

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Bainbridge Partners LLP

Members' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Registered number: OC341436

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Information

Designated Members A B Haddad
Bainbridge (UK) Services Limited

LLP registered number OC341436

Registered office Montpelier House
106 Brompton Road
5th Floor
London
SW3 1JJ

Independent auditor Buzzacott LLP
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

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Members' report

for the year ended 31 March 2016

The members present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Bainbridge Partners LLP ('the LLP') for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the LLP during the year was acting as an investment advisor.

Review of business and future developments

The members are satisfied with the results for the year and expect growth in the future.

Designated Members

The designated members during the year were as follows:

A B Haddad
Bainbridge (UK) Services Limited

Members' capital and drawings

During the year, the members contributed capital of £50,000 (2015: £180,000) to the LLP. Members may be permitted to contribute additional capital at the LLP's discretion. No member may be required by the LLP to contribute additional capital.

The members may only withdraw capital contributions at the sole discretion of the LLP, and therefore the capital contributed is classified as equity under FRS 25.

Each member is permitted to take drawings in anticipation of the profits of the LLP, subject to the approval of the LLP. If the cash requirements of the LLP's business conflict with the allowance of cash drawings, therefore, the LLP may decline the payment of advance drawings.

Members' report (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Members' responsibilities statement

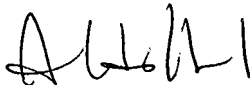
The members are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Company law, as applied to LLPs, requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law, as applied to LLPs, the members 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 LLP and of the profit or loss of the LLP for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 LLP will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the LLP and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the members on 18 July 2016 and signed on their behalf by:



A B Haddad
Designated member

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bainbridge Partners LLP for the year ended 31 March 2016

We have audited the financial statements of Bainbridge Partners LLP for the year ended 31 March 2016, set out on pages 5 to 14. 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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the LLP's members in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, as applied by Part 12 of The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP'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 LLP and the LLP's members for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Members and Auditor

As explained more fully in the Members' responsibilities statement, the members 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

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

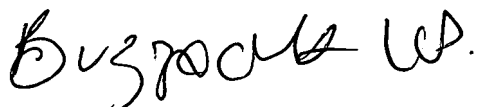
- give a true and fair view of the state of the LLP's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bainbridge Partners LLP for the year ended 31 March 2016

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, as applied to limited liability partnerships, 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



David Jarmen (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Buzzacott LLP

Statutory Auditor

130 Wood Street

London

EC2V 6DL

18 July 2016

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	3,219,821	2,805,041
Gross profit		3,219,821	2,805,041
Administrative expenses		(2,930,478)	(2,498,536)
Operating profit	5	289,343	306,505
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members		289,343	306,505

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015: £NIL).

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

as at 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Current assets			
Debtors	8	599,245	641,070
Cash at bank and in hand	9	643,123	340,147
		1,242,368	981,217
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(17,783)	(18,248)
Net current assets		1,224,585	962,969
Net assets attributable to members		1,224,585	962,969
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Other amounts	12	544,585	332,969
Members' other interests			
Members' capital classified as equity		680,000	630,000
		1,224,585	962,969
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to members	12	544,585	332,969
Members' other interests		680,000	630,000
		1,224,585	962,969

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 18 July 2016.



A B Haddad
Designated member

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of members' interests
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Members' capital (Classified as equity) £	Other reserves £	Total members' other interests £	Loans and debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors £	Total equity £
Members' interests: balance at 1 April 2014	450,000	-	450,000	225,244	675,244
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	-	306,505	306,505	-	306,505
Members' interests after Profit for the year	450,000	306,505	756,505	225,244	981,749
Allocated Profit for the year	-	(306,505)	(306,505)	306,505	-
Amounts withdrawn by members	-	-	-	(273,540)	(273,540)
Other movements	-	-	-	74,760	74,760
Capital introduced by members	180,000	-	180,000	-	180,000
Members' interests: balance at 31 March 2015	630,000	-	630,000	332,969	962,969
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	-	289,343	289,343	-	289,343
Members' interests after Profit for the year	630,000	289,343	919,343	332,969	1,252,312
Allocated Profit for the year	-	(289,343)	(289,343)	289,343	-
Amounts withdrawn by members	-	-	-	(322,691)	(322,691)
Other movements	-	-	-	244,964	244,964
Capital introduced by members	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
Members' interests: balance at 31 March 2016	680,000	-	680,000	544,585	1,224,585

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	289,343	306,505
Adjustments for:		
Increase in debtors	41,825	(280,598)
Increase in creditors	(466)	1,053
Other transactions with members	244,964	(18,570)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>575,666</u>	<u>8,390</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Members' capital contributed	50,000	180,000
Distribution paid to members	(322,691)	(180,198)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(272,691)</u>	<u>(198)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>302,975</u>	<u>8,192</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	340,147	331,955
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u><u>643,122</u></u>	<u><u>340,147</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	643,123	340,147
	<u><u>643,123</u></u>	<u><u>340,147</u></u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

1. Company information

Bainbridge Partners LLP was incorporated in England & Wales. The registered office is Montpelier House, 106 Brompton Road, 5th Floor, London, SW3 1JJ. The registered number is OC341436.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 17.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover represents income derived from the LLP's principal activity of providing sub advisory services, net of Value Added Tax (VAT).

2.3 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.

2.4 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.

In the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the entity's cash management.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments

The LLP only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the LLP would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The LLP's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Members do not consider that there were any significant areas of estimation uncertainty or application of judgement.

4. Analysis of turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Investment advisory fees	3,219,821	2,805,041

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Exchange differences	29,096	27,303

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2016

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor and its associates for the audit of the LLP's annual accounts	8,250	7,500
	<u>8,250</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Other services relating to taxation	1,675	1,675
Other assurance services	1,000	1,000
All other services	4,000	3,500
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>3,500</u>

7. Information in relation to members

	2016 No.	2015 No.
The average number of members during the year was	3	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

The amount of profit attributable to the member with the largest entitlement was £165,000 (2015: £165,000).

8. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	588,395	635,559
Other debtors	817	728
Prepayments and accrued income	10,033	4,783
	<u>599,245</u>	<u>641,070</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	643,123	340,147
	<u>643,123</u>	<u>340,147</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	4,341	4,423
Accruals and deferred income	13,442	13,825
	<u>17,783</u>	<u>18,248</u>

11. Financial instruments

	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	643,123	340,147
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	588,098	63,555
	<u>1,231,221</u>	<u>403,702</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(17,783)	(18,248)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and accrued income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors and accruals.

12. Loans and other debts due to members

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts due to members	<u>544,585</u>	<u>332,969</u>

All amounts due to members were due within one year at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015.

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in the event of a winding up.

13. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 March 2016 or 31 March 2015.

14. Capital commitments

The LLP had no capital commitments at 31 March 2016 or 31 March 2015.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2016

15. Related party transactions

During the year, Bainbridge (UK) Services Limited charged the LLP £2,910,812 (2015: £2,375,557) in relation to administration costs. At 31 March 2016 £463,146 (2015: £206,773) remained payable to Bainbridge (UK) Services Limited.

Bainbridge (UK) Services Limited is considered to be a related party by virtue of common ultimate control.

Key management personnel compensation

Certain members of the LLP who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the LLP are considered to be key management personnel. Total compensation in respect of these individuals is £165,000 (2015: £165,000).

16. Controlling party

During the year ended 31 March 2016, the ultimate controlling party was Mr Antoine Haddad by virtue of his majority holding of the voting rights of the LLP.

17. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.

FCA Pillar 3 Disclosures
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Introduction

Bainbridge Partners LLP "the Firm" sets out below its Pillar 3 disclosure in accordance with the FCA's "Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms" (BIPRU), specifically BIPRU 11.3.3 R. The Capital Requirements Directive (Basel II) came into force on 1st January 2007 and introduced rules requiring the Firm to assess the adequacy of its capital resources in light of the risks they faced by its business in order to ensure the continued protection of clients and underlying investors.

- **Frequency**

The Firm will make its Pillar 3 disclosures on an annual basis in line with the Firm's financial year end.

- **Media and Location**

It is intended that the disclosure will be made in the notes to the annual financial statements.

- **Materiality**

Information which by its omission or misstatement could change or influence the assessment or decision of a user relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions is deemed by the Firm to be material for the purposes of these disclosures. If the Firm deems a certain disclosure to be immaterial, it may be omitted from this statement.

- **Confidentiality**

Information, the sharing of which with the public would undermine its competitive position, will be deemed to be proprietary information. Such proprietary information may include information on products or systems which, if shared with competitors, would render the Firm's investments therein less valuable. Further, the Firm must regard information as confidential if there are obligations to customers or other counterparty relationships binding the Firm to confidentiality. In the event that any such information is omitted, the Firm will disclose that fact and explain the grounds on which it has been decided that it should be excluded from the disclosures.

Summary

The CRD requirements comprise three pillars:

- Pillar 1 addresses the Firm's minimum capital requirements;
- Pillar 2 concerns the Firm's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP"). This is undertaken by the firm and may be subject to a Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process through which the Firm and regulator satisfy themselves on the adequacy of capital held by the Firm in relation to the risks it faces; and
- Pillar 3 is concerned with the public disclosure of risk management policies, capital resources and capital requirements. The regulatory aim of these disclosures is to improve market discipline.

FCA Pillar 3 Disclosures

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Bainbridge Partners LLP introduction

Bainbridge Partners LLP is an investment management firm. The Firm is a limited liability partnership incorporated in the UK, and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The Firm is categorised under the BIPRU section of the FCA's Handbook as a "BIPRU €50k limited licence" firm.

The Firm advises on a range of fund of hedge fund products, quantitative trading strategies and client accounts. It does not hold client money and consequently the principal protection afforded to clients of the Firm is derived from the third party client money arrangements.

Risk Management

The Firm is governed by its Partners who determine its business strategy and risk appetite. They are also responsible for establishing and maintaining the Firm's governance arrangements along with designing and implementing a risk management framework that recognises the risks that the business faces.

The Partners also determine how the risk the business faces may be mitigated and assess on an ongoing basis the arrangements to manage those risks. The Partners meet on a regular basis with senior staff and discuss current projections for profitability and cash flow, along with the regulatory capital management, business planning and risk management. The Partners manage the Firm's risks business through a framework of policy and procedures having regard to relevant laws, standards, principles and rules (including FCA principles and rules) with the aim to operate a defined and transparent risk management framework.

The Partners have identified that operational and business risk are the main areas of risk to which the Firm is exposed. During the period, the Firm considered its market and credit risk to being limited.

On an annual basis, the Partners formally review their risks, controls and other risk mitigation arrangements and assess their effectiveness. Where the Partners identify material risks, they consider the financial impact of these risks as part of our business planning and capital management and conclude whether the amount of regulatory capital is adequate.

Business Risk

The main risk the Firm faces is an event leading to a significant fall in the level of assets under management. The Firm's revenue is reliant on the performance of the existing funds and its ability to launch new funds and obtain new mandates. As such, the risk posed to the Firm relates to underperformance of the current products due to adverse market conditions, causing the risk of redemptions from funds managed by the Firm, resulting in a decline in revenue. In the fund of hedge funds product range that Bainbridge advises on, Bainbridge will minimise its risk of underperformance through holding a diversified portfolio of hedge funds invested in. Managers will be selected because of their ability to generate alpha (especially relative to the category of hedge funds they belong to). Bainbridge is very conscious of the liquidity and volatility biases that each addition to the portfolio can create, and monitors those biases closely. In the event of significant falls in revenues the Partners are confident that with the existing high levels of capital held by it, the Firm should continue to cover all the expenses of the business. Through diversification of its product offering, Bainbridge looks to minimise any concentration risk arising from revenues by diversifying its product base.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or resulting from external events. The Firm places strong reliance on the operational procedures and controls that it has in place in order to mitigate risk and seeks to ensure that all personnel are aware of their responsibilities in this respect.

FCA Pillar 3 Disclosures
for the year ended 31 March 2016

The Firm has identified a number of key operational risks. These relate to the outsourcing of investment accounting, transfer agency and various middle/ back office functions. Appropriate policies are in place to mitigate these risks, including undertaking both onsite and desk based monitoring and the ongoing review of risk indicators, errors and incidents.

The risk of loss of key investment staff is mitigated by the cross training of staff and extended notice periods for key personnel.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party will default on a financial agreement. The Firm is exposed to credit risk as follows:

- Fund management and performance fees due from unregulated collective investment schemes ('USIC')
- UK authorised banks in relations to deposits held with them

The risks are mitigated by:

- Performing credit checks and completing due diligence checks at the outset of entering into material contracts;
- Periodic monitoring of the financial strength of the credit institution with whom the Firm maintains its bank accounts;
- Contractual arrangements in relation to the payment of management fees and monitoring payments against agreed payment schedules, with management fees being drawn monthly and performance fees drawn quarterly as applicable.

Market Risk

The Firm takes no market risk other than foreign exchange risk in respect of its accounts receivable and cash balances held in non GBP currencies.

The risk is mitigated by keeping the size of the debtor balance under regular review.

Cash balances are maintained in GBP, USD and EUR. The EUR and USD accounts are used effectively for receiving EUR and USD denominated fees and managing the FX transactions into our GBP account.

Regulatory Capital

Bainbridge Partners LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership and its capital arrangements are established in its Partnership agreement. As at 31 March 2016 the Firm held regulatory capital resources of £680,000.

FCA Pillar 3 Disclosures

for the year ended 31 March 2016

Pillar 1

The Firm is a limited licence firm, and as such its capital requirements are the greater of:

- Its base capital requirement of €50,000;
- The sum of its market and credit risk requirements; or
- Its fixed overhead requirement ("FOR").

At 31 March 2016 the Firm's Pillar 1 requirement was £570,419. This has been determined with reference to the Firm's FOR and calculated in accordance with the FCA's General Prudential Sourcebook ("GENPRU"). The requirement is based on the FOR since at all times this exceeds the total of the credit and market risk requirements it faces and also exceeds its base capital requirement of €50,000.

The FOR is based on annual expenses net of variable costs deducted, which include discretionary bonuses paid to staff, allowable commission and fees and other variable expenditure. The Firm monitors its expenditure on a monthly basis and takes into account any material fluctuations in order to determine whether the FOR remains appropriate to the size and nature of the business or whether any adjustment needs to be made intra-year. This is monitored by the CFO and reported to the Partners on a periodic basis.

Pillar 2

Satisfaction of capital requirements

The Firm's ICAAP (Pillar 2) process has identified capital to be held over and above the Pillar 1 requirement. The additional capital resources requirement arising from the firm's cost to close analysis and therefore considered adequate to continue to finance the Firm over the next year. The Firm Tier 1 Capital increased to £680,000 during the fiscal year. While the Firm forecasts to remain profitable, due to the forecasted growth in new strategies the Firm intends to increase its Tier 1 capital by £150,000 in June 2016 in order to protect against the increase in cost base and consequent FOR that will result.

Capital Resources at 31 March 2016

	£'000
Tier 1 Capital	680
Tier 2 Capital	0
Tier 3 Capital	0
Total Capital Resources	680
Pillar 2 Requirement	570
Surplus over Capital Requirements	110

FCA Pillar 3 Disclosures
for the year ended 31 March 2016

Pillar 3

Remuneration Policy

The FCA has amended the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms (BIPRU), and specifically BIPRU 11, to now include a requirement for disclosure of the Firm's approach to linking remuneration to risk.

The Firm feels that its Remuneration Policy appropriately addresses potential conflicts of interest and the Firm's authorised persons are not rewarded for taking inappropriate levels of risk. Under the Remuneration Code, the Firm is classified as a Level Three Firm, which allows the Firm to dis-apply many of the technical requirements of the Code and proportionately apply the Code's rules and principles in establishing the Firm's policy. In formalising the Remuneration Policy, the Firm relied on established systems and controls already in use. Remuneration shall be based on competitive market-based wages that fairly compensate employees in view of skills provided, work performed and responsibility undertaken. Overall remuneration will also include an annual incentive compensation reflecting individual performance and responsibility, both short-term and long-term, as well as the firm's overall performance.

The Remuneration Policy has been agreed by the Board and will be reviewed annually in line with the Remuneration Code procedures. Our disclosure is made in accordance with our size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of our activities.

The Aggregate Remuneration paid to Bainbridge Partners LLP Code Staff for the year ended 31st March 2016 was £360,200.