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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		20	19	201	18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Intangible assets	3		80,000		155,000
Property, plant and equipment	4		285,038		454,920
Investments	5		950,002		950,002
			1,315,040		1,559,922
Current assets					
Inventories		16,994		20,327	
Trade and other receivables	6	120,796		238,566	
Cash and cash equivalents		256		153	
		138,046		259,046	
Current liabilities	8	(275,845)		(645,185)	
Net current liabilities			(137,799)		(386,139)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,177,241		1,173,783
Non-current liabilities	9		(1,201,298)		(1,163,068)
Net (liabilities)/assets			(24,057)		10,715
,					
Equity					
Called up share capital			100		100
Other reserves			40,000		40,000
Retained earnings			(64,157)		(29,385)
Total equity			(24,057)		10,715

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019		2018	
Notes	£	£	£	£

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

James D McMillan

Director

Company Registration No. SC434438

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lochfyne Langoustines Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is The Old Surgery, School Road, Tarbert, Argyll, PA29 6UL.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of boats and licences and certain boats and licences at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors are aware that the disruption to the company's supply chain caused by COVID-19 has had a material impact on the company's trading performance since the balance sheet date and throughout 2020 and to the extent that this disruption continues for any extended period of time after the date of signing these accounts could impact on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis as the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

13 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Licences NIL

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Processing plant NIL Boats NIL

Plant and machinery 20% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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 credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Non-current investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities 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 company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 Impairment of non-current assets

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Inventories

Inventories 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 inventories to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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 company 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 company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

1.11 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

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 non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Total	7	15
3	Intangible fixed assets		
			Other £
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 January 2019		155,000
	Disposals		(75,000)
	At 31 December 2019		80,000
	Amortisation and impairment		
	At 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2019		80,000
	At 31 December 2018		155,000

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Cost Accumulated amortisation	110,000	110,000 -
Carrying value	110,000	110,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

I and and

Plant and

Total

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 3.

4 Property, plant and equipment

	buildingsnachinery etc		TOTAL
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2019	105,450	406,459	511,909
Additions	-	1,972	1,972
Disposals	-	(160,000)	(160,000)
At 31 December 2019	105,450	248,431	353,881
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2019	-	56,989	56,989
Depreciation charged in the year	-	11,854	11,854
At 31 December 2019	-	68,843	68,843
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	105,450	179,588	285,038
At 31 December 2018	105,450	349,470	454,920

Boats with a carrying amount of £135,000 were revalued at 24 October 2017 by Sunderland Marine, independent valuers not connected with the company on the basis of market value. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on recent market transactions on arm's length terms for similar boats.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cost Accumulated depreciation	263,142 -	263,142 -
Carrying value	263,142	263,142

The revaluation surplus is disclosed in note 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5	Fixed asset investments		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	950,002	950,002

The investment represents the whole of the issued share capital of Loch Fyne Seafarms Ltd.

Movements in non-current investments		res in group ndertakings
		£
Cost or valuation		~
At 1 January 2019 & 31 December 2019		950,002
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019		950,002
At 31 December 2018		950,002
Trade and other receivables		
Assessment falling also within any years	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	K.	£
Trade receivables	113,539	213,670
Other receivables	7,257	24,896
	120,796	238,566

7 Capital Reserves

6

During 2017 the directors capitalised £40,000 of amounts due to them to increase the company's capital base.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8	Current liabilities		
_		2019	2018
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	84,740	80,157
	Trade payables	259,206	355,148
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	(267,291)	(17,987)
	Taxation and social security	22,870	17,738
	Other payables	176,320	210,129
		275,845	645,185

Included in other payables is an amount of £30,000 due to Andrew MacMillan.

AM Seafoods and Gordon Goldsworthy have a boat mortgage over the MFV Margaritta, MFV Morning Light and certain licences and the premises at Church Hill, Campbeltown Road, Tarbert.

The Royal Bank of Scotland and Bibby Finance Limited have a fixed charge over Church Hill, Campbeltown Road, Tarbert and floating charge over the other assets of the company.

9 Non-current liabilities

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts Other payables	- 1,201,298	13,649 1,149,419
	1,201,298	1,163,068

Included in other payables is an amount of £720,149 due to Andrew MacMillan and £5,149 to James MacMillan directors of the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.