts owed by group undertakings are repayable on demand, are unsecured and bear no interest.

#### 7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,838,623	3,159,942
	2,838,623	3,159,942

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8.	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year
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	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	29,984	(12,253)
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,666,625	2,666,692
Other taxation and social security	108,419	-
Other creditors	81,829	16,582
Accruals and deferred income	234,505	137,142
·	3,121,362	2,808,163

Amounts owed to group companies are repayable on demand, unsecured and bear no interest.

#### 9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2020 £	2019 £
FINANCIAL ASSETS	~	~
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,847,142	3,458,888
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,778,438)	(2,671,021)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings, other debtors and cash.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings and other creditors.

#### 10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2020	2019
Authorised	£	£
100 (2019 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<del></del>	
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 <i>(2019 - 1)</i> Ordinary share of £1	1	1

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 11. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

#### 12. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The smallest group of companies for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and in which the company is consolidated is The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a company incorporated by Royal Charter and therefore not registered, copies of whose accounts can be obtained from: The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The largest group of companies for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and which are publicly available, and in which the Company is consolidated is DP World Limited, a company limited by shares incorporated in Dubai, whose accounts are filed with the Dubai International Financial Centre.

The immediate parent undertaking at 31 December 2020 was The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, whose registered office is 16 Palace Street, London, SW1E 5JQ, United Kingdom.

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate controlling parent undertaking as at 31 December 2020 was Port & Free Zone World FZE, which owns 100% of DP World Limited. Port & Free Zone World FZE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dubai World Corporation, which is the ultimate parent company of the Company, but which does not exert control over the Company. Both Port and Free Zone World FZE and Dubai World Corporation have their registered offices at Jebel Ali Free Zone, P.O. Box 17000, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.