ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FRIDAY

S6F1PX9S

SCT

15/09/2017 COMPANIES HOUSE #87

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated member

Mark Parsinen

Grant Sword

Limited liability partnership number

SO300920

Registered office

Kinburn Castle

Doubledykes Road

St Andrews

Fife

KY16 9DR

Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP

Commerce House

South Street

ELGIN IV30 1JE

Solicitors

Thorntons LLP

17-21 Bell Street ST ANDREWS

KY16 9DR

CONTENTS

		Page
Balance sheet)	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements		3 - 12

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		20	016	20 as resta	15 tod
	Notes	£	£	as resta £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,066,888		7,127,277
Investments	4		76,621		74,786
			7,143,509		7,202,063
Current assets					
Stocks		78,485		84,953	
Debtors	5	69,997		44,330	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,889		13,919	
	_	151,371		143,202	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(2,695,286)		(2,161,586)	
Net current liabilities			(2,543,915)		(2,018,384)
Total assets less current liabilities			4,599,594		5,183,679
			, ,		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(1,651,533)		(1,699,842)
Net assets attributable to members			2,948,061		3,483,837
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Members' capital classified as a liability			10,239,819		9,912,007
Amounts due in respect of losses			(1,507,353)		(1,856,432)
			8,732,466		8,055,575
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			111		111
Other reserves classified as equity			(5,784,516)		(4,571,849)
			2,948,061		3,483,837
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			8,732,466		8,055,575
Members' other interests			(5,784,405)		(4,571,738)
			2,948,061		3,483,837

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED).

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships' regime and the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 28/08/2017 and are signed on their behalf by:

Grant Sword

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. SO300920

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Castle Stuart Golf LLP is a limited liability partnership domiciled and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Kinburn Castle, Doubledykes Road, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9DR and the business address is Balnaglack Farmhouse, Inverness, IV2 7JL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" revised in 2015, together with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), Section 1A applicable to small entites and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Castle Stuart Golf LLP prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. Other than a balance of £500,000 being reclassified from creditors falling due after more than one year to creditors falling due within one year on the basis there are no formal terms of repayment to allow classification of the balance as a long term liability, the reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The limited liability partnership has taken advantage of the exemption under section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the limited liability partnership as an individual entity and not about its group.

Prior period adjustment

The comparative period has been restated to recognise rental expenditure arrears amounting to £22,044. This has resulted in an increase of £5,315 in rental costs included within administrative expenses in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015. Furthermore, in order to amend previous periods, reserves at 1 January 2015 have been reduced by a further £16,729.

The above has resulted in an increase of £22,044 in accruals, within creditors falling due within one year, previously reported at 31 December 2015.

1.2 Going concern

Castle Stuart Golf LLP continues to strengthen its presence in the golf and leisure markets in a challenging economic period. Whilst the LLP has made losses to date, the members are confident of future progress in both the provision of golf and associated leisure and hospitality services as the next phase of the course development begins. The members are presently funding the operations of the LLP through direct member balances and short terms loans, with continued support also from the bank in the form of a formal 10 year bank loan facility and shorter term overdraft facility. The designated members are satisfied that continued support will be available from the members for a period of at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements. Negotiations are continuing towards funding solutions for the next phase of the course development.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for green fees and related facility provision, merchandise sales and food and beverage sales net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised at the point of sale for merchandise, food and beverage sales and when a round of golf has been played for green fees and related facility provision.

Turnover also includes the share of profits or losses arising from the investment in Castle Stuart Resort Ownership LLP.

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Golf course development & coursebuilding

- 2%, 5%, 25% and 50% straight line

Clubhouse

- 2% and 10% straight line

Plant and machinery

- 25% reducing balance- 20% and 25% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment Assets under construction

- not depreciated

Motor vehicles

- 25% reducing balance

Other assets

- 5% straight line

No depreciation has been charged on the hotel, second course and fractional development costs as the assets are still under construction.

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the limited liability partnership. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Fixed asset investments represent an interest in a limited liability partnership and has been accounted for using the equity method of accounting at cost plus any drawings met on behalf of the partnership and share of profits not drawn from the partnership.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit and loss account. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit and loss account.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's balance sheet position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 trade and other receivables 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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.

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 limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and bank loans, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.11 Taxation

The taxation payable on the partnership profits is solely the personal liability of the individual members consequently neither partnership taxation nor related deferred taxation arising in respect of the partnership are accounted for in these financial statements.

1.12 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.

1.13 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 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 the profit and loss account 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 and loss account 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.15 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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Sales and Operations	33	32
Administration and Management	4	5
		
	37	37
		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost	•		
	At 1 January 2016	8,440,457	1,217,843	9,658,300
	Additions	232,875	4,950	237,825
	At 31 December 2016	8,673,332	1,222,793	9,896,125
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 January 2016	1,751,872	779,151	2,531,023
	Depreciation charged in the year	218,834	79,380	298,214
	At 31 December 2016	1,970,706	858,531	2,829,237
	Carrying amount		· · · · · ·	
	At 31 December 2016	6,702,626	364,262	7,066,888
	At 31 December 2015	6,688,585	438,692	
	,			

Included within land and buildings are assets under construction with a carrying value of £546,575 (2015-£340,101) which have not been depreciated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2015 £
_
74,786
=====
leisure &
iterest in
£
74,786
9,175
(7,340
76,621
76,621
74,786
2015 £
10,173
34,157

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6 C	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2016	2015
		Notes	£	£
	•			as restated
L	oans and overdrafts	. 8	286,552	198,608
C	Obligations under finance leases		29,554	53,534
Т	rade creditors		45,572	111,879
C	Other taxation and social security		37,089	24,528
C	Other creditors		2,296,519	1,773,037
			2,695,286	2,161,586

Included within other creditors is a balance due to Highlands & Islands Enterprise of £500,000 (2015 - £500,000) which is subject to a standard security over Balnaglack Farm, Dalcross, Inverness.

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets which the agreements relate to.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2016	2015
	Notes	£	£
Loans and overdrafts	8	1,473,722	1,644,362
Obligations under finance leases		27,811	55,480
Other creditors		150,000	-
		1,651,533	1,699,842
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are	as follows:		
Payable by instalments		716,511	917,604
	i		

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured over the assets which the agreements relate to.

8 Loans and overdrafts

	2016	2015
	· £	£
Bank loans	1,643,783	1,807,360
Bank overdrafts	116,491	35,610
	1,760,274	1,842,970
Payable within one year	286,552	198,608
Payable after one year	1,473,722	1,644,362

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

The bank overdraft and loan are secured by a bond and floating charge over the whole assets of the LLP and a standard security over Phase 1 & 2, Balnaglack Farm, Dalcross, Inverness.

9 Loans and other debts due to members

	2016	2015
	£	£
Analysis of loans		
Loans from members	10,239,819	9,912,007
Amounts allocated to members in respect of losses	(1,507,353)	(1;856,432)
	8,732,466	8,055,575
	4 ***	

Included within loans due to members are loans of £2,567,746 (2015: £2,230,609) which rank ahead of members' base funding amounts, but which will rank equally with unsecured creditors in the event of a winding up. The priority loans are unsecured and accrue interest at 7.5% above libor base rate. The base funding from each member is also unsecured, but subordinated to all other amounts due and accrues interest at 3.5%.

Whilst balances due to members do have certain repayment profiles, they are ultimately repayable only to the extent that sufficient available distributable cash is available.

10 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with S444 (5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior stautory auditor was Lynne Walker.

The auditor was Johnston Carmichael LLP.

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the limited liability partnership had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
	~	-
Within one year	68,080	61,164
Between two and five years	259,588	223,351
In over five years	2,429,338	2,506,980
	2,757,006	2,791,495
		

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Limited Liability Partnership rents land under a long term operating lease agreement. 12 Capital commitments At 31 December 2016 the limited liability partnership had capital commitments as follows: Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

In addition to the above, the LLP is committed and obligated to incur further expenditure following the completion of a capital project, the amount of which is subject to various external factors.

255,250