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Company Registration No. SC105107 (Scotland)

BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors H G Murray

G L Murray J Murray A M MacKenzie

A A MacKenzie J L Murray Rev. A Murray

Secretary J L Murray

Company number SC105107

Registered office Dornoch Road

BONAR BRIDGE Sutherland IV24 3EB

Auditor Johnston Carmichael LLP

Clava House

Cradlehall Business Park

INVERNESS IV2 5GH

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 April 2020.

Fair review of the business

As shown in the group statement of comprehensive income, this has been another successful year for the group with a further increase in the net asset position. Underlying trading has been particularly successful for the transport business and the smolt business has also been able to report a profit despite incurring significant biological problems during the final quarter of the year. The group generated a pre-tax profit of £2,248,806 prior to the loss incurred on foreign exchange contracts connected with the financing of the new-build vessel, Marsali, delivered just prior to the year end.

Marsali, a state of the art wellboat designed specifically for operating in Scottish waters, represented a very significant investment for the group and the Board is very pleased to report a very successful introduction of the vessel and of its operation during the first months of operation. The group has also invested heavily in its other wellboat, Migdale, subsequent to the year end. It has also continued to operate very successfully. The global effects of Covid-19 have had an effect on every industry worldwide and the salmon and trout farming industry is not immune to this, in particular our fish farming clients distribution problems have impacted the demand and hence market prices. Nevertheless our group is pleased with business during the first months of the financial year and is optimistic for another successful outcome for the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the group are broadly as follows:

- Business risk: The management of the business and our strategy are, like any business, subject to a number of risks. These include competition from other fish transport operators, fluctuations in fish food costs and the effects on the fish farming industry from external matters including Brexit and Covid-19.
- Liquidity risks: The group maintains a cautious cash management policy and is confident of being in a position to continue servicing its bank loans in line with agreed repayment profiles. Liquidity does not pose a risk to the group.
- Interest rate risk: With the continuing liquidity in the group, there is no reliance on bank borrowing in respect of short-term working capital. The group has subsequent to the year end entered into an interest rate swap with regard to part of its borrowing in order to protect against any unforeseen movements in interest rates. Interest rates therefore are not considered to pose a significant risk to the group.
- Credit risk: The group's policy is to minimize exposure to losses of defaulting customers. A robust credit control policy is operated in order to minimize exposure to customers where there have been incidences of debt ageing or an imperfect collection history.

Key performance indicators

The group monitors business performance of its different segments, specifically wellboats, road transport and smolt production through monthly reporting of results. We use a variety of KPIs to monitor and drive the performance of the business, in addition to sales (rearing of smolts up 3.8%, transport services down 8.6%), profit and free cash. These include gross profit percentage (smolts down 1.9% of sales and transport up 1.2% of sales), with group cash and cash equivalents increasing from £1.84m to £2.85m as detailed on page 17.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

Future developments

As indicated above the directors are pleased with business during the first months of the financial year and of the anticipated outcome for the remainder of the year. In particular the wellboat and road transport businesses have performed well and the group will continue to invest in these businesses where opportunities exist.

On behalf of the board

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a holding company. The principal activities of the group are the commercial rearing of smolts and the provision of transport services to the aquaculture industry. There have not been any significant changes in the groups principal activities during the year under review.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

H G Murray G L Murray J Murray A M MacKenzie A A MacKenzie J L Murray Rev. A Murray

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 12.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £152,000. The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

Johnston Carmichael were appointed as auditor to the group and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

H G Murray Director

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
 - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - GROUP TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Qualified opinion

We have audited the group financial statements of Badbea Crofters Limited for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the group financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's affairs as at 30 April 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion

With respect to the current year opening balances and prior year comparative financial information, the audit evidence available to us was limited because the financial statements of the subsidiary entities at 30 April 2019 were not subject to an audit. We did not observe the physical counting of stock of £76,656 and as such have been unable to satisfy ourselves over the accuracy and completeness of stock quantities by using alternative audit procedures. We have also been unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of the profit reported in the group statement of comprehensive income and the amounts reported in the prior year group balance sheet for biological assets of £531,597, trade debtors of £1,126,995, prepayments and accrued income of £178,580, trade creditors of £827,304 and accruals and deferred income of £114,492.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the group financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the group financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the group financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the group financial statements any identified material uncertainties that
 may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the group financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - GROUP(CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the group financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the group financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the group financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the group financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the group financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the group financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to opening balances described above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- · we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records had been maintained.

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:

- · returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the group financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the group financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of group financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the group financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - GROUP(CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the group financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these group financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the group financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the group financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the group financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the group financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business
 activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are
 responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible
 for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other matters which we are required to address

We have reported separately on the parent company financial statements of Badbea Crofters Limited for the year ended 30 April 2020. The opinion in that report is unqualified.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - GROUP(CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parent 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 parent 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 parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Scott Jeffrey (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

17 December 2020.

Clava House Cradlehall Business Park INVERNESS IV2 5GH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - PARENT COMPANY TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Badbea Crofters Limited ('the parent company') for the year ended 30 April 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the company balance sheet, the company statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the parent company's affairs as at 30 April 2020;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and as applied in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company's financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matters

In the previous accounting period the directors of the parent company took advantage of the audit exemption under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006. Therefore the prior period parent company financial statements were not audited.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the parent company's financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the parent company's financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the parent company's financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the parent company's financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the parent company's financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - PARENT COMPANY (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the parent company's financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the parent company's financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company's financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company's financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - PARENT COMPANY (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BADBEA CROFTERS LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the parent company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company's financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company's financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the parent company audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other matters which we are required to address

We have reported separately on the group financial statements of Badbea Crofters Limited for the year ended 30 April 2020. The opinion in that report is qualified.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parent 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 parent 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 parent company and the parent company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Scott Jeffrey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

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Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

17 December 2020.

Clava House Cradlehall Business Park INVERNESS IV2 7AJ

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GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	11,801,598	12,354,802
Cost of sales		(8,210,180)	(8,487,707)
Gross profit		3,591,418	3,867,095
Distribution costs		(137;601)	(88,370)
Administrative expenses		(1,188,762)	(935,140)
Other operating income		33,085	13,290
Operating profit	4	2,298,140	2,856,875
Interest receivable and similar income	8	4,753	4,928
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(54,087)	(60,629)
Fair value losses on foreign exchange contra	cts	(1,811,892)	(617,052)
Profit before taxation		436,914	2,184,122
Tax on profit	10	(154,747)	(391,842)
Profit for the financial year	27		1,792,280

Profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The Group Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

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GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

		20	020	20	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		21,455,820		9,622,354
Investment properties	13		191,870		191,870
			21,647,690		9,814,224
Current assets					
Stocks	17	90,969		76,656	
Biological assets	18	324,425		531,597	
Debtors	19	1,806,720		1,347,581	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,846,665		1,839,399	
		5,068,779		3,795,233	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(2,729,784)		(2,265,069)	
Net current assets			2,338,995		1,530,164
Total assets less current liabilities			23,986,685		11,344,388
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(14,285,692)		(2,084,968
Provisions for liabilities	24		(835,614)		(524,208)
Net assets			8,865,379		8,735,212
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		2,000		2,000
Profit and loss reserves	27		8,863,379		8,733,212
Total equity			8,865,379		8,735,212

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on .15.1.21.2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

H 6 Murray Director

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2018		2,000	7,084,932	7,086,932
Year ended 30 April 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	1,792,280 (144,000)	1,792,280 (144,000)
Balance at 30 April 2019		2,000	8,733,212	8,735,212
Year ended 30 April 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11		282,167 (152,000)	282,167 (152,000)
Balance at 30 April 2020		2,000	8,863,379	8,865,379

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2020

		20	20	20	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		92,385		95,159
Investment properties	13		-		191,870
Investments	14		1,377,972		1,377,972
			1,470,357		1,665,001
Current assets					
Debtors	19	194,277		6,987	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,295		3,243	
		197,572		10,230	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	20	(15,066)		(10,651)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			182,506		(421)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,652,863		1,664,580
			<u> </u>		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	26		2,000		2,000
Profit and loss reserves	27		1,650,863		1,662,580
Total equity			1,652,863		1,664,580

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £140,283 (2019 - £142,085 profit).

Director

Company Registration No. SC105107

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
	Hotes	-	~	~
Balance at 1 May 2018		2,000	1,664,495	1,666,495
Year ended 30 April 2019:				
		_	142,085	142,085
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends	11	-	•	•
Dividends	11	-	(144,000)	(144,000)
Balance at 30 April 2019		2,000	1,662,580	1,664,580
V				·
Year ended 30 April 2020:			440.000	440.000
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	140,283	140,283
Dividends	11	-	(152,000)	(152,000)
Balance at 30 April 2020		2,000	1,650,863	1,652,863

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

		2	020	20	19
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	33		2,988,556		3,755,188
Interest paid			(54,087)		(60,629)
Income taxes paid			(288,063)		(274,234)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	s		2,646,406		3,420,325
Investing activities			•		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(14,735,152)		(3,394,537)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed					
assets		133		19,793	
Purchase related to investment property		-		(4,400)	
Interest received		4,753		4,928	
Net cash used in investing activities			(14,730,266)		(3,374,216)
Financing activities					
Proceeds of new bank loans		13,520,000		-	
Repayment of bank loans		(244,709)		(238,619)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(32,165)		(65,265)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(152,000)		(144,000)	
Net cash generated from/(used in)					
financing activities			13,091,126		(447,884)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas	h				
equivalents			1,007,266		(401,775)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		1,839,399		2,241,174
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		2,846,665		1,839,399

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Badbea Crofters Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Dornoch Road, Bonar Bridge, IV24 3EB.

The group consists of Badbea Crofters Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified for revaluation of investment properties and certain financial instruments. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Badbea Crofters Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

The parent company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The parent company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

Section 4 of Financial Position'–Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares; Section 7 of Cash Flows'–Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures.

Badbea Crofters Limited has acquired the share capital of its subsidiaries on a piecemeal basis. All goodwill on the business combination, to the date that control is obtained on each subsidiary, is fully amortised. Goodwill was assessed as having a useful economic life of 4 years.

All financial statements are made up to 30 April 2020. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, due to the strength of the group's and the company's balance sheet and the group's ability to generate sufficient cash from its operations, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The risks and challenges attached to the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic continue to be monitored and action taken wherever possible to mitigate their effect on the business. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

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

Turnover is recognised on the charter of boats and hire of vehicles based on the company's right to consideration aligned to the period of hire, on the accruals basis. Turnover for smolts is recognised when legal title passes to the customer. Turnover for management services is recognised on an accruals basis.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost 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:

Freehold property 2% - 5% straight line Leasehold property 5% straight line

Leasehold improvements straight line over life of the asset

Plant and machinery 10% - 20% straight line and 15% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings 20% - 25% straight line Motor vehicles 20% - 25% reducing balance

Wellboats over 10 years to residual value for main structure and 10%

straight line for all other equipment and fittings; 5% reducing

balance

Assets under construction not depreciated

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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).

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 or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.10 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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.

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 group 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans andloans from fellow group companies, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including foreign exchange forward contracts, are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the group.

1.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt within equity.

1.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 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 income 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.16 Government grants

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.18 Biological assets

The group rears smolts and as a result holds fish as biological assets within current assets.

In accordance with FRS 102, these assets are defined as biological assets and are held at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

1.19 Change in accounting estimate

At the start of the financial period, the directors amended the residual value of a wellboat to reflect a more accurate representation of this amount. This has resulted in a decrease in the depreciation charge for the year of £297,408.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Depreciation - useful lives of tangible assets

The useful life and any residual values of tangible fixed assets are considered and depreciation rates applied accordingly. Details of the depreciation policies applied can be found in note 1.4 of the financial statements. The depreciation charge for the year amounts to £464,999 (2019 - £742,176) and the carrying value of tangible fixed assets at the year end amounts to £21,455,820 (2019 - £9,622,354).

Biological assets

Biological assets totalling £324,425 (2019 - £531,597) are valued as detailed in note 1.18 of the financial statements. Valuation of biological assets requires judgements to be made on various aspects of the assets held and is assessed based on the directors' extensive knowledge of the industry and the economic environment they are operating in. As with any estimate, this is subject to events proving otherwise, but the directors do not consider that this amounts to significant risk.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Rearing of smolts	4,270,112	4,114,837
Transport services	7,531,486	8,239,965
	11,801,598	12,354,802
	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	11,801,598	12,354,802

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

4	Operating profit		
	-F	2020	2019
		£	. £
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Exchange losses	17,335	911
	Government grants	(16,121)	-
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	451,536	709,969
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	13,463	32,207
	Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible fixed assets	7,610	(50,981)

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to £17,335 (2019 - £911).

5 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2020 £	2019 £
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company Audit of the financial statements of the	3,500	-
company's subsidiaries	13,790	-
	17,290	

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Management	7	7	7	7
Direct	28	25	-	-
Admin	16	12	-	-
	51	44	7	7
•				·

6	Employees			(Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
		Group		Company	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	Wages and salaries	2,175,400	1,885,316	-	-
	Social security costs	243,219	205,479	-	-
	Pension costs	47,624	31,818	-	7,863
		2,466,243	2,122,613	-	7,863
7	Directors' remuneration				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			320,510	298,955
	Company pension contributions to defined contri	bution scheme:	s	3,197	10,358
				323,707	309,313
	The number of directors for whom retirement is amounted to 4 (2019 - 4). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following the control of		-		
	·			2020 £	2019 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			153,642	142,605
	Company pension contributions to defined contri	bution schemes	S	1,317	846 ———
8	Interest receivable and similar income				
				2020 £	2019 £
	Interest income				
	Interest on bank deposits			4,753	4,824
	Other interest income			<u>-</u>	104
	Total income			4,753	4,928

9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	• 51,009	55,788
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,776	4,841
		53,785	60,629
	Other finance costs:		
	Other interest	302	-
	Total finance costs	54,087	60,629
			=======================================
10	Taxation		
		2020	2019
	Current tax	£	£
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	_	271,154
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(156,659)	(542)
	Total current tax	(156,659)	270,612
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	253,501	121,207
	Changes in tax rates	61,275	-
	Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(3,370)	23
	Total deferred tax	311,406	121,230
	Total tax charge	154,747	391,842

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

10
10

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

		2020 £	2019 £
	Profit before taxation	436,914	2,184,122
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	83,014	414,983
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	10,935	2,626
	Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	159,547	-
	Unutilised tax losses carried forward	127,751	-
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(156,659)	(542)
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(384,417)	(133,882)
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(3,370)	23
	Disposals of tangible fixed assets	3,170	(9,686)
	Deferred tax timing differences	314,776	121,207
	Other adjustments	-	(2,887)
	Taxation charge	154,747	391,842
1	Dividends		
	•	2020	2019
		£	£
	Interim paid	152,000	144,000
		======	=====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

12 Tangible fixed assets Group Freehold Leasehold Leasehold Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Motor ehicles Wellboats Assets under construction Total property improvements £ £ £ £ Cost At 1 May 2019 539,588 123,246 28,247 2,917,897 11,851 1,063,773 5,199,531 3,608,255 13,492,388 Additions 50,403 282,016 4,367 37,212 - 11,932,210 12,306,208 Disposals (3,771) (31,997)(28, 226)Transfers 15,540,465 (15,540,465) At 30 April 2020 589,991 123,246 28,247 3,171,687 12,447 1,100,985 20,739,996 - 25,766,599 Depreciation and impairment At 1 May 2019 124,598 45,836 20,195 1,789,456 11,060 490,760 1,388,129 3,870,034 Depreciation charged in the year 9,437 6,743 1,413 202,978 1,279 121,420 121,729 464,999 Eliminated in respect of disposals (20,616) (3,638)(24,254) At 30 April 2020 134,035 21,608 1,971,818 612,180 4,310,779 52,579 8,701 1,509,858 **Carrying amount** At 30 April 2020 455,956 70,667 6,639 1,199,869 3,746 488,805 19,230,138 - 21,455,820 At 30 April 2019 414,990 77,410 8,052 1,128,441 791 573,013 3,811,402 3,608,255 9,622,354

1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Company	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	Cost	£	£	£	£
	At 1 May 2019	132,095	3,831	3,771	139,697
	Disposals	-	(3,831)	(3,771)	(7,602)
	At 30 April 2020	132,095	-	-	132,095
	Depreciation and impairment				
	At 1 May 2019	37,069	3,831	3,638	44,538
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,641	3,031	3,030	2,641
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	2,041	(3,831)	(3,638)	(7,469)
	At 30 April 2020	39,710	-	•	39,710
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 April 2020	92,385	-	-	92,385
	At 30 April 2019	95,026		133	95,159
		Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020 £	2019 £
	Motor vehicles	29,247	128,826	_	
	NOTO: VEHICLES	=====	====		
	Depreciation charge for the year in respect of				
	leased assets	13,463	32 207		
			32,207 ———	-	-
13	Investment property	===	===		-
13	Investment property		====	Group	Company
13	Investment property		====	Group 2020 £	2020
13	Investment property Fair value		=======================================	2020	2020
13	Fair value At 1 May 2019		====	2020	2020 £ 191,870
13	Fair value		=======================================	2020 £	2020 £ 191,870
13	Fair value At 1 May 2019		=======================================	2020 £	2020 £

Investment property comprises land and buildings. The fair value of the investment properties has been arrived at by the directors and is deemed appropriate at 30 April 2020. During the year ended 30 April 2020, the investment property was transferred from the company to a subsidiary for proceeds equal to its carrying value.

				·		_
14	Fixed asset investments		_		_	
		•	Group	2242	Company 202	
		Note	2020 s £	2019 £		0 2019 E £
	Investments in subsidiaries	15		<u> </u>	1,377,97	2 1,377,972
	Movements in fixed asse Company	t investments				Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation At 1 May 2019 and 30 Apri	I 2020				1,377,972
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2020					1,377,972
	At 30 April 2019					1,377,972
15	Subsidiaries					
	Details of the company's su	ubsidiaries at 30 A	pril 2020 are as fol	lows:		
	Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of busine		lass of hares held	% Held Direct Indirect
	Migdale Smolt Limited Migdale Transport Limited	Scotland Scotland	Rearing of smolts Transport services		ordinary Ordinary	100.00 - 100.00 -
16	Financial instruments					
			Group 2020 £	2019 £	Company 2020	2019
	Carrying amount of finan Debt instruments measured Equity instruments measured	d at amortised cos	t 1,242,573	1,133,687	194,277	7 6,987
	impairment Cash and cash equivalents		- 2,846,665	- 1,839,399	1,377,972 3,295	
	·		4,089,238	2,973,086	1,575,544	
	Carrying amount of finan	cial liabilities				
	Measured at fair value thro Other financial liabilities	ugh profit or loss	-	617,052		
	Measured at amortised cos	t	16,949,569	3,388,312	15,066	10,380

17	Stocks	Group		Company	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		£	£	£	£
	Raw materials and consumables	90,969	76,656	-	
18	Biological assets				Smolts
	Cost				£
	At 1 May 2019				531,597
	Change in inventory				(207,172)
	At 30 April 2020				324,425
	Depreciation At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020				
	Carrying amount At 30 April 2020				324,425
	At 1 May 2019				531,597
					:
					Smolts £
	Carrying amount at 30 April 2020 classified as	s:			
	Current assets				324,425
	Carrying amount at 1 May 2019 classified as:				
	Current assets				531,597
19	Debtors				
		Group 2020	2019	Company 2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£ .	£
	Trade debtors	1,224,294	1,126,995	15	1,310
	Corporation tax recoverable	217,160	-		-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	40.000	188,745	
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	84,281 280,985	42,006 178,580	5,517 -	5,677 -
	· ·			104 277	
		1,806,720	1,347,581	194,277 	6,987

20	Creditors: amounts falling due wit	thin one ye	ar			
	J	•	Group		Company	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	22	1,315,173	241,907	-	-
	Obligations under finance leases	23	1,301	32,165	-	-
	Trade creditors		1,089,921	827,304	14	328
	Corporation tax payable		-	227,562	-	145
	Other taxation and social security		65,907	117,111	-	126
	Other creditors		17,878	704,528	8,052	8,052
	Accruals and deferred income		239,604	114,492	7,000	2,000
			2,729,784	2,265,069 =======	15,066	10,651
21	Creditors: amounts falling due aft	er more tha				
			Group		Company	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	22	14,285,692	2,083,667	-	-
	Obligations under finance leases	23		1,301	-	
			14,285,692	2,084,968	-	
22	Loans and overdrafts					
			Group		Company	
			2020	2019	2020	2019
			£	£	£	£
	Bank loans		15,600,865	2,325,574	-	
	Payable within one year		1,315,173	241,907	-	-
	Payable after one year		14,285,692	2,083,667	-	-
	Amounts included above which fall five years:	due after				
	Payable by instalments		8,841,778	1,116,039	-	-
	•			=====		=

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

22 Loans and overdrafts

(Continued)

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over the group's wellboats and a floating charge over the whole assets of the group.

The group have two bank loans held under the following terms:

The bank loan of which £2,080,865 is outstanding at the year end is repayable in monthly instalments over 12 years with interest being charged at a variable rate of base rate plus 1.60%.

The bank loan of which £13.520.000 is outstanding at the year end is repayable in monthly instalments over 12 years with interest being charged at a variable rate of base rate plus 1.60%.

23 Finance lease obligations

-	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:				
Within one year	1,445	34,931	-	-
In two to five years	-	1,445	-	-
	1,445	36,376	-	
Less: future finance charges	(144)	(2,910)		-
	1,301	33,466	-	-
	=====		=====	

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the group for certain assets included within motor vehicles. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 - 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

24 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2020	Liabilities 2019
Group	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	973,049	524,776
Retirement benefit obligations	(9,684)	(568)
Tax losses	(127,751)	-
	835,614	524,208
	-,	

The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

24	Deferred taxation		(Continued)
	Movements in the year:	Group 2020 £	Company 2020 £
	Liability at 1 May 2019	524,208	-
	Charge to profit and loss account	250,131	-
	Effect of change in tax rate - profit and loss account	61,275	-
	Liability at 30 April 2020	835,614	-
			
25	Retirement benefit schemes	2020	2019
	Defined contribution schemes	£	£
	Charge to profit and loss account in respect of defined contribution schemes	47,624	31,818
	A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fu		the scheme
26	Share capital		
		2020	nd company 2019
	Ordinary share capital	£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	2,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

27 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Retained earnings represent accumulated profits less losses and distributions.

28 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group	Company			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	
	£	£	£	£	
Within one year	-	39,403	-	-	
	<u> </u>	39,403		-	
	=				

29 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group		Company		
	2020	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£	
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	13,603,928	-	-	
	=				

30 Events after the reporting date

Subsequent to the year end, the company has declared dividends of £100,000.

31 Related party transactions

The group and parent company are taking advantage of the relevant exemptions within section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions.

32 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £98,800 (2019 - £93,600) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

33	Cash generated from group operations		
-	Justing Charles and Market Special Charles	2020	2019
		£	£
	Profit for the year after tax	282,167	1,792,280
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged	154,747	391,842
	Finance costs	54,087	60,629
	Investment income	(4,753)	(4,928)
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	7,610	14,178
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	464,999	742,176
	Fair value losses on foreign exchange contracts	1,811,892	617,052
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in stocks	(14,313)	(58,451)
	(Increase) in debtors	(241,979)	(39,781)
	Increase in creditors	266,927	249,688
	(Increase)/decrease in biological assets	207,172	(9,497)
	Cash generated from operations	2,988,556	3,755,188
7			
34	Analysis of changes in net debt		
			2020 £
	Opening net funds/(debt)		_
	Cash and cash equivalents		1,839,399
	Loans		(2,325,574)
	Obligations under finance leases		(33,466)
			(519,641)
	Changes in net debt arising from:		
	Cash flows of the group		1,007,266
	Loans advanced		(13,520,000)
	Loan repayments	•	244,709
	Finance lease repayments		32,165
	Closing net funds/(debt) as analysed below		(12,755,501)
	Closing net funds/(debt)		
	Cash and cash equivalents		2,846,665
	Loans		(15,600,865)
	Obligations under finance leases		(1,301)
			(12,755,501)