

Strategic Report, Report of the Director and
Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019
for
BROOM MARINE GROUP LIMITED

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for the year ended 31 December 2019

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BROOM MARINE GROUP LIMITED

Company Information
for the year ended 31 December 2019

Director: M R Scott

Registered office: Broom Boats Riverside
Brundall
Norwich
Norfolk
NR13 5PX

Registered number: 07183315 (England and Wales)

Auditors: Haines Watts Essex LLP
Coopers House
65a Wingleye Lane
Hornchurch
Essex
RM11 3AT

Strategic Report
for the year ended 31 December 2019

The director presents his strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The principal activities of the Company during the year continued to be that of a holding company.

Review of business

The company had minimal activity in the year, generating no revenue, no gross profit and reporting a small loss before taxation of £2,000. The company balance sheet remains positive and the directors are optimistic that the performance of the company's subsidiary undertakings will improve in the medium term.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Covid-19 has challenged the business and the directors are mindful of the general economic risk to the core activities of the company's subsidiaries as many people's disposable income continues to stagnate or decline. The directors feel that continuing to offer quality service and good value will ensure customers continue to be attracted and retained.

In the first half of FY20 the Covid-19 lockdown had a significant impact on the marine companies as boating holidays were cancelled due to government restrictions. However, management acted quickly in reducing expenditure and utilising government support, mitigating the impact to the best of its ability. The demand for boating holidays following the release of lockdown was very strong with utilisation rates at an all time high throughout the summer.

Brexit negotiations are also considered by the directors; however, the supply chain and foreign exchange exposure of the group is deemed to low and it is hoped that a growth in domestic 'staycations' will aid the groups holiday and marina businesses.

Financial performance indicators

The directors believe that the key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the Company as a whole, these being turnover, gross profit and loss / profit before tax (all noted above).

On behalf of the board:

M R Scott - Director

3 December 2020

Report of the Director
for the year ended 31 December 2019

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a holding company.

Dividends

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors

M R Scott has held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2019 to the date of this report.

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

R J Scott ceased to be a director after 31 December 2019 but prior to the date of this report.

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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 as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Haines Watts Essex LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board:

M R Scott - Director

3 December 2020

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Broom Marine Group Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 31 December 2019 and of its loss 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.

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 Auditors' 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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.

However, not all future events or conditions can be predicted. The COVID-19 viral pandemic is one of the most significant economic events for the UK with unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes. It is therefore difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and wider economy. The Directors' view on the impact of COVID-19 is disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Director, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 the audit:

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

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 or the Report of the Director.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page three, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Ian Gorsuch (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts Essex LLP
Coopers House
65a Wingletye Lane
Hornchurch
Essex
RM11 3AT

7 December 2020

Income Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Turnover		-	-
Administrative expenses		<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,130</u>
Operating loss and Loss before taxation		(2,000)	(2,130)
Tax on loss	5	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss for the financial year		<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>(2,130)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	£	£
Loss for the year		(2,000)	(2,130)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>(2,130)</u>

Balance Sheet
31 December 2019

			2019		2018
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		1		1
Current assets					
Debtors	7	309,528		311,528	
Cash in hand		<u>39</u>		<u>39</u>	
		309,567		311,567	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>202,000</u>		<u>202,000</u>	
Net current assets			<u>107,567</u>		<u>109,567</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>107,568</u>		<u>109,568</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		118,750		118,750
Share premium	10		206,250		206,250
Retained earnings	10		<u>(217,432)</u>		<u>(215,432)</u>
Shareholders' funds			<u>107,568</u>		<u>109,568</u>

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 3 December 2020 and were signed by:

M R Scott - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2018	118,750	(213,302)	206,250	111,698
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(2,130)	-	(2,130)
Balance at 31 December 2018	<u>118,750</u>	<u>(215,432)</u>	<u>206,250</u>	<u>109,568</u>
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
Balance at 31 December 2019	<u>118,750</u>	<u>(217,432)</u>	<u>206,250</u>	<u>107,568</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. **Statutory information**

Broom Marine Group Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 07183315 and registered office address is Broom Boats, Riverside, Brundall, Norwich, Norfolk, NR13 5PX.

2. **Accounting policies**

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have reviewed and considered relevant information, including the annual budgets and forecasts of the group in making their assessment. In particular, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have taken into account the impact on their business of COVID-19, alongside the measures that they can take to mitigate the impact.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through bank loans and support from fellow group undertakings. The loans from Group undertakings of £200,000 are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Based upon the ongoing support of group companies, the directors are confident that the company has sufficient resources and facilities to meet its liabilities as they fall due and given the measures that could be undertaken to mitigate the current adverse conditions, and the current resources available, the directors have concluded that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Key source of estimation, uncertainty and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice requires management to make estimates and judgement that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

There is estimation uncertainty in calculating bad debt provisions. A full line by line review of trade debtors is carried out at the end of each month. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provisions are as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectable.

There is also estimation uncertainty in calculating deferred tax liability due to temporary timing differences. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only 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.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are recognised at cost less any provision for impairment.

2. Accounting policies - continued**Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank and bank overdrafts.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

3. Employees and directors

There were no staff costs for the year ended 31 December 2019 nor for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2019	2018
directors	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

4. Directors' emoluments

	2019 £	2018 £
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Taxation**Analysis of the tax charge**

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 December 2019 nor for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 2019

6. Fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>71,018</u>
Provisions	
At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019	<u>71,017</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>1</u>

The company's investments at the Balance Sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

Broom Boats Limited

Registered office: UK

Nature of business: Boat manufacturer

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Broom Boat Sales Limited

Registered office: UK

Nature of business: Boat broker

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

Broom Boating Holidays Limited

Registered office:

Nature of business: Boat chartering

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

7. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	309,128	311,528
VAT	400	-
	<u>309,528</u>	<u>311,528</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	200,000	200,000
Accruals and deferred income	2,000	2,000
	<u>202,000</u>	<u>202,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the year ended 31 December 20199. **Called up share capital****Allotted, issued and fully paid:**

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2019 £	2018 £
95,000	Ordinary shares	£1	95,000	95,000
23,750	Ordinary A shares	£1	23,750	23,750
			<u>118,750</u>	<u>118,750</u>

10. **Reserves**

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1 January 2019	(215,432)	206,250	(9,182)
Deficit for the year	(2,000)		(2,000)
At 31 December 2019	<u>(217,432)</u>	<u>206,250</u>	<u>(11,182)</u>

11. **Contingent liabilities**

The company supports a cross guarantee for the bank with respect to Broom Boats Limited. The value of the guarantee at the year end was £1,025,154 (2018: £1,062,396).

12. **Related party disclosures**

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

13. **Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party is M Scott.

The ultimate parent company is M Scott Property Group Limited, a company incorporated in the UK.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.