

Company Registration No. 02354253 (England and Wales)

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

SATURDAY



A08 *A78QQ0VV* #64
23/06/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J O'Connor P Sebborn A Smith A Watson L Crowhurst	(Appointed 1 August 2017) (Appointed 1 August 2017) (Appointed 1 August 2017) (Appointed 1 August 2017)
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Secretary	P Sebborn
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Company number	02354253
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Registered office	Unit 8, Flanders Park Flanders Road Hedge End Southampton Hampshire SO30 2FZ
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Auditors	Fiander Tovell Limited Stag Gates House 63/64 The Avenue Southampton Hampshire SO17 1XS
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BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

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BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors present the strategic report for the period ended 30 September 2017.

Fair review of the business

The accounts presented show the very early results of two key strategic initiatives which have been put in place within the business.

Firstly, following the retirement of the previous Managing Director, a restructure of the business at a senior level has taken place which has seen the board strengthened by the appointment of additional Directors which brings further breadth and depth to the group business. This restructure has also seen the business streamed into two operating business units which allows for far greater specialism in serving Bainbridge customer and client needs better. This also allows market specific growth initiatives to be put in place which now ensures even greater focus within these business units – with two common themes throughout both – quality products and unrivalled customer service. The restructuring of the business has been factored into the 2017/18 budget which, with only cautious growth factored in, returns the company to profitability and strong cash generation.

Secondly, the significant investment the business has put into relaunching the whole of its woven polyester and nylon sailcloth ranges is now generating good traction within the market. This encouraging new business is now complemented by the further expansion through two new range launches in the second half of 2017 which have already received critical acclaim.

The reported loss shown in the accounts is a direct result of one off restructuring costs and a sizeable potential bad debt which the company has elected to provide against. The underlying trend of sales growth of 5.3% plus initial results since the period financial end are extremely encouraging and the Directors remain confident that the planned profit and cash generation will be achieved.

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.

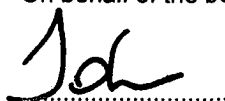
Key performance indicators

As part of the continual management reporting and key trend analysis of the business by the Board of Directors, two leading Key Performance indicators from the dashboard reports are taken as reliable bellwethers of the business. These are gross profit and overheads as a proportion of turnover.

	2017	2016
Gross Profit	2,705,704	3,365,599
Gross Profit Margin	27.2%	27.1%
Overheads	2,833,425	4,067,418
Overheads as percentage of turnover	28.5%	32.7%

Gross profit margin has remained consistent with a slight improvement on last year. Overheads as a percentage of turnover have been reduced thanks to targeted operational efficiencies, cost control and supplier partnership initiatives which sees a 4% reduction and signals a significant improvement.

On behalf of the board



J O'Connor
Director

18 June 2018

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the business is the design, manufacture, marketing and distribution of sail cloth and boat fittings.

Directors

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

J O'Connor	
A Coventry	(Resigned 31 July 2017)
P Sebborn	(Appointed 1 August 2017)
A Smith	(Appointed 1 August 2017)
A Watson	(Appointed 1 August 2017)
L Crowhurst	(Appointed 1 August 2017)

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £33,800. 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.

Pricing risk

The directors consider that the company faces the usual pricing risk of any other company operating in a competitive, commercial environment.

Auditor

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

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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:

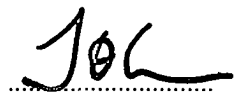
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 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 auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



J O'Connor

Director

Date:

18th June 2018

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bainbridge International Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2017 and of its loss for the period 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Fiander *Tovell Limited*

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

21/6/18

Fiander Tovell Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

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

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

		Period ended 30 September 2017 £	Year ended 31 December 2016 £
	Notes		
Turnover	3	9,947,186	12,415,640
Cost of sales		(7,241,483)	(9,050,041)
Gross profit		2,705,703	3,365,599
Administrative expenses		(2,833,424)	(4,067,418)
Other operating (expenses)/income		(391)	9,025
Operating loss	4	(128,112)	(692,794)
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(12,457)	(19,227)
Loss before taxation		(140,569)	(712,021)
Tax on loss	8	36,037	(19,791)
Loss for the financial period		(104,532)	(731,812)

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

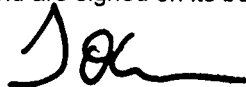
BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		392,449		452,583
Investments	11		102		102
			<u>392,551</u>		<u>452,685</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	13	4,110,602		3,234,204	
Debtors	14	2,698,897		2,732,867	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,512		33,884	
		<u>6,825,011</u>		<u>6,000,955</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(4,642,934)</u>		<u>(3,620,589)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,182,077</u>		<u>2,380,366</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>2,574,628</u>		<u>2,833,051</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(143,726)		(227,780)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(45,010)		(81,047)
Net assets			<u>2,385,892</u>		<u>2,524,224</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		2,343,447		2,343,447
Profit and loss reserves			42,445		180,777
Total equity			<u>2,385,892</u>		<u>2,524,224</u>

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



J O'Connor
Director

Company Registration No. 02354253

18th June 2018

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	2,343,447	966,989	3,310,436
Period ended 31 December 2016:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(731,812)	(731,812)
Dividends	9	(54,400)	(54,400)
	<u>2,343,447</u>	<u>180,777</u>	<u>2,524,224</u>
Balance at 31 December 2016	2,343,447	180,777	2,524,224
Period ended 30 September 2017:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	(104,532)	(104,532)
Dividends	9	(33,800)	(33,800)
	<u>2,343,447</u>	<u>42,445</u>	<u>2,385,892</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bainbridge International Limited is a private 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 under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Blue Strand Marine Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Unit 8 Flanders Park, Hedge End, Southampton, Hampshire, SO30 2FZ.

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.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Reporting period

These financial statements cover a period shorter than one year. The financial statements cover from the 1 January 2017 to the 30 September 2017, in order to be in line with the company's sales cycle. The previous reporting period covers the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016 and therefore will not be comparable with the current period.

1.4 Turnover

The turnover shown in the income statement represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of stock is transferred to the customer. This occurs when stock is delivered to the customer or is collected by them from the point of sale. As such, invoices are raised on delivery or collection and recognised immediately.

1.5 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.6 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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.7 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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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.

Other financial liabilities

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 finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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 period they are payable.

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 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.

1.16 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. The stock provision at the period end was £296,501 (2016: £288,985).

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Turnover		
Sale of goods	9,947,186	12,415,640

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

Other significant revenue

Sundry income	-	9,025
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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.

4 Operating loss

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating loss for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	(46,762)	104,601
Research and development costs	6,200	11,407
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	11,607	11,958
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	61,936	95,976
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	16,693	20,598
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	6,951,374	8,702,117
Operating lease charges	260,987	343,702

5 Employees

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

	2017	2016
	Number	Number
Manufacturing, sales and distribution staff	52	53
Office management staff	8	8
	<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,213,712	1,664,661
Social security costs	104,375	154,489
Pension costs	72,128	60,927
	<u>1,390,215</u>	<u>1,880,077</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

6 Directors' remuneration

	2017	2016
	£	£
Remuneration for qualifying services	198,824	144,009
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	33,597	7,048
	<u>232,421</u>	<u>151,057</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 5 (2016 - 1).

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	3,400	6,064
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,057	13,163
	<u>12,457</u>	<u>19,227</u>

8 Taxation

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(94)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(36,037)	19,885
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax (credit)/charge	<u>(36,037)</u>	<u>19,791</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

8 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual (credit)/charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected credit for the period based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Loss before taxation	(140,569)	(712,021)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.33% (2016: 20.00%)	(27,172)	(142,404)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	899	9,553
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	151,789
Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets	10,585	19,885
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(94)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(18,938)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(8,400)	-
Other differences	1,888	-
Deferred tax adjustment in respect of change in tax rates	(13,837)	-
Taxation (credit)/charge for the period	(36,037)	19,791

9 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Interim paid	33,800	54,400

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

10 Tangible fixed assets		Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Fixtures & fittings	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost							
At 1 January 2017		344,730	195,453	36,763	222,629	44,555	844,130
Additions		11,460	7,035	-	-	-	18,495
At 30 September 2017		356,190	202,488	36,763	222,629	44,555	862,625
Depreciation and impairment							
At 1 January 2017		33,289	131,873	12,218	173,617	40,550	391,547
Depreciation charged in the period		26,287	9,152	6,893	32,292	4,005	78,629
At 30 September 2017		59,576	141,025	19,111	205,909	44,555	470,176
Carrying amount							
At 30 September 2017		296,614	61,463	17,652	16,720	-	392,449
At 31 December 2016		311,441	63,580	24,545	49,012	4,005	452,583

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

10 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 £16,693 (2016 - £20,598) for the period.

	2017 £	2016 £
Leasehold improvements	185,288	201,982

11 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Investments in subsidiaries	12	102	102

12 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% 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

13 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	4,110,602	3,234,204

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

14 Debtors	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,966,094	2,079,314
Amounts owed by group undertakings	557,400	557,400
Other debtors	34,394	-
Prepayments and accrued income	141,009	96,153
	<u>2,698,897</u>	<u>2,732,867</u>

Trade debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17 2,123,424	1,836,182
Obligations under finance leases	18 35,131	28,867
Trade creditors	2,147,237	1,368,249
Corporation tax	4,991	-
Other taxation and social security	37,951	65,018
Accruals and deferred income	294,200	322,273
	<u>4,642,934</u>	<u>3,620,589</u>

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017	2016
Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	17 11,666	64,166
Obligations under finance leases	18 132,060	163,614
	<u>143,726</u>	<u>227,780</u>

17 Loans and overdrafts	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	<u>2,135,090</u>	<u>1,900,348</u>
Payable within one year	2,123,424	1,836,182
Payable after one year	<u>11,666</u>	<u>64,166</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

17 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company and over £744,878 (2016: £741,843) of the stock held in the company.

18 Finance lease obligations

	2017	2016
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	35,131	28,867
In two to five years	132,060	160,848
In over five years	-	2,766
	<u>167,191</u>	<u>192,481</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.

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

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2017	2016
		£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	20	<u>45,010</u>	<u>81,047</u>

20 Deferred taxation

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

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
	£	£
Balances:		
ACAs	<u>45,010</u>	<u>81,047</u>

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

20	Deferred taxation		(Continued)
	Movements in the period:		2017
			£
	Liability at 1 January 2017		81,047
	Credit to profit or loss		(36,037)
	Liability at 30 September 2017		<u>45,010</u>

21	Retirement benefit schemes		2017	2016
	Defined contribution schemes		£	£
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	72,128		60,927
		<u>72,128</u>		<u>60,927</u>

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.

22	Share capital		2017	2016
			£	£
	Ordinary share capital			
	Issued and fully paid			
	2,343,447 ordinary shares of £1 each	2,343,447		2,343,447
		<u>2,343,447</u>		<u>2,343,447</u>

23 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Lloyds Bank PLC holds guarantees in favour of HMRC for £45,000 (2016: £45,000).

BAINBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

24 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:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Within one year	379,019	370,541
Between two and five years	1,349,791	1,368,877
In over five years	952,379	1,191,563
	<u>2,681,189</u>	<u>2,930,981</u>

25 Related party transactions

During the year the company operated an interest free loan account with its parent company, Blue Strand Marine Limited. At the balance sheet date £557,400 (2016: £557,400) was owed to the company.

26 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.