Unaudited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

THURSDAY



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Company Information

Directors P A Walker

Sir Bruce MacPhail C J Winkley S J Delo J Dean D Lake

J Witchlow (appointed 5 March 2019) M Al Hashimy (resigned 1 March 2019)

Company secretary J Healy

Registered number 382817

Registered office 16 Palace Street

London SW1E 5JQ

P&O Pension Funds investments Limited		
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Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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;
- 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The Company has as its object to act as Trustees of the P&O Pension Scheme and to hold investments for the benefit of the Scheme. The Company has not traded on its own account during the year. All transactions entered into by the Company are for the benefit of the Scheme and accordingly subsumed into the accounts of the Scheme. No change in the Company's activities is intended in the foreseeable future.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were

P A Walker
Sir Bruce MacPhail
C J Winkley
S J Delo
J Dean
D Lake
M Al Hashimy (resigned 1 March 2019)

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

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 the duties.

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

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.

Secretary

Date: 3912019

P&O Pension Funds Investments Limited Registered number: 382817

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	100	100
Net assets	_	100	100
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	100	100
	_	100	100
	=======================================		

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

The Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 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:

Date

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies 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 judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment
- the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- the requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5 Non Current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions
 entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a
 party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions (continued)

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 101 in its next financial statements.

1.3 Impact of new international reporting standards, amendments and interpretations

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is effective for the year ended 31 December 2018. There were no retrospective adjustments in these financial statements as a result of adopting the new standard.

1.4 Going concern

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

1.5 Financial instruments

Classification of financial assets

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

- 1) Amortised cost;
- 2) Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'); or
- 3) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Fig. 1	LTI.		
Financial assets at amortised	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost		
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.		
FVOCI - equity instrument			
	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.		

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 Company's financial assets as at 1 January 2018:

Financial instruments	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying value under IAS39 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost	100

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

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company 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 Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses ('ECLs') applicable to its financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company 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 Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company'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 Group 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.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Classification, initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial instruments include non-derivative financial liabilities comprising of trade and other payables including amounts owed to group undertakings and interest-bearing borrowings. All non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. The Company 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 is carried at the amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Company 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.

1.6 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.

2. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2017 - £NIL).

3. Profit and loss account

No profit and loss account is being presented with these financial statements because the company has not received income, incurred expenditure or recognised any gain or losses during either the current or preceding financial year. There have been no movements in shareholders' funds during the current or preceding financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

4. Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received any remuneration from the Company during the year or prior period. The directors' remuneration was borne by group undertakings. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion the remuneration between their services as directors of the Company and their services as directors/employees of other group undertakings.

5. Debtors

		2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	100	100
		100	100
6.	Share capital		
		2018	2017
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	100 (2017 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

7. 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 PLC, a company limited by shares with the Registrar of Companies of the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC") under the DIFC Companies Law and where 19.55% of its shares are traded on NASDAQ Dubai.

The immediate parent undertaking at 31 December 2018 was The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

In the opinion of the directors the ultimate controlling parent undertaking as at 31 December 2018 was Port & Free Zone World FZE, which owns 80.45% of DP World PLC. 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 & Free Zone World FZE and Dubai World Corporation are incorporated in Dubai.