Flagships Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2016

Company Registered No. 04975518

Contents

	Page
Directors report	3
Independent auditor's report	5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes forming part of the financial statements	9

Directors

Alan Bekhor
Peter Johnson

Secretary

Peter Johnson

Auditors

BDO LLP
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Registered Office

Millbank Tower
21-24 Millbank
London
SW1P 4QP

Registered No: 04975518

Directors' report

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016. The report has been prepared in accordance with the provision applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemptions, including the exemption to produce a strategic report.

Principal activities and business model

The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of vessel owning and operation. Following the disposal of the vessel, the Company ceased trading on 21 December 2016. Accordingly, these financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis.

The vessel, Aquitania, was employed on long term time charter to British Marine (Asia) Pte Ltd at the prevailing market rate until 30 June 2014. British Marine (Asia) Pte Ltd was a wholly owned subsidiary of British Marine Limited (formerly British Marine plc), the immediate parent undertaking of the Company. From 1 July 2014, until it was disposed of, the vessel was chartered directly to customers.

Financial review

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	31 Dec 2016 $'000	*31 Dec 2015 $'000*
Turnover	1,988	3,120
Total operating loss	(1,146)	(4,682)

The Company made a loss for the year, after taxation, of $10,891,191 (31 December 2015: loss $4,690,281).

Directors of the company

Alan Bekhor, Sunil Malhotra and Peter Johnson served as directors throughout the year. Sunil Malhotra resigned on 31 May 2016.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all the directors of the Company which were in force at the date of approval of this report.

Accounting framework

The Company has adopted FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" for this first report.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (31 December 2015: $nil).

Registered No: 04975518

Directors' report

Going Concern

As explained in note 1, the company has ceased trading on 21 December 2016. The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern which includes, where appropriate, writing down the company's net assets to net realisable value.

As of 21 December 2016 the company became dormant.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101") 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.

Auditors

All of the directors as at the date of this report have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware.

Approval

This directors' report was approved by order of the Board on 10 October 2017.

P. Johnson
Secretary

Independent auditor's report to the members of Flagships Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Flagships Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes. 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).

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, 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 (APB'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 FRC'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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

BDO LLP

Matthew White (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London
11 *October 2017*

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2015 $
Turnover	3	1,987,612	3,119,601
Cost of sales (including in 2015 an impairment on vessel of $4,884,117)	4	(2,801,036)	(7,667,716)
Gross loss		(813,424)	(4,548,115)
Administrative expenses	4	(332,178)	(134,080)
Operating loss		(1,145,602)	(4,682,195)
Other losses		(9,552,007)	-
Finance expense	4	(186,659)	-
Loss before taxation		(10,884,268)	(4,682,195)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	6	(6,923)	(8,086)
Loss after taxation		(10,891,191)	(4,690,281)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(10,891,191)	(4,690,281)

The total comprehensive loss for both years was wholly attributable to owners of the company.

Whilst all of the results arise from activities classified as continuing operations as described in note 1, the Company has ceased trading.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2016

	Note	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2015 $
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	-	9,895,476
Current assets			
Stock	8	-	463,266
Debtors due within one year	9	43,591	503,533
		43,591	966,799
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(200,961)	(128,454)
Net current (liabilities) / assets		(157,370)	838,345
Net (liabilities) / assets		(157,370)	10,733,821
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	2	2
Profit and loss account	12	(157,372)	10,733,819
Shareholders' (deficit) / funds		(157,370)	10,733,821

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with special provision applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 10 October 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Alan Bekhor
Director

Peter Johnson
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	$	$	$
Balance at 1 January 2016	2	10,733,819	10,733,821
Loss for the financial year	-	(10,891,191)	(10,891,191)
Balance at 31 December 2016	2	(157,372)	(157,370)
Balance at 1 January 2015	2	15,424,100	15,424,102
Loss for the financial year	-	(4,690,281)	(4,690,281)
Balance at 31 December 2015	2	10,733,819	10,733,821

There was no other comprehensive income during the period.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form part of these financial statements

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is disclosed on page 2.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 100 *Application of Financial Reporting Requirements* and Financial *Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework*. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The financial statements are stated in U.S. Dollars, being the functional and presentational currency of the Company.

Disclosure exemptions adopted

In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of all disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 101. Therefore these financial statements do not include:

- certain comparative information as otherwise required by EU endorsed IFRS;
- certain disclosures regarding the Company's capital;
- a statement of cash flows;
- the effect of future accounting standards not yet adopted;
- the disclosure of the remuneration of key management personnel; and
- disclosure of related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by Britmar (UK) Limited.

In addition, and in accordance with FRS 101 further disclosure exemptions have been adopted because equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of Britmar (UK) Limited. These financial statements do not include certain disclosures in respect of:

- Financial Instruments (other than certain disclosures required as a result of recording financial instruments at fair value);
- Fair value measurement (other than certain disclosures required as a result of recording financial instruments at fair value); and
- Impairment of assets.

The financial statements of Britmar (UK) Limited can be obtained as described in note 14.

Judgements and key areas of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Company's directors to exercise judgement(s) in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where significant judgement(s) and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in note 2.

Notes to financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The company has ceased trading during the year. The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

The directors have received a letter of support from its parent company confirming it will support the company and help it meet its financial liabilities as they fall due.

(b) Turnover

Revenues, net of sales tax such as VAT where applicable, are recorded when services are rendered, the Company has a charter agreement or other evidence of an arrangement, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. The Company primarily generates revenues from the transportation of cargo and the time charter of vessels. Estimated losses on voyages are provided for in full at the time such losses become evident. Voyages in progress at the period end are accounted for on a percentage completion basis.

Deferred voyage or charter revenues relate to amounts received prior to being earned. These amounts are recognised as revenues over the related voyage or charter period and include both amounts received from charterers and compensation for acquiring a vessel with an existing charter at below market rate.

Where the Company employs its vessels on time charters, for which it receives a fixed hire rate per day, the hire income is recognised on an accruals basis in line with the provision of the vessel to the charterer. Due allowance is made for off-hire when the vessel is unavailable to the charterer.

(c) Tangible assets and depreciation (vessels)

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of the asset, after allowing for an estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life of 25 years from date of construction. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on prospective basis.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies

(c) Tangible assets and depreciation (vessels) (continued)

At the end of each reporting period, 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). When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(d) Dry-docking costs

Vessels are subject to a major service (dry-dock) typically every 30 months. Dry-docking costs are capitalised and written off to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the estimated period to the next dry-dock. If a dry-docking occurs prior to the next anticipated date, any remaining capitalised dry-docking costs are written-off.

On delivery of a new vessel a portion of the acquisition cost is allocated to the dry-dock cost and amortised over 60 months.

(e) Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Stocks consist of bunkers, being fuel for the vessels, lubricating oil, stock under bond and food provisions.

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value.

The fair value of financial assets that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets include cash and trade and other receivables.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. **Accounting policies** (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or finance costs in the income statement. The Company does not have financial assets falling under this category.

Loans and receivables

Trade and other receivables which have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the EIR method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each financial period. 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 of the investment have been impacted.

For financial assets, carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amounts of all financial assets are reduced by the impairment loss directly with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans and borrowings. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement. The Company does not have financial liabilities falling under this category.

Loans and borrowings

Loans from fellow Group companies 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.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

1. **Accounting policies** (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

(g) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into U.S. Dollars at the rates ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into U.S. Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences have been dealt with in the profit and loss account.

(h) Taxation

The Company is resident in the United Kingdom and pays a flat rate tax based on the net tonnage of the vessel operated (tonnage tax). Any income and profits that the Company earns in the United Kingdom outside the tonnage tax regime are taxed under normal corporation tax rules.

Deferred tax (on non-tonnage tax activities) is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

2. **Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, the management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgement(s) involved that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimates and assumptions

Allowance for trade receivables

Management establishes allowance for trade receivables on a case-by-case basis when they believe that payment of amounts owed is unlikely to occur, whether due to disputes, inability to pay or age. In establishing these allowances, the management considers its historical experience and changes to its customers' financial position. If the financial conditions of customers were to deteriorate, resulting in impairment of their ability to make the required payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amounts of the trade receivables as at 31 December 2016 were $42,056.

Vessel depreciation and useful lives

Management review the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method applied to vessels at the end of each financial period. The useful lives of vessels are not changed unless there is a change in the intended period of ownership of the vessel. Residual values are updated at the end of each financial period to reflect the current scrapping prices for steel as quoted in an active market. The depreciation method is on a straight line basis reflecting the consistent usage of each vessel during the course of each year. Management would only consider changing the method of depreciation where the pattern of vessel usage was determined to have changed.

Impairment of vessel

Management review the vessel for impairment at the end of each financial period. Impairment of the vessel is identified where the fleet carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, which is determined by the fair value less cost to sell the vessel.

The fair value of the vessel was determined by independent valuation experts using the open market value of existing use. It is based on the conditions, information and variables available to us at the time of the valuation. Any development since the date of the valuation has not been considered.

3. Revenue

	31 Dec 2016	*31 Dec 2015*
	$	*$*
Charter hire income	1,987,612	3,119,601

All revenue in both years was derived from the United Kingdom.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

4. Expenses by nature

	31 Dec 2016 $	*31 Dec 2015* $
Bunker inventory expense	220,696	186,413
Brokers commission expense	99,176	156,605
Insurance costs and settlements	214,683	220,368
Consumption of lubricating oil	113,716	98,754
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 7)	736,630	895,481
Impairment of tangible assets (note 7) (i)	-	4,884,117
Repairs and maintenance on vessels	384,325	207,718
Employee costs (note 5)	513,586	484,235
Other vessel crew costs	510,907	495,074
Management fees	-	108,617
Finance costs	186,659	-
Other costs	339,495	64,414

(i) Fixed asset impairment charges have been recognised in cost of sales.

Auditors' remuneration amounting to $5,350 (2015: $5,350) is charged on a group basis in the accounts of British Marine plc.

5. Directors' remuneration and staff costs

The directors received no remuneration in respect of their services as directors of the Company during the year (31 December 2015: $nil).

Staff costs during the year were as follows:

	31 Dec 2016 $	*31 Dec 2015* $
Wages and salaries	513,586	484,235

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 23 until disposal of the vessel in December (31 December 2015: 23), all employed in an operations capacity.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

6. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

The Company operates within the U.K. tonnage tax regime under which its vessel owning and operating activities are taxed based on the net tonnage of the vessel.

	31 Dec 2016 $	*31 Dec 2015* $
UK corporation tax	6,923	8,086
Total tax charge	6,923	8,086

Factors affecting the taxation charge for the year:

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK is 20% during the period.

The differences are explained below:

	31 Dec 2016 $	*31 Dec 2015* $
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(10,884,268)	(4,682,195)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	(2,176,854)	(948,144)
Loss attributable to tonnage tax	2,183,777	956,230
Current tax charge	6,923	8,086

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

7. Tangible assets

	Vessels	Dry docking costs	Total
	$	$	$
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	20,682,037	539,213	21,221,250
Additions	-	252,980	252,980
Disposals	(20,682,037)	(792,193)	(21,474,230)
At 31 December 2016	-	-	-
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	11,110,086	215,688	11,325,774
Charge for the year	413,105	323,525	736,630
Disposals	(11,523,191)	(539,213)	(12,062,404)
At 31 December 2016	-	-	-
Net book value			
At 31 December 2016	-	-	-
At 1 December 2015	9,571,951	323,525	9,895,476

The vessel was transferred to the related party Jubilee Ship Holdings Limited on 21 December 2016 for $9,733,283 and paid in full during the year. The sale price was determined by the book value of the vessel and related assets at the date of transfer. This is considered an arm's length transaction.

8. Stocks

Stocks consist of the following:

	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	$	$
Bunkers	-	350,471
Lubricating oil	-	101,104
Stock under bond	-	11,691
	-	463,266

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

9. Debtors due within one year

	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2015 $
Trade debtors	42,056	25,112
Amounts owed by parent company	-	448,612
Other debtors	1,535	5,055
Prepayments	-	24,754
	43,591	503,533

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2015 $
Trade creditors	114,214	67,754
Bank overdraft	3	-
Amounts owed to related undertakings	-	-
Corporation tax	6,525	7,840
Other creditors	63,190	18,000
Accruals and deferred income	17,029	34,860
	200,961	128,454

11. Share capital

	31 Dec 2016 $	31 Dec 2015 $
Authorised		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	2	2
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
1 ordinary share of £1 each	2	2

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

12. Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

Reserve	Description and purpose
Share capital	Nominal value of share capital subscribed for.
Retained earnings	All other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

13. Related party transactions

During the year, the company entered into transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other related parties.

At the date the company became dormant, the company had a net balance of $15,432,897 owed from other related parties being for costs paid during the current and prior years. This debt was forgiven at that date and is recognised within other losses in the financial statements net of $5,880,980 write-off of the bank loan.

14. Ultimate parent company and control

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of British Marine Limited, a company incorporated in England, which is the immediate parent undertaking and the parent company of the smallest group. The results of this company are not consolidated.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Britmar (UK) Limited, a company incorporated in England, which is the holding company of the largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated.

The individual company financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of Britmar (UK) Limited may be requested from the registered office at Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London SW1P 4QP.

The company is controlled by Mr Alan Bekhor.