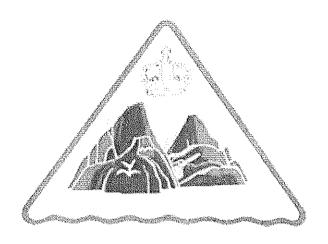


ST HELENA GOVERNMENT

ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

CORPORATION INFORMATION

Registered office

Stonehouse Ruperts Valley St Helena STHL 1ZZ

Independent auditors

Kreston Zimbabwe Ground Floor, Block A Smatsatsa Office Park

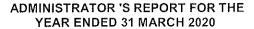
Harare Zimbabwe

Bankers

Bank of St Helena Market Street Jamestown St Helena Island STHL 1ZZ

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The Administrator presents its report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activity

The St Helena Fisheries Corporation (SHFC) was established (by the Fisheries Corporation Ordinance Cap. 90, as amended) in 1979. Since October 2015 SHFC has amalgamated with the Coldstore Operations. Under the Ordinance the role of the SHFC is to engage in fishing and fish marketing. SHFC is also the principal buyer and retailer of fish on St. Helena, with fishermen obliged to first offer their catch to the SHFC.

Activities

The principal aims of the Corporation are as follows:

"to facilitate the harnessing of all maritime resources in the island's territorial waters in the most effective and sustainable way through the provision, on a commercial basis, of fish marketing to include the domestic and export markets; and to provide regulatory and support services to the local fishing sector and the island."

SHFC activities comprised:

- The collection and purchasing of fish from local inshore and offshore commercial fishing vessels.
- The production, packaging, sale and delivery of ice to local commercial, sports and recreational fishermen and general public.
- The storage, dispensing, sale and delivery of fuel to local commercial fishermen.
- The production, packaging, sale and delivery of chummed bait (Squeezing) to local commercial, sports and recreational fishermen.
- The procurement, storage and sale of fishing equipment to fishermen and general public.
- The processing, storage, packaging and sale of various processed fish either fresh or frozen through export clients, local retailers or directly to the general public.
- The processing, storage, packaging, transporting and sale of frozen fish for export clients.
- The payment of all commercial fishermen for fish landed and proper allocation of fuel rebates.

SHFC was placed in administration by a directive from the Governor-in Council on the 31st of January 2020.

Subsequent Events after Year End

No subsequent events occurred after 31 March 2020.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The Administrator at the time when this report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Administrator is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Corporation's auditors are unaware, and
- the Administrator has taken all the necessary steps that ought to have been taken Board of Management in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Corporation's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

Kreston Zimbabwe were appointed to audit the accounts of the SHFC in accordance with the organisation's governing legislation (St. Helena Fisheries Corporation Ordinance CAP 90).

Anesu Happyman Makamure Administrator

Date:



ADMINISTRATOR 'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The Administrator is responsible for preparing the Administrator's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The SHFC Ordinance requires the Management to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the Ordinance, the Management has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'..

In preparing these financial statements, the Management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Corporation's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 Corporation will continue in business.

Administrator is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Corporation's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Corporation. Administrator is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Corporation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



INDEPENDENCE AUDITOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS OF ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unqualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St Helena Fisheries Corporation (SHFC), which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, the statements of comprehensive income, statement of cashflows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of SHFC as at 31 March 2020, the financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards 102 (FRS 102) Section 1A Small Entities.

Basis for Unqualified Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and other independent applicable to performing audits of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to specific note disclosures in the financial statements. The decision was made to cease trading operations of the Corporation on 31 January 2020 as disclosed in note 16 (Significant events). The corporation is no longer a going concern and the financial statements were prepared on an alternative basis of accounting as detailed in the accounting policy note 2.1 (Basis of preparation of the financial statements). Our opinion is not based on this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion of these matters. However, there were no key audit matters.

Other information

The comparative financial statements were audited by another auditor who issued an unqualified opinion.

Other information consists of the management's responsibility statement included in the financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The management are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express and an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially consistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's, 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.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The management of SHFC are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the council financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), and for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation 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 ISA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from omission 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 the Corporation's financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the Corporation 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, intention omission, misrepresentations, or the override or internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness on the Corporation internal controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosure, and whether the 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 corporation's activities within the exchange to express an opinion on the financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our Audit opinion.

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

We also provide the corporation with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with the corporation, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulations precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the other legal and regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with accounting policies set out on pages 8 to 14, and comply with disclosure requirements of the FRS 102.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Modern Mutumwa (PAAB Practicing Certificate Number: 0540).

Contraction

KRESTON ZIMBABWE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REGISTERED PUBLIC AUDITORS HARARE 05 May 2021

DATE

ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION REGISTERED NUMBER:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION **AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

Current Assets Non Current Assets Held for Sale 5 125,693 126,421 Inventories 6 13,043 103,414 **Debtors** 7 11,681 64,328 Cash at Bank and In Hand 8 5,346 10,757

Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	248,255	389,677
Loans	10	174,000	174,000
Deferred Income	11	_	84,285
		422,255	647,962

422,255	647,962
(265,764)	(343,770)

Capital and Reserves	
Capital Reserves	129.612

Capital Reserves	129,612	223,310
Retained Losses	(395,378)	(567,080)
	(265,766)	(343,770)

156,491

304,192

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to organisations subject to the small company's regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

Administrator:

Assets





STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Figures in Pounds		2020	2019
Turnover		500,846	578,828
Cost of Sales	_	(587,646)	(724,596)
Gross Loss		(86,800)	(145,768)
Distribution costs		(102,578)	(100,363)
Administrative Expenses	2	(195,252)	(254,237)
Operating loss	_	(384,630)	(500,367)
Other Operating Income	3	571,353	490,910
Interest Receivable and Similar Income		1,353	494
Interest Payable and Expenses		(16,375)	(24,029)
Profit/(Loss) of the year	_	171,702	(32,992)
Retained Earnings at the Beginning of the Year		(567,080)	(534,088)
Retained Earnings at the End of the Year		(395,378)	(567,080)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1. General information

St Helena Fisheries Corporation is a body corporate established in November 1979 through the St Helena Fisheries Corporation Ordinance. It is domiciled on St Helena Island. The registered office is at Ruperts, Ruperts Valley. It is wholly owned by St Helena Government which is the ultimate parent of the Company. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is The Castle, Jamestown, St Helena Island, STHL 1ZZ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

In accordance with FRS 102, paragraph 3.9, SHFC changed the basis of preparing its financial statements from going concern to an alternative basis of accounting that included the following judgments and estimates: liquidation basis. As a result, these financial statements have been prepared using the liquidation basis of accounting.

- · the reclassification from non-current assets to current,
- reassessment of the amortization of deferred grants over the revised useful life of the corresponding grant funded assets
- the reassessment of the remaining useful life and residual values of Property, Plant & Equipment to cessation of trading to 31 January 2020
- the writing down of Property, Plant & Equipment to recoverable amounts being the higher of the fair value less costs to sale and value in use.

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied

- the Corporation has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Corporation retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Corporation will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.





2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. Depreciation has been charged based on the revised residual values and useful lives as a result of the FS being prepared on an alternative basis of accounting.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

Property, Plant and Equipment costing less than £500 are charged directly to the income statement.

2.4 Inventory

Inventory are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

Cost of fish is determined as the costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the fish to its present location and condition

Cost of spares is the cost that was incurred upon purchase of the stock.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.





2.7 Financial instruments

The Corporation only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

2.8 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2.11 Operating leases: the Corporation as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases or hire purchase contracts are capitalised and depreciated in the same manner as other tangible fixed assets. The related obligations, net of future finance charges, are included in creditors.

2.12 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Corporation operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Corporation pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Corporation has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings using the effective interest method.

2.14 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3. Other operating income		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Government grants receivable	366,000	486,029
Grants: Deferred Income	151,033	-
Foreign exchange difference - gain	2,366	4,665
Other income	51,954	217

571,353 490,911

4. Employees

6. Inventories

The number of employees, including senior management, during the year was 22 (2019 - 22)

5. Non-Current Assets Held For Sale

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	2019	Additions	Impairment/ write off	2020
Motor Vehicles	23,695			23,695
Plant & Equipment	100,017	44,886	43,091	101,812
Furniture & Fittings	1,980		1,066	914
Total	125,692	44,886	44,157	126,421

	2020	2019
Fuel	~	11,131
Stores	23,951	47,827
Fish	-	46,808
	23,951	105,766
Provision for obsolete stock	(10,908)	(2,352)
Total	13,043	103,414

7. Debtors	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors Other debtors Provision for bad debts	18,170 11,994 (18,483)	82,167 1,737 (19,576)
Total 8. Cash and cash equivalents	11,681	64,328
Cash at bank and in hand	5,345	10,757
Total	5,345	10,757
9. Trade and other payables Trade creditors: SHG and related parties	244,268	103,332
Trade creditors: Connect	-	267,645
Other creditors and accruals	3,987	18,700
Total	248,255	389,677
10. Loans SHG Loan Bank loans	174,000	174,000 -
	174,000	174,000
11. Deferred Income		
Opening balance	84,285	63,772
SHG	66,748	54,026
ENRD FAD Fabrication grant Longline Equipment	- -	16,000 - -
grant ESH development	~	C 000
grant Capital grant income amortised during the year	(151,033)	6,000 (55,513)
Total	_	84,285



12. Pension commitments

The Corporation operates a defined contribution pension scheme through Solomon & Co. (St. Helena) PLC on behalf of its employees. Pension costs during the year amounted to £4, 972 (2018/19 £3,015), there were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at 31 March 2020.

13. Remuneration of key management

The key management personnel of SHFC are the Board of Management working together with the General Manager, Operations Manager, Financial Manager and the Fisheries Improvement Group.

The remuneration paid the General Manager during the year was £5,821.83 before the encumbered resigned.

The remuneration paid the Operations Manager during the year was £16,654.98 including acting allowances for the General Manager's responsibilities.

The remuneration paid to the Financial Manager during the year was £17,114.71 including acting allowances for the General Manager's responsibilities.

14. Transactions with Board of Management

The Board of Management does not receive monetary and non-monetary benefits or compensation. No transactions with Board members were identified.

15. Related party transactions

SHFC is controlled by SHFC through SHG ability to appoint the Board members of SHFC. SHFC is exempt from disclosures requirements of paragraph 33.9, related party transactions, under FRS 102 S1A.

16. Significant Events

On the 30th of January 2020, the Governor in Council issued a section 5(b) directive for the cessation of trading of the SHFC on the 31st of January 2020. The Board of Management was relieved of its duties and an Administrator appointed for the orderly closure of SHFC.

The Board was appointed by the Governor of St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha in accordance with section 6(1) of St Helena Fisheries Corporation Ordinance

The Board was dissolved as at 31 January 2020 in line with the directive by the Governor-in-Council.

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