

Company Registration No. 02354253 (England and Wales)

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

TUESDAY



A5GEO55U

A27

27/09/2016

#237

COMPANIES HOUSE

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J V O'Connor A G Coventry
Secretary	P Sebborn
Company number	02354253
Registered office	Unit 8, Flanders Park Flanders Road Hedge End Southampton Hampshire SO30 2FZ
Auditors	Fiander Tovell LLP Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2 - 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 5
Profit and loss account	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 24

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Fair review of the business

Results for the year were depressed by difficulties with supplies from certain key overseas suppliers during the first half of 2015. Action was taken to resolve with inventory levels being increased substantially to provide greater security of supply availability.

Implementation of our new business system was completed in quarter one which required significant input from key staff during this period but long term benefits will be derived from continuous process improvement.

During the year significant investment was made in product development which will start to yield positive results in 2016. Further additional investment in product development is ongoing which will contribute to growth in future years.

The manufacturing facility at Stoke Poges was closed in late 2015, with operations being transferred to Hedge End, where additional space has been taken on to accommodate planned growth. Management is confident that these investments will provide growth in 2016 and beyond.

Trading for the first quarter of 2016 has been satisfactory with sales 7% ahead of the first quarter 2015. Profit before tax was £107,945 compared to profit before tax in 2014 of £303,770. Net assets at the year end totalled £3,288,315.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The directors consider that the company's principal business risks are normal trading risks. The directors have systems in place to identify and mitigate the risks and uncertainties that the group faces in carrying out its business.

On behalf of the board



J V O'Connor

Director



BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the manufacture and marketing of boat fittings and the distribution of sail cloth.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

J V O'Connor
A G Coventry

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £38,800. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

Treasury operations and financial instruments

The primary financial risk that the business activities expose the company to is the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Liquidity risk

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of invoice discounting. All of the company's cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest. The business makes use of money market facilities where funds are available.

Loans comprise loans from financial institutions. The interest rates and monthly repayments are fixed. The business manages the liquidity risk by ensuring that there are sufficient funds to meet the payments.

Credit risk

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Auditors

The auditors, Fiander Tovell LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

Statement of disclosure 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 the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the 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 company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



J V O'Connor

Director

14 June 2016

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Bainbridge International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 6 to 24. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102.

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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on , 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

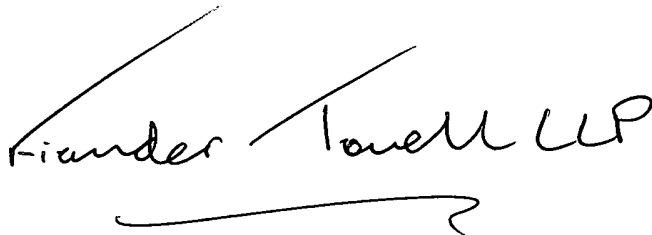
Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.



Andrew Jay ACA FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Fiander Tovell LLP

22/6/16

Fiander Tovell LLP
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Stag Gates House
63/64 The Avenue
Southampton
Hampshire
SO17 1XS

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	11,659,066	12,549,934
Cost of sales		(8,474,547)	(9,001,337)
Gross profit		3,184,519	3,548,597
Administrative expenses		(3,279,510)	(3,240,042)
Other operating income		214,477	-
Operating profit	4	119,486	308,555
Interest receivable and similar income	7	613	10,219
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(10,915)	(15,004)
Profit before taxation		109,184	303,770
Taxation	9	(29,213)	(55,559)
Profit for the financial year		79,971	248,211
Total comprehensive income for the year		79,971	248,211

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

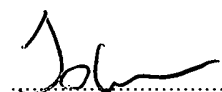
BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		372,526		151,837
Investments	12		102		102
			<u>372,628</u>		<u>151,939</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	14	3,496,400		3,241,042	
Debtors	15	2,600,729		2,596,530	
Cash at bank and in hand		135,185		31,746	
		<u>6,232,314</u>		<u>5,869,318</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(2,985,911)		(2,536,758)	
Net current assets			<u>3,246,403</u>		<u>3,332,560</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>3,619,031</u>		<u>3,484,499</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(247,433)		(204,167)
Provisions for liabilities	20		(61,162)		(11,067)
Net assets			<u><u>3,310,436</u></u>		<u><u>3,269,265</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23	2,343,447		2,343,447	
Profit and loss reserves		966,989		925,818	
Total equity			<u><u>3,310,436</u></u>		<u><u>3,269,265</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 June 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:



J V O'Connor
Director

Company Registration No. 02354253

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2014		<u>2,343,447</u>	<u>677,607</u>	<u>3,021,054</u>
Period ended 31 December 2014:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	248,211	248,211
Balance at 31 December 2014		<u>2,343,447</u>	<u>925,818</u>	<u>3,269,265</u>
Period ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	79,971	79,971
Dividends	10	-	(38,800)	(38,800)
Balance at 31 December 2015		<u><u>2,343,447</u></u>	<u><u>966,989</u></u>	<u><u>3,310,436</u></u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	29		(193,057)		275,592
Interest paid			(10,915)		(15,004)
Income taxes paid			(60,960)		(14,052)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities			(264,932)		246,536
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(162,041)		(74,180)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		-		3,574	
Proceeds on disposal of subsidiaries		-		(1)	
Interest received		613		10,219	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash used in investing activities			(161,428)		(60,388)
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		602,815		-	
Repayment of bank loans		(70,000)		(669,157)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(1,239)		-	
Dividends paid		(38,800)		-	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities			492,776		(669,157)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			66,416		(483,009)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			26,951		509,960
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			93,367		26,951
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			135,185		31,746
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(41,818)		(4,795)
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bainbridge International Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 8, Flanders Park, Flanders Road, Hedge End, Southampton, Hampshire, SO30 2FZ.

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.

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 on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 are the first financial statements of Bainbridge International Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Bainbridge International Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Blue Strand Marine Limited and the results of Bainbridge International Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Blue Strand Marine Limited which are available from Companies House.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised as earned which is taken to be the point of sale.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Leasehold improvements	10% straight line basis
Plant and machinery	10% straight line basis
Fixtures & fittings	10% straight line basis
Computer equipment	20-33% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	20-33% straight line basis

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 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.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets' fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Stock provisions

Stock is held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stock is reviewed monthly to evaluate the age and movement of stock items and provision is made for slow moving stock. All stock items in excess of one year old, after allowing for 12 months sales, are provisioned on a sliding scale from 25% to 100% of value depending on the age of the stock.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Turnover		
Sale of goods	11,659,066	12,549,934

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

Other significant revenue

Interest income	613	10,219
Sundry income	214,477	-
	<u>215,090</u>	<u>10,219</u>

In the opinion of the directors the disclosure of turnover attributable to geographical markets outside the United Kingdom would be seriously prejudicial to the interest of the company and has therefore not been provided.

Sundry income includes £197,262 in relation to the taking over of a new lease on an additional building.

4 Operating profit

	2015	2014
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	(8,633)	38,467
Research and development costs	14,185	-
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	10,500	10,150
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	83,188	91,791
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,536	339
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	8,331,865	8,937,133
Operating lease charges	337,242	285,315
	<u>8,780,883</u>	<u>9,663,195</u>

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2015	2014
	Number	Number
Manufacturing, sales and distribution staff	53	52
Office management staff	8	7
	<u>61</u>	<u>59</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,844,209	1,876,037
Social security costs	141,715	124,661
Pension costs	45,642	27,604
	<u>2,031,566</u>	<u>2,028,302</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

6 Directors' remuneration

	2015 £	2014 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	148,477	94,524
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,940	5,629
	<u>155,417</u>	<u>100,153</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2014 - 1).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest income		
Other interest income	613	10,219
	<u>613</u>	<u>10,219</u>

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	38	561
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	630	-
Interest on other loans	10,247	14,443
	<u>10,915</u>	<u>15,004</u>

9 Taxation

	2015 £	2014 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(20,882)	60,960
	<u>(20,882)</u>	<u>60,960</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	50,095	(5,401)
	<u>50,095</u>	<u>(5,401)</u>
Total tax charge	<u>29,213</u>	<u>55,559</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and loss account as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before taxation	109,184	303,770
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2014: 20.00%)	21,837	60,754
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	17,565	19,313
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	50,095	(5,401)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(60,201)	(19,188)
Other permanent differences	(83)	81
Tax expense for the year	29,213	55,559

10 Dividends

	2015 £	2014 £
Interim paid	38,800	-
	38,800	-

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures & fittings £	Computer equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 January 2015	-	187,133	3,313	110,397	44,555	345,398
Additions	183,959	-	25,025	96,429	-	305,413
Disposals	-	-	(3,312)	-	-	(3,312)
At 31 December 2015	183,959	187,133	25,026	206,826	44,555	647,499
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 January 2015	-	103,966	1,604	61,980	26,011	193,561
Depreciation charged in the year	709	15,436	3,583	55,788	7,672	83,188
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(1,776)	-	-	(1,776)
At 31 December 2015	709	119,402	3,411	117,768	33,683	274,973
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2015	183,250	67,731	21,615	89,058	10,872	372,526
At 31 December 2014	-	83,167	1,709	48,417	18,544	151,837

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

11 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £- (2014 - £0) for the year.

	2015 £	2014 £
Leasehold improvements	143,372	-

12 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Investments in subsidiaries	28	102	102

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2014 & 31 December 2014	102
Carrying amount At 31 December 2015	102
At 31 December 2014	102

13 Financial instruments

	2015 £	2014 £
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,451,257	2,462,020
Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	102	102
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	3,234,583	2,740,920

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

14 Stocks

	2015 £	2014 £
Raw materials and consumables	1,607	5,603
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,494,793	3,235,439
	<u>3,496,400</u>	<u>3,241,042</u>

15 Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,887,167	1,907,757
Corporation tax recoverable	20,882	-
Amount due from parent undertaking	560,600	547,800
Other debtors	3,490	6,462
Prepayments and accrued income	128,590	134,511
	<u>2,600,729</u>	<u>2,596,530</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Loans and overdrafts	18	1,371,227	731,389
Obligations under finance leases	19	28,867	-
Trade creditors		1,296,661	1,536,377
Corporation tax		-	60,960
Other taxation and social security		45,755	43,679
Other creditors		2,666	-
Accruals and deferred income		240,735	164,353
		<u>2,985,911</u>	<u>2,536,758</u>

Obligations under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Loans and overdrafts	18	134,167	204,167
Obligations under finance leases	19	113,266	-
		<u>247,433</u>	<u>204,167</u>

Obligations under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

18 Loans and overdrafts

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans	1,463,576	930,761
Bank overdrafts	41,818	4,795
	<u>1,505,394</u>	<u>935,556</u>
Payable within one year	1,371,227	731,389
Payable after one year	134,167	204,167
	<u>1,505,394</u>	<u>935,556</u>

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and over £612,090 (2014: £415,668) of the stock held in the company.

19 Finance lease obligations

	2015 £	2014 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	28,867	-
In two to five years	113,266	-
	<u>142,133</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain leasehold improvements. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 6 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

20 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Deferred tax liabilities	21	61,162	11,067
		<u>61,162</u>	<u>11,067</u>

21 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2015 £	Liabilities 2014 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>61,162</u>	<u>11,067</u>
Movements in the year:		2015 £
Liability at 1 January 2015		11,067
Charge to profit or loss		50,095
Liability at 31 December 2015		<u>61,162</u>

22 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £45,642 (2014 - £27,604).

23 Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
2,343,447 ordinary of £1 each	<u>2,343,447</u>	<u>2,343,447</u>

24 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Lloyds Bank PLC holds guarantees in favour of HMRC for £45,000 (2014: £45,000).

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

25 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its properties, vehicles and office equipment.

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Within one year	147,021	242,452
Between two and five years	1,379,254	332,584
In over five years	1,482,963	3,057
	<u>3,009,238</u>	<u>578,093</u>

26 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2015 £	2014 £
Aggregate compensation	<u>155,417</u>	<u>129,296</u>

No guarantees have been given or received.

During the year the company operated an interest free loan account with its parent company, Blue Strand Marine Limited. At the balance sheet date £560,600 (2014: £547,800) was owed to the company.

27 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Blue Strand Marine Limited. The ultimate controlling party is J V O'Connor by virtue of his shareholding in Blue Strand Marine Limited.

The results of Bainbridge International Limited are consolidated into the accounts for Blue Strand Marine Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

28 Subsidiaries

These financial statements are separate company financial statements for Bainbridge International Limited.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2015 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held	
			Direct	Indirect
Aqua-Marine International Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Bainbridge Marine Limited	England and Wales	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Aqua-Marine International Limited	-	1
Bainbridge Marine Limited	-	100

29 Cash generated from operations

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the year after tax	79,971	248,211
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	29,213	55,559
Finance costs	10,915	15,004
Investment income	(613)	(10,219)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,536	339
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	83,188	91,791
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) in stocks	(255,358)	(348,255)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	16,683	(136,050)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(158,592)	359,212
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations	(193,057)	275,592

The company has financed, by way of a finance lease, the purchase of leasehold improvements. The amount of the finance lease taken out amounts to £143,372.