Registered number: 03087938

CLIPPER VENTURES PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

William Ward

Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Company secretary

Jeremy Knight

Registered number

03087938

Registered office

1a, The Granary and Bakery Building

Royal Clarence Yard

Weevil Lane Gosport Hampshire PO12 2NZ

Independent auditors

Nexia Smith & Williamson

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Cumberland House 15 - 17 Cumberland Place Southampton

Southamptor Hampshire SO15 2BG

Bankers

HSBC Bank Plc 165 High Street Southampton Hampshire SO15 2AT

Solicitors

Hill Dickinson LLP 20 Primrose Street

London EC2A 2EW

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company consist of the organisation and management of "The Clipper Round the World Yacht Race".

Business review

The Group's strategic development has continued in the year with the completion of the Clipper 15 Race at a fantastic event in London. The race showed a good growth in revenues and media exposure as expected. The Board is satisfied with the strength of the balance sheet and is happy that the group has sufficient funds to finance its growth and development.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk. The company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk and as such no hedge accounting is applied. Given the size of the group the Board believes it is impractical to set up a sub committee of the Board to manage financial risk. The risk management policies of the Board as implemented by the group's finance department.

The group is exposed to inflationary risks. Policies and practices are in to obtain credit check on potential customers before sales are made or to limit the financial commitment of the group to individual customers. The group is exposed to liquidity risk and this is managed by the group's finance department running a financial forecast that models liquidity requirements of the business. Currency risk is managed by the group hedging where cost effective. Non financial risks which the group is exposed to are managed by taking our insurance policies where this is cost effective.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Director

Date: 31/7/17

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2017.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £988,611 (2016 - loss £1,236,633).

Dividends of £337,482 (2016: £2,000,000) have been paid in the year,

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

William Ward Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them
 consistently;
- make judgments 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 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 to 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.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Nexia Smith & Williamson will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Director

Date: 3/1/17

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CLIPPER VENTURES PLC

We have audited the financial statements of Clipper Ventures PLC for the year ended 31 January 2017, which comprise the Statement of Income and Relained Earnings, Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 26. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 Auditors' 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 on page 2, 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 Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 January 2017 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with those financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CLIPPER VENTURES PLC (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

mith & Wilhamson

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.

Andrew Edmonds (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Nexia Smith & Williamson

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Cumberland House 15 - 17 Cumberland Place Southampton Hampshire SO15 2BG Date:

31/7/17

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

	Note	2017 £	Restated 2016 £
Turnover	3	6,774,742	10,517,347
Cost of sales		(2,796,128)	(4,743,819)
Gross profit		3,978,614	5,773,528
Administrative expenses		(2,647,904)	(5,508,225)
Operating profit	4	1,330,710	265,303
Amounts written off fixed asset investments		(105,000)	(175)
Profit/ (loss) from current asset investments		32,165	(1,358,515)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	12	8,223
interest payable and expenses	8	(48,363)	(70,413)
Profit before tax		1,209,524	(1,155,577)
Tax on profit	9	(220,913)	(81,056)
Profit after tax	,	988,611	(1,236,633)
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		3,093,530	6,330,163
		3,093,530	6,330,163
Profit for the year		988,611	(1,236,633)
Dividends declared and paid		(337,482)	(2,000,000)
Retained earnings at the end of the year		3,744,659	3,093,530
The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements	s.		

CLIPPER VENTURES PLC REGISTERED NUMBER: 03087938

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets	11010		~		~
Intangible assets	11		, .		31,135
Tangible assets	12		8,267,159		8,706,145
Investments	13		25,000		130,000
			8,292,159		8,867,280
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	3,515,020		5,208,308	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	7,964,888		4,135,908	
Current asset investments	15	43,552		-	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,221,227	•	1,244,516	
		13,744,687		10,588,732	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(8,243,712)		(6,004,641)	
Net current assets			5,500,975		4,584,091
Total assets less current liabilities			13,793,134		13,451,371
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities	18		(6,383,175)		(6,674,509)
Deferred tax	20	(935,377)		(953,409)	
			(935,377)		(953,409)
Net assets			6,474,582		5,823,453

CLIPPER VENTURES PLC REGISTERED NUMBER: 03087938

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

Capital and reserves	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Called up share capital	21	585,195	585,195
Share premium account	22	2,142,728	2,142,728
Capital redemption reserve	22	2,000	2,000
Profit and loss account	22	3,744,659	3,093,530
		6,474,582	5,823,453

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

31/7/17

Sir Robin Knox-Johnston

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Clipper Ventures PLC is a public company, registered number 03087938, limited by shares, domiciled and Incorporated in England. The registered office is 1a, The Granary and Bakery Building, Royal Clarence Yard, Weevil Lane, Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 2NZ.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions available under FRS 102:

- the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- the exemption from disclosing the financial instrument disclosures required under FRS 102
 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A as the information is provided with the consolidated financial
 statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated and the relevant disclosures are
 included therein;

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Restatement of 2016 figures

The Directors have considered the presentation of the loss on investments in the 2016 financial statements, and consider that the restated presentation more accurately reflects the movements on investments in the year. The restatement has had no impact on the reported profit for 2016.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Race income is included in turnover based upon stage completion. Where the duration of a race involves more than one accounting period, the income and expenditure relating to that race is accounted for on a long term basis where income and expenses are brought into the Statement on income and Retained Earnings account by reference to the completed race stages at the end of the financial year. At the end of each accounting period, income received and expenditure incurred that relate to future activities are deferred.

Sponsorship income is recognised in accordance with milestones set out in the sponsorship contracts whereby the income is recognised when the conditions for that milesone have been met. Charter, training and other income are recognised as revenue along with related expenditure in the period when the activity is performed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an Item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Yachts and equipment Fixtures & fittings Motor vehicles Race yachts

- Straight line over 10 years
- Straight line over 3-5 years
- Straight line over 5 years
- Depreciation of race yachts is treated as a race cost and charged to the profit and loss account on the basis of race completion. The estimated useful life of a race yacht is 5 races.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

1.6 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

1.8 Debtors

Debtors are measured at transaction price, less any Impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1.10 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

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

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

1.11 Creditors

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.12 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

1.13 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.14 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

1.15 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.16 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

Accounting policies (continued)

1.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

1.18 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Financial Instruments classification

The classification of financial instruments as "basic" or "other" requires judgement as to whether all the applicable conditions for classification as basic are met. This includes consideration of the form of the instrument and its return.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units (CGU) to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and apply a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

Bad debt provisions

The trade debtors balances recorded in the company's balance sheet comprise a relatively large number of small balances. A full line by line review of trade debtors is regularly carried out. 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.

Deferred Income

Race income is included in turnover based on stage completion. Income is brought into the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings by reference to the completed race stages at the end of the financial year. Income relating to future activities is deferred, on a type by type basis.

3. Turnover

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Race income	5,031,154	7,793,784
Charter income	241,171	220,489
Sponsorship income	1,319,027	2,305,968
Training and other income	183,390	197,106
	6,774,742	10,517,347

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

4.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	641,192	686,766
	Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	-	5,474
	Write off of intangible fixed assets	31,135	-
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of		
	the Company's annual financial statements	13,800	13,250
	Defined contribution pension cost	48,118	74,515
5.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Wages and salaries	1,374,297	2,882,951
	Social security costs	204,171	215,157
	Cost of defined contribution scheme	48,118	74,515
		1,626,586	3,172,623
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the	he year was as f	ollows:
		2017	2016
		No.	No.
	Management	2	2
	Administrative Yacht Personnel	44 17	40 34
	Table Volume	63	76

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

6.	Directors' remuneration		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Directors' emoluments	16,120	9,403
		16,120	9,403
	During both financial periods, no directors received pension benefits.		
7.	Interest receivable		
		2017 £	2016 £
•	Other interest receivable	12	8,223
		12	8,223
8.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank interest payable	48,363	70,413
		48,363	70,413

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

Taxation		
	2017	2016
Corporation tax	£	£
•		
Current lax on profits for the year	275,080	36,135
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(36,135)	50,333
	238,945	86,468
Total current tax	238,945	86,468
Total durith tan	200,010	
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	29,639	42,524
Adjustments in respect of previous period	(47,671)	(47,936)
Total deferred tax	(18,032)	(5,412)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	220,913	81,056
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
Factors affecting tax charge for the year The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below:	rate of corpora	tion tax in the
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard	2017	2016
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below:	2017 £	2016 £
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%)	2017 £	2016 £
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation	2017 £ 1,209,524	2016 £ (1,155,577,
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%)	2017 £ 1,209,524	2016 £ (1,155,577,
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%) Effects of: Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation	2017 £ 1,209,524 ————————————————————————————————————	2016 £ (1,155,577, ————————————————————————————————
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%) Effects of: Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2017 £ 1,209,524 241,905 - 34,559	2016 £ (1,155,577) (232,964) 2,113 308,805
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%) Effects of: Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2017 £ 1,209,524 241,905 - 34,559 (36,135)	2016 £ (1,155,577, (232,964, 2,113 308,805 44,921
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%) Effects of: Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	2017 £ 1,209,524 241,905 - 34,559	2016 £ (1,155,577, (232,964, 2,113 308,805 44,921 (42,522,
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard UK of 20% (2016 - 21%). The differences are explained below: Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 21%) Effects of: Non-tax deductible amortisation of goodwill and impairment Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	2017 £ 1,209,524 241,905 - 34,559 (36,135)	2016 £ (1,155,577, (232,964, 2,113

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2015 and March 2016 budget provide that the main rate of corporation tax will fall to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 17% from 1 April 2020. This legislation has been substantively enacted; the impact of the additional tax rate reduction has been included within these accounts.

10. Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Dividends	337,482	2,000,000
-	337,482	2,000,000

11. Intangible assets

	Goodwlll £
At 1 February 2016	109,475
Amounts written off	(109,475)
At 1 February 2016	78,340
Amounts written off	(78,340)
Net book value	
At 31 January 2017	-
	
At 31 January 2016	31,135
	F

The goodwill relating to the Velux 5 Oceans race has been written off during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures & fittings £	New fleet under construction £	Race yachts	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 February 2016	10,750	473,719	35,803	12,038,942	12,559,214
Additions	-	38,009	-	200,000	238,009
Disposals	•	-	(35,803)	-	(35,803)
At 31 January 2017	10,750	511,728	-	12,238,942	12,761,420
Depreciation					
At 1 February 2016	10,750	302,293	-	3,540,026	3,853,069
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	86,694	-	554,498	641,192
At 31 January 2017	10,750	388,987	•	4,094,524	4,494,261
Net book value					
At 31 January 2017		122,741		8,144,418	8,267,159
At 31 January 2016	-	171,426	35,803	8,498,916	8,706,145

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

13. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2016	130,000
Amounts written off	(105,000)
At 31 January 2017	25,000
Net book value	
At 31 January 2017	25,000
At 31 January 2016	130,000

The amount written off in the year relates to the investment in Palmetto Limited. The remaining investment relates to Otreus Limited, a company incorporated in England.

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

	Class of		
Name	shares	Holding	Principal activity
Clipper Ventures Online Limited	England	98 %	Training and consultancy
Grand Prix of Ocean Racing Limited	England	100 %	Dormant

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 January 2017 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and
	reserves
	£
Clipper Ventures Online Limited	100
Grand Prix of Ocean Racing Limited	2
	102

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

13. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Participating interests

Joint ventures

Name	incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Clipper Greening Ventures Limited	England	Ordinary	50%	Training and consultancy
Clipper Telemed Limited	England	Ordinary	50%	Remote medical services

14. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Due after more than one year	~	~
Trade debtors	1,017,380	2,552,205
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,257,483	1,250,593
Other debtors	950,000	937,500
Prepayments and accrued income	290,157	468,010
	3,515,020	5,208,308
	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year	L	£
Trade debtors	5,065,462	2,372,313
Amounts owed by group undertakings	272,833	938,725
Amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings	6,614	14,588
Other debtors	33,202	103,168
Prepayments and accrued income	2,399,277	707,114
Tax recoverable	187,500	-
	7,964,888	4,135,908

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

15.	Current asset investments		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Listed investments	43,552	-
		43,552	
16.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	2,221,227	1,244,516
		2,221,227	1,244,516
17.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
17.	Clautions, Amounts failing due Within one year	2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	627,767	604,097
	Trade creditors	420,038	547,527
	Listed Investments	•	175,555
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	43,594	27,529
	Corporation tax	275,080	36,135
	Other taxation and social security	48,354	57,388
	Other creditors	45,984	90,807
	Accruals and deferred income	6,782,895	4,465,603
		8,243,712	6,004,641
18.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Bank loans	459,744	1,089,986
	Accruals and deferred income	5,923,431	5,584,523
		6,383,175	6,674,509

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

19.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Bank loans	627,767	604,097
		627,767	604,097
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years	-	
	Bank loans	459,744	627,767
		459,744	627,767
	Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
	Bank loans	-	462,219
		-	462,219
		1,087,511	1,694,083

The amount of the secured loan which falls due after 5 years or more from the balance sheet date is £nil (2016: £462,219)

Interest is payable on the bank loans at a fixed rate of 3% over base rate.

The bank loans are secured on specific assets of the company.

20. Deferred taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
At beginning of year Charged to profit or loss	(953,409) 18,032	(958,821) 5,412
At end of year	(935,377)	(953,409)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

20. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	935,377	953,916
Short term timing differences	•	(507)
	935,377	953,409
. Share capital		
	2017	2016
Shares classified as equity	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
38,992,942 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	389,929	389,929
19,526,627 Deferred shares of £0.01 each	195,266	195,266
	585,195	585,195

22. Reserves

21.

Share premium account

The share premium account is used to record the aggregate amount or value of premiums paid when the company's shares are issued at an amount in excess of nominal value.

Capital redemption reserve

The Capital redemption reserve relates to the cumulative amount of share capital repurchased by the company.

Profit & loss account

This reserve relates to the cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to shareholders.

23. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £48,118 (2016: £74,515). Contributions totalling £472 (2016: £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

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CLIPPER VENTURES PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2017 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2017 £	. 2016 £
Not later than 1 year	77,624	77,624
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	239,732	297,614
Later than 5 years	38,164	58,119
	355,520	433,357

Lease payments recognised as an expense in the year amounted to £77,624 (2016: £77,624)

25. Related party transactions

The company has previously made a loan in the ordinary course of business to its joint venture, Clipper Greening Ventures Limited. At the period end there was a balance of £6,614 (2016: £14,588) outstanding from Clipper Greening Ventures Limited.

The company has previously made interest-free loans to director William Ward and Sir Robin Knox-Johnston. At the year end there was a balance of £550,000 (2016: £550,000) outstanding from William Ward and £400,000 (2016: £200,000) outstanding from Sir Robin Knox-Johnston.

Key management remuneration is £115,764 (2016: £106,671).

As permitted by Section 33 of FRS102, transactions between wholly owned group companies have not been disclosed.

26. Controlling party

At 31 January 2017, the immediate and ultimate parent company was Clipper Ventures Holdings Plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, company registration number 07061468. The controlling party was Mr William Ward, a director, who owns 60% of Clipper Ventures Holdings Plc.

Consolidated accounts may be obtained from Clipper Ventures Holdings Pic at 1a, The Granary and Bakery Bullding, Weevil Lane, Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 1FX.