Company Registration Number: SC334836

# Isle of Harris Distillers Limited Filleted Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019



# **Directors' Responsibilities Statement**

#### Year ended 31 December 2019

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statéments, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 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.

# **Statement of Financial Position**

# Year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5	7,604,551	7,660,027
Current assets Stocks	6	1,964,690	1,262,862
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	247,381 628,118	345,016 1,214,551
		2,840,189	2,822,429
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	. 8	(573,448)	(839,340)
Net current assets		2,266,741	1,983,089
Total assets less current liabilities		9,871,292	9,643,116
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(3,100,955)	(3,111,730)
Net assets		6,770,337	6,531,386
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	11	8,151,125 (1,380,788)	8,151,125 (1,619,739)
Shareholders' funds		6,770,337	6,531,386

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

Simon Erlanger Director

Company registration number: SC334836

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 31 December 2019

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Isle of Harris Distillery, Tarbert, Isle of Harris, HS3 3DJ.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A. 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

# 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The current economic conditions present increased risks for all businesses. In response to such conditions, the directors have carefully considered these risks, including an assessment of the uncertainty on future trading projection for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements, and the extent to which they might affect the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis. Based on this assessment, the directors consider that the Company maintains an appropriate level of liquidity, sufficient to meet the demands of the business. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

#### i) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 5 for carrying amounts of tangible assets

#### ii) Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 7 for carrying amount of debtors.

#### iii) Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. This includes any provisions for slow moving or obsolete stock. Calculation of such provisions requires judgements to be made on various aspects of stock based on forecasts and historical trading.

## Revenue recognition

The turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents cash received and amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax and Duty.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 31 December 2019

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period, and is charged in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Deferred tax is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment for certain items for accounts purposes and the treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that they are regarded as recoverable.

#### Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

#### Tangible assets

All fixed assets are recorded at cost.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property

4% straight line

Plant and machinery

- 6.67% to 10% straight line

Fixtures and fittings - 25% straight line

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

#### **Government grants**

Revenue grants are credited to income in the appropriate period to match related expenditure.

Capital grants are amortised in line with the depreciation of the distillery once the construction has been completed.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2019

# 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### 4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to 43 (2018: 31).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 December 2019

5.	Tangible assets				
		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 January 2019	5,900,770	2,728,007	241,480	8,870,257
	Additions	22,304	266,582	104,772	393,658
	Disposals	_	(14,062)		(14,062)
	Reclassification of fixed assets	(19,842)	(5,983)	25,825	-
	At 31 December 2019	5,903,232	2,974,544	372,077	9,249,853
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2019	492,918	499,720	217,592	1,210,230
	Charge for the year	154,423	199,784	83,204	437,411
	Disposals	-	(2,339)	-	(2,339)
	Reclassification of fixed assets	(24)	24	-	-
	At 31 December 2019	647,317	697,189	300,796	1,645,302
	Carrying amount				
	At 31 December 2019	5,255,915	2,277,355	71,281	7,604,551
	At 31 December 2018	5,407,852	2,228,287	23,888	7,660,027
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The directors have considered the value of the fixed assets as at 31 December 2019 and are satisfied that there is no indication of impairment.

# .6. Stocks

	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Raw materials and consumables Finished goods and goods for resale	1,724,659 240,031	1,105,888 156,974
		1,964,690	1,262,862
7.	Debtors		
	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors Other debtors	129,062 118,319	92,799 252,217
		247,381	345,016

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

# Year ended 31 December 2019

8.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	177,496	172,638
	Corporation tax	422.004	640
	Social security and other taxes	132,904	182,635
	Other creditors	263,048	483,427
		573,448	839,340
9.	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	548,000	548,000
	Other creditors	2,552,955	2,563,730
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		3,100,955	3,111,730

The company's bankers hold a standard security and floating charge over the property assets of the company.

# 10. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Received and receivable:	a	
At 1 January 2019	3,059,772	3,056,770
Receivable during the year		3,002
At 31 December 2019	3,059,772	3,059,772
Amortisation:		
At 1 January 2019	383,642	260,734
Credit to Statement of Comprehensive Income	24,503	24,522
Capitalised to stock	98,672	98,386
	506,817	383,642
Net balance at 31 December 2019	2,552,955	2,676,130

Under the grant agreement certain clauses exist that may result in the grants being repaid if there is a breach of certain conditions. Given this, the grants are disclosed as a liability. The Directors believe that the likelihood of any such breach is remote.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2019

# 11. Called up share capital

# Authorised share capital

	2019		2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
A1 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	5,966,939	5,966,939	5,966,939	5,966,939
A2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
A3 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	271,426	271,426	271,426	271,426
A4 Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each	75,000	750	75,000	750
B Ordinary Shares of £0.80 each	853,826	683,061	853,826	683,061
C Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each	37,500	375	37,500	375
•	8,704,691	8,422,551	8,704,691	8,422,551
Issued, called up and fully paid				
Each				40
		19		18
	No.	£	No.	£
A1 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	5,966,939	5,966,939	5,966,939	5,966,939
A2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
A4 Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each	75,000	750	75,000	750
B Ordinary Shares of £0.80 each	853,826	683,061	853,826	683,061
C Ordinary Shares of £0.01 each	37,500	375	37,500	375

Ordinary A1, A2 and A4 share is entitled to equal voting rights, equal rights to participation in dividends and distributions, equal rights to capital distributions and the shares are not liable to be redeemed.

8,433,265

8,151,125

8,433,265

8,151,125

Each Ordinary B share is entitled to income and capital distributions in specified circumstances and is entitled to one vote in any circumstances and the shares are not liable to be redeemed.

Each Ordinary C share has no right to any income distribution or dividend and is entitled to a capital distribution and one vote in specified circumstances and the shares are not liable to be redeemed.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 31 December 2019

#### 12. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

**2019** 2018 £

Later than 5 years

384,624

416,676

# 13. Summary audit opinion

The auditor's report was unqualified. However, a material uncertainty relating to going concern was identified as a result of the current Covid-19 pandemic.

The senior statutory auditor was Malcolm Beveridge CA, for and on behalf of Chiene + Tait LLP.

# 14. Related party transactions

The directors consider that the company has no ultimate controlling party.

Ronald MacEachran (Director) is a shareholder and director of Company Kinetics Limited. During the year, Isle of Harris Distillers Limited was invoiced £95,700 (2018: £83,700) for services on a commercial basis.

Dirk Saltzherr (Director) is a shareholder and director of Isle of Harris Distillery Import BV. During the year, Isle of Harris Distillers Limited was invoiced £6,995 (2018: £8,468) for services on a commercial basis. Sales to Isle of Harris Distillery Import BV amounted to £35,858 (2018: £46.630).

Elsa Jack (Director) is a director and shareholder of Elsa Jack & Co. During the year, Isle of Harris Distillers Limited was invoiced £nil (2018: £960) for services on a commercial basis.

#### 15. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end the material implications arising from the Covid-19 pandemic became visible, including the significant uncertainty relating to the ability of many commercial ventures to operate as a going concern. In response to this, the Directors are implementing mitigating initiatives to ensure the entity has sufficient liquidity and retains the operational capability required to meet current and future demand.