

Company registration number 01457246 (England and Wales)

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	M Bahr
Secretary	Mr M Varley
Company number	01457246
Registered office	7 Three Rivers Business Park Felixstowe Road, Foxhall IPSWICH IP10 0BF
Auditor	BG Audit LLP Statutory Auditors 7 Three Rivers Business Park Felixstowe Road, Foxhall IPSWICH IP10 0BF
Business address	Brinor House Bridge Road LEVINGTON IP10 0NE

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

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BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Fair review of the business

I aim to present a balanced and comprehensive review of the development and performance of the business during the year and its position at the year end. My review is consistent with the size and non-complex nature of the business and is written in the context of the risks and uncertainties we face.

During the year ending 30th April 2023 we have looked to continue to invest in our warehouse centre and deep sea operations. Due to our good location to Felixstowe Port we can increase the services we offer on container shipping / trucking / warehousing, European Shipments continue, albeit at a reduced level due to the red tape levelled by EU and UK.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As for many businesses of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. However we are covered with the financial strengths of Brinor Holdings Ltd and good operations.

The impact of Covid and Brexit increased the costs for both importers and exporters dramatically. New customs regulations on the European market is causing friction and incurring higher costs, which ultimately the consumer is paying for. Brexit will continue to challenge the European market as it is harder for our customer to stay in that market. Also, higher energy prices will be a challenge we have to deal with. Currently, margins are ok.

I do not feel that there are any other key risks or uncertainties facing the company at this time.

Development and performance

We will continue to provide a good level of service. Business will be tighter due to the known world affairs and high interest rates, but we are well placed to handle the given circumstances.

Key performance indicators

I consider that the company's key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being gross margin, net profit before tax, net assets and gearing.

The following KPI's are some of the tools used by management to monitor the operating performances of the business:

	2023	2022
Gross profit margin	14.64%	15.12%
Net profit	2.81%	4.17%

Position of the business at the year end

The financial position at the year-end is strong, with the reserves at £2,528,966. The company has continued to offer a range of services and investments and will offer a good and solid service to our customer.

On behalf of the board

M Bahr
Director

18 January 2024

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Principal activities

The company's activities are organised into the following operations:

- Niche markets and upnormal loads
- Domestic and international transport
- Warehousing and distribution
- Customs clearance
- Deep sea import and export container shipping

Director

The director's interest in the shares of the holding company was as stated below:

M Bahr

Results and dividends

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

Future developments

As for many businesses of our size, the business environment in which we operate continues to be challenging. However we are covered with the financial strengths of Brinor Holdings Ltd and good operations.

Auditor

The auditors, BG Audit LLP Statutory Auditors, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

- (a) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) 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.

On behalf of the board

M Bahr

Director

18 January 2024

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

The director is responsible for preparing the annual report 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). 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;
- 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 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 them 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.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brinor International Shipping and Forwarding Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including 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 30 April 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the director's report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING 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 or the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 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 director's responsibilities statement, 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 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 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.

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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to operating licence requirements relating to its transport business, and considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that impact directly on the preparation of the financial statements including the Companies Act, and UK tax legislation.

We considered managements incentives and opportunities for fraudulent adjustments to the financial statements including override of controls and determined that the principal risks were related to inappropriate journal entries or fraudulent transactions that would result in the manipulation of profits.

Audit procedures included:

- Making enquiries of management for known or suspected instances of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Consideration of management's procedures for detecting and preventing fraud, including controls.
- Reviewing journal entries to identify material or unusual transactions

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 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.

Roger Beaton F.C.A. (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BG Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor

18 January 2024

7 Three Rivers Business Park
Felixstowe Road, Foxhall
IPSWICH
IP10 0BF

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	16,789,542	18,970,494
Cost of sales		(14,331,709)	(16,101,381)
Gross profit		2,457,833	2,869,113
Administrative expenses		(2,002,882)	(2,101,296)
Other operating income		-	29,952
Operating profit	5	454,951	797,769
Interest receivable and similar income	8	26,194	1,194
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(8,615)	(7,571)
Profit before taxation		472,530	791,392
Taxation	10	(74,729)	(215,508)
Profit for the financial year		397,801	575,884
Other comprehensive income			
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(1,403)
Total comprehensive income for the year		397,801	574,481

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

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	1,149,607	1,304,594
Investments	13	722	722
		<u>1,150,329</u>	<u>1,305,316</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	15	3,154,814	3,700,352
Cash at bank and in hand		1,280,365	1,579,858
		<u>4,435,179</u>	<u>5,280,210</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	<u>(2,665,903)</u>	<u>(3,911,585)</u>
Net current assets		<u>1,769,276</u>	<u>1,368,625</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,919,605</u>	<u>2,673,941</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(84,300)	(206,384)
Provisions for liabilities	19	<u>(256,339)</u>	<u>(286,392)</u>
Net assets		<u>2,578,966</u>	<u>2,181,165</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	50,000	50,000
Revaluation reserve		26,360	26,360
Profit and loss reserves		2,502,606	2,104,805
Total equity		<u>2,578,966</u>	<u>2,181,165</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 January 2024

M Bahr
Director

Company Registration No. 01457246

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

		Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2021		50,000	31,478	2,025,206	2,106,684
Year ended 30 April 2022:					
Profit for the year		-	-	575,884	575,884
Other comprehensive income:					
Tax relating to other comprehensive income		-	(1,403)	-	(1,403)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,403)	575,884	574,481
Dividends	11	-	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Transfers		-	(3,715)	3,715	-
Balance at 30 April 2022		50,000	26,360	2,104,805	2,181,165
Year ended 30 April 2023:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	397,801	397,801
Balance at 30 April 2023		50,000	26,360	2,502,606	2,578,966

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	27	55,986		1,081,893	
Interest paid		(8,615)		(7,571)	
Income taxes paid		(97,408)		(13,141)	
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities					
		(50,037)		1,061,181	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(158,177)		(346,685)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets		7,500		44,264	
Interest received		26,194		1,194	
Net cash used in investing activities					
		(124,483)		(301,227)	
Financing activities					
Payment of finance leases obligations		(124,973)		(88,825)	
Dividends paid		-		(500,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities					
		(124,973)		(588,825)	
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents					
		(299,493)		171,129	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,579,858		1,408,729	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year					
		1,280,365		1,579,858	

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brinor International Shipping and Forwarding Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The company number is 01457246. The registered office is 7 Three Rivers Business Park, Felixstowe Road, Foxhall, IPSWICH, IP10 0BF. The business address is Brinor House, Bridge Road, Levington IP10 0NE.

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

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

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

Domestic and international transport work is recognised in the accounts when the first collection has taken place.

Deep Sea import work is recognised on the basis of the date that the vessel arrives in the UK. Deep Sea export work is recognised on the basis of the date that the vessel leaves the UK.

Warehousing work is invoiced based on the period of storage.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25 - 33 % reducing balance / 10% on cost
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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 is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.14 Foreign exchange

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Shipping and forwarding sales	16,789,542	18,970,494

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

3 Turnover and other revenue (Continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK Sales	13,863,990	15,182,288
European Sales	2,925,552	3,788,206
	<u>16,789,542</u>	<u>18,970,494</u>
	2023 £	2022 £
Other revenue		
Interest income	26,194	1,194
Grants received	-	29,952
	<u>-</u>	<u>29,952</u>

4 Exceptional item

Other operating income of £Nil (2022: £29,952) relates to government grants received for rates relief of £Nil (2022: £29,952),

5 Operating profit

	2023 £	2022 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(65,482)	(525)
Government grants	-	(29,952)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,995	9,150
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	214,834	203,570
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	98,068	84,828
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(7,238)	(9,795)
Operating lease charges	482,453	376,648
	<u>482,453</u>	<u>376,648</u>

6 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
International haulage/shipping/warehousing	81	77
	<u>81</u>	<u>77</u>

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

6 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2023 £	2022 £
Wages and salaries	2,799,389	2,819,363
Social security costs	272,574	264,327
Pension costs	70,721	119,540
	<u>3,142,684</u>	<u>3,203,230</u>

7 Director's remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>12,487</u>	<u>11,979</u>

8 Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £	2022 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	26,011	817
Other interest income	183	377
Total income	<u>26,194</u>	<u>1,194</u>

	2023 £	2022 £
Investment income includes the following:		
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>26,011</u>	<u>817</u>

9 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>8,615</u>	<u>7,571</u>

10 Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	<u>104,782</u>	<u>97,408</u>

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

10 Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax

Origination and reversal of timing differences	(30,053)	118,100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge	74,729	215,508
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit before taxation	472,530	791,392
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.49% (2022: 19.00%)	92,096	150,364
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(3,433)	24,241
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	(6,624)	66,625
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	706
Capital Allowances at enhanced rate	(7,310)	(26,428)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation for the year	74,729	215,508
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In addition to the amount charged to the profit and loss account, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2023 £	2022 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of Trailers	-	1,403
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

11 Dividends

	2023 £	2022 £
Interim paid	-	500,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2022	2,621,626	300,413	48,580	2,970,619
Additions	154,117	4,060	-	158,177
Disposals	(27,426)	-	-	(27,426)
At 30 April 2023	2,748,317	304,473	48,580	3,101,370
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 May 2022	1,412,387	229,169	24,669	1,666,225
Depreciation charged in the year	283,717	23,207	5,978	312,902
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(27,164)	-	-	(27,164)
At 30 April 2023	1,668,940	252,376	30,647	1,951,963
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2023	1,079,377	52,097	17,933	1,149,407
At 30 April 2022	1,209,242	71,244	23,911	1,304,397

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2023 £	2022 £
Motor vehicles	294,200	392,264

The company applied the transitional arrangements of Section 35 of FRS102 and used a previous valuation as the deemed costs for certain trailers. The trailers are being depreciated from the valuation date. As the assets are depreciated or sold an appropriate transfer is made from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Trailers included within plant and machinery were revalued to their open market value of £102,490 at 30 April 2013. Valuations were independently obtained from RTJ Trailers Limited and Adeon Trailers Service, suppliers specialising in trailer repair and servicing.

The net book value of the revalued assets held at the 30 April 2023 is £36,397 (2022: £37,497)

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

12	Tangible fixed assets	(Continued)	
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Cost	90,375	90,375
	Accumulated depreciation	(89,125)	(88,025)
	Carrying value	1,250	2,350
13	Fixed asset investments	2023	2022
		£	£
	Listed investments	722	722
14	Financial instruments	2023	2022
		£	£
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,759,202	3,314,830
	Equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	722	722
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	2,108,426	3,317,475
15	Debtors	2023	2022
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	2,676,695	3,242,529
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	20,422	-
	Other debtors	59,695	69,076
	Prepayments and accrued income	395,612	385,522
		3,152,424	3,697,127
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2023	2022
		£	£
	Other debtors	2,390	3,225
	Total debtors	3,154,814	3,700,352

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Obligations under finance leases	18	121,929	124,818
Trade creditors		1,717,580	2,257,921
Amounts owed to group undertakings		-	468,679
Corporation tax		104,782	97,408
Other taxation and social security		536,995	703,086
Other creditors		14,009	29,817
Accruals and deferred income		170,608	229,856
		<u>2,665,903</u>	<u>3,911,585</u>

Hire purchase liabilities of £121,929 (2022: £124,818) are secured on the assets to which they relate.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Obligations under finance leases	18	84,300	206,384
		<u>84,300</u>	<u>206,384</u>

Hire purchase liabilities of £84,300 (2022: £206,384) are secured on the assets to which they relate.

18 Finance lease obligations

	2023 £	2022 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	121,929	124,818
In two to five years	84,300	206,384
	<u>206,229</u>	<u>331,202</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2023 £	Liabilities 2022 £
Balances:		
ACAs	247,552	277,605
Revaluations	8,787	8,787
	<u>256,339</u>	<u>286,392</u>
		2023
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 May 2022		286,392
Credit to profit or loss		(30,053)
		<u>256,339</u>

The net deferred tax liability expected to reverse in the year ended 30th April 2024 is £58,610. This primarily relates to the reversal of timing differences on acquired tangible assets and capital allowances through depreciation, offset by expected tax deductions when payments are made to utilise provisions.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2023 £	2022 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	70,721	119,540

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.

21 Share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The bank has given a guarantee on behalf of the company to the value of £90,000 to HM Customs and Excise.

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Within one year	445,367	431,200
Between two and five years	1,302,133	1,577,883
In over five years	-	64,700
	<u>1,747,500</u>	<u>2,073,783</u>

24 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel is as follows.

	2023	2022
	£	£
Aggregate compensation	<u>12,609</u>	<u>12,139</u>

Other information

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions conferred by FR102 not to make disclosures concerning companies wholly owned within the group. Group accounts are available from 7 Three Rivers Business Park, Felixstowe Road, Foxhall, Ipswich, IP10 0BF.

A Director of the company charged the company rent totalling £3,600 (2022: £3,600).

25 Directors' transactions

During the year the director was advanced £36,084 and repaid £36,267. Interest of £183 was charged in respect of the overdrawn balance.

26 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by M. Bahr, who is a director and the shareholder of the parent company.

The ultimate parent company is Brinor Holdings Limited a company incorporated in England and Wales.

BRINOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

27 Cash generated from operations

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit for the year after tax	397,801	575,884
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	74,729	215,508
Finance costs	8,615	7,571
Investment income	(26,194)	(1,194)
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(7,238)	(9,795)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	312,902	288,398
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	545,538	(619,221)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,250,167)	624,742
Cash generated from operations	55,986	1,081,893

28 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 May 2022 £	Cash flows £	30 April 2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,579,858	(299,493)	1,280,365
Obligations under finance leases	(331,202)	124,973	(206,229)
	1,248,656	(174,520)	1,074,136

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.