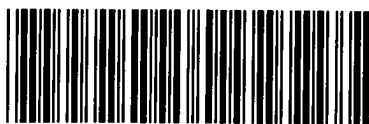


Company Registration No. 03569370 (England and Wales)

ORD U.K. LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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ORD U.K. LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Ms A Dobbing
Company number	03569370
Registered office	91 Kesteven Road Hartlepool TS25 2NL
Accountants	Baldwins (Wynyard) Limited Wynyard Park House Wynyard Avenue Wynyard TS22 5TB
Bankers	HSBC Bank plc 112 York Road Hartlepool TS26 9DF

ORD U.K. LIMITED

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ORD U.K. LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		353		75
Current assets					
Debtors	4	788		703	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(11,651)		(10,223)	
Net current liabilities			(10,863)		(9,520)
Total assets less current liabilities			(10,510)		(9,445)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			(10,511)		(9,446)
Total equity			(10,510)		(9,445)

The director of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

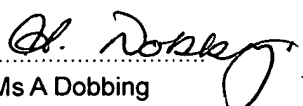
For the financial year ended 31 May 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27/2/18


Ms A Dobbing
Director

Company Registration No. 03569370

ORD U.K. LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 June 2015		1	(10,143)	(10,142)
Year ended 31 May 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	12,197	12,197
Dividends		-	(11,500)	(11,500)
Balance at 31 May 2016		1	(9,446)	(9,445)
Year ended 31 May 2017:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	3,935	3,935
Dividends		-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Balance at 31 May 2017		1	(10,511)	(10,510)

ORD U.K. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ord U.K. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 91 Kesteven Road, Hartlepool, TS25 2NL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company is confident of the continued support of its director, bankers and other creditors.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	10% reducing balance
Computer equipment	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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 in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

ORD U.K. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

ORD U.K. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 1).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 June 2016	855
Additions	428
Disposals	(429)
At 31 May 2017	854
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 June 2016	780
Depreciation charged in the year	150
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(429)
At 31 May 2017	501
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2017	353
At 31 May 2016	75

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	788	703

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,161	2,034
Corporation tax	4,133	4,706
Other taxation and social security	1,146	1,099
Other creditors	3,211	2,384
	11,651	10,223

ORD U.K. LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £5,000 (2016 - £11,500) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

The Companies Act 2006 states that a distribution shall not be made except out of profits available for that purpose. The dividend of £5,000 was paid at a time when the company had net realised losses and as a consequence it may have been paid illegally. The Companies Act 2006 states that any member who knew or had reasonable grounds for believing that it was illegal are liable to repay the amount they received from the company.

Included in creditors is a loan of £585 due to the director. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.