Heather Fishing Company Limited

Abbreviated Accounts

For The Year Ended 31 March 2004



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 3 to 5, together with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2004 prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 247B of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 246 of the Companies Act 1985. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Act to the Registrar of Companies and whether the accounts to be delivered are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of audit opinion

We have carried out the procedures we considered necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts to be delivered are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with sections 246(5) and (6) of the Companies Act 1985, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 3 to 5 are properly prepared in accordance with those provisions.

Other information

We reported, as auditors of Heather Fishing Company Limited, to the members on the financial statements prepared under section 226 of the Companies Act 1985 for the year ended 31 March 2004, and our audit report was as follows:

"We have audited the financial statements of Heather Fishing Company Limited on pages 5 to 12 for the year ended 31 March 2004. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002), under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO HEATHER FISHING COMPANY LIMITED UNDER SECTION 247B OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 2 the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error.

However the evidence available to us was limited because we were unable to obtain sufficient evidence relating to the recoverable amounts of fixed assets. As a result we were unable to form an opinion as to the appropriateness of the recoverable amounts of fixed assets - as disclosed in note 1.

In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Qualified opinion arising from limitation in audit scope

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Except for any adjustments that might have been found to be necessary, had we been able to obtain sufficient evidence concerning the recoverable amounts of fixed assets, in our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2004 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

In respect alone of the limitation on our work relating to the carrying values of fixed assets:

We have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit."

Johnston Carmichael

Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor

Bank House Seaforth Street Fraserburgh AB43 9BB

Jamy 2005

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2004

		20	04	20	03
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	2		52,363		57,771
Tangible assets	2		801,031		856,500
			853,394		914,271
Current assets					
Debtors		21,630		6,227	
Cash at bank and in hand		11,403		24,375	
		33,033		30,602	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(974 519)		/202 94ë\	
one year		(274,512)		(293,846)	
Net current liabilities			(241,479)		(263,244)
Total assets less current liabilities			611,915		651,027
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	3		(6,700)		(6,364)
Provisions for liabilities and charges			(6,853)		(17,347)
Accruals and deferred income			(11,328)		(11,564)
			587,034		615,752
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	4		484,110		484,110
Share premium account			10,645		10,645
Other reserves			100,000		100,000
Profit and loss account			(7,721)		20,997
Shareholders' funds			587,034		615,752

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on $\frac{10}{1/2005}$

Alexander McLeman

Director

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2004

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective June 2002).

1.2 Turnover

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

1.3 Fishing licence

Fishing licences are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives of 15 years.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets other than freehold land are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings Freehold

- 2% straight line

Plant and machinery

- 20% straight line

Motor vehicles

- 20% straight line

Vessel & gear

- 5% straight line

1.5 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which results in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statments. Deferred tax assets are not recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.6 Government grants

Grants are credited to deferred revenue. Grants towards capital expenditure are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

1.7 Fixed Assets

Included in the notes to the accounts (intangible and tangible fixed assets) are the fishing vessel, licence and quota which have combined carrying value of £767171. Due to the difficulties being experienced in the fishing industry there is a limited market for these assets at the present time and the directors have been unable to assess their recoverable amounts. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result if recoverable amounts could be assessed.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2004

		·		
2	Fixed assets			
		Intangible	Tangible	Total
	·	assets	assets	_
		£	£	£
	Cost	·		
	At 1 April 2003	81,075	1,282,213	1,363,288
	Additions	-	11,951	11,951
	Disposals	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
	At 31 March 2004	81,075	1,293,164	1,374,239
	Depreciation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 -
	At 1 April 2003	23,304	425,713	449,017
	On disposals	_	(1,000)	(1,000)
	Charge for the year	5,408	67,420	72,828
	At 31 March 2004	28,712	492,133	520,845
	Net book value	· .		
	At 31 March 2004	52,363	801,031	853,394
	At 31 March 2003	57,771	856,500	914,271
	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

3 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

The aggregate amount of creditors for which security has been given amounted to £252,768 (2003 - £277,651).

4	Share capital	2004 £	2003 £
	Authorised		
	500,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000	500,000
	100,000 14% redeemable cumulative participating preference shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
		600,000	600,000
			
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	484,110 Ordinary shares of £1 each	484,110	484,110

5 Transactions with directors

Alexander McLeman, director, is also a shareholder and director in Samac1 Limited. During the year, the company paid £36,567 to Samac1 Limited for the provision of crew services aboard fishing vessel Boy John INS110. All transactions were at arms length.