Registered number: SC135351

HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	W A Hunter A J McLeman K J McLeman
Registered number	SC135351
Registered office	Denholm Fishselling Elm House Cradlehall Business Park Inverness IV2 5GH

HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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.

HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:SC135351

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		6,960,153		5,064,023
Tangible assets	5		6,196,307		6,438,074
Investments	6		915,250		-
			14,071,710		11,502,097
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	25,074		124,695	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	179,213		216,952	
		204,287		341,647	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,862,359)		(1,688,584)	
Net current liabilities			(1,658,072)		(1,346,937)
Total assets less current liabilities			12,413,638		10,155,160
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(6,319,617)		(5,483,493)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(433,387)		(415,029)	
			(433,387)		(415,029)
Net assets			5,660,634		4,256,638
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			672,001		672,001
Share premium account			1,060,281		1,060,281
Capital redemption reserve			141,617		141,617
Profit and loss account			3,786,735		2,382,739
			5,660,634		4,256,638

HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED

REGISTERED NUMBER:SC135351

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BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

....

W A Hunter
Director

Date: 21 September 2018

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Heather Fishing Company Limited is a limited company registered in Scotland. The registered office is Elm House, Cradlehall Business Park, Inverness, IV2 5GH.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The directors, having made due and careful enquiry, are of the opinion that the company has adequate working capital to execute its operations over the next 12 months. The directors, therefore, have made an informed judgement, at the time of approving the financial statements, that there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. As a result, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

2.3 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, 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.

2.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.10 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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:

Freehold property	-	2% straight-line
Plant and machinery	-	20% straight-line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight-line
Vessels	-	5% straight-line

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 comprehensive income.

2.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.12 Debtors

Short term 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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 comprehensive income 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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 and loans from related parties. These are measured at amortised cost and 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 comprehensive income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2016 - 2).

4. Intangible assets

	Fishing licence & quota £
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	6,814,135
Additions	2,750,000
Disposals	(300,000)
At 31 December 2017	9,264,135
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	1,750,112
Charge for the year	553,870
At 31 December 2017	2,303,982
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	6,960,153
At 31 December 2016	5,064,023

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Vessels £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2017	85,395	649,330	67,117	6,232,623	7,034,465
Additions	-	31,079	50,000	756,170	837,249
Disposals	-	-	(22,500)	(700,000)	(722,500)
At 31 December 2017	85,395	680,409	94,617	6,288,793	7,149,214
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2017	25,114	125,115	67,117	379,045	596,391
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,708	52,869	10,000	314,439	379,016
Disposals	-	-	(22,500)	-	(22,500)
At 31 December 2017	26,822	177,984	54,617	693,484	952,907
Net book value					
At 31 December 2017	58,573	502,425	40,000	5,595,309	6,196,307
At 31 December 2016	60,281	524,215	-	5,853,578	6,438,074

6. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
Additions	915,250
At 31 December 2017	915,250
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	915,250
At 31 December 2016	-

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Holding
Copious Fishing Company Limited	100 %

Copious Fishing Company Limited is a company involved in the fishing industry and trades from the Highlands in Scotland.

7. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Other debtors	9,380	115,127
Prepayments and accrued income	15,694	9,568
	25,074	124,695

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	179,213	216,952
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(60,885)
	179,213	156,067

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank overdrafts	-	60,885
Bank loans	885,348	690,000
Trade creditors	38,905	149,587
Corporation tax	297,439	139,120
Other creditors	618,535	640,798
Accruals and deferred income	22,132	8,194
	1,862,359	1,688,584

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	5,916,534	2,379,939
Other loans	395,000	3,095,000
Government grants received	8,083	8,554
	6,319,617	5,483,493

11. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	885,348	690,000
	885,348	690,000
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	885,348	2,379,939
Other loans	395,000	3,095,000
	1,280,348	5,474,939
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	2,477,613	-
	2,477,613	-
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	2,553,573	-
	2,553,573	-
	7,196,882	6,164,939

The bank borrowings are secured by a ships mortgage over the vessels, together with a bond and floating charge over all assets of the company.

The company has three bank loans.

The first bank loan has a repayment date of 20 December 2024, interest is charged at 2.32% over base.

The second bank loan has a repayment date of 13 April 2024, interest is charged at 2.32% over base.

The third bank loan has a repayment date of 20 December 2022, interest is charged at 2.50% over base.

12. Related party transactions

Control

During the current and previous year the company was controlled by the directors.

Transactions

At the year end there were amounts due by the company to a director of £21,986 (2016 - £21,986).

During the year the company made advances to a shareholder of £20,000 which resulted in amounts due from the company of £1,985 at the year end (2016 - £21,985).

During the year the company made advances to a director of £20,000. Credits were received of £21,987 which resulted in amounts due from the company at the year end of £1,987 (2016 - £NIL).