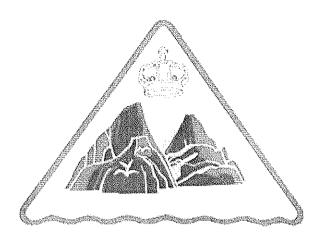


ST HELENA GOVERNMENT

ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021





ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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

CONTENTS

	Page
Administrator's Report	1
Administrator's Responsibilities Statement	2
Independent Auditors' Report	3- 4
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7- 13



ADMINISTRATOR 'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The Administrator presents its report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

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 2021.

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 auditor

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).

Anes'u Happyman Makamure Administrator

Date: 26 July 2022



ADMINISTRATOR 'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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.



INDEPENDENT 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) as set out on pages 6 to 14, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, the statements of comprehensive income and retained earnings 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 St Helena Fisheries Corporation as at 31 March 2021, and 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 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

Other information consists of the Administrator's responsibility statement included in the financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Administrator is 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.

Administrator's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

As explained more fully in the Administrator's Responsibilities Statement on page 2, the Administrator is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Administrator determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Administrator either intends to liquidate the Corporation 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 financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' 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.

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 11, 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).

C Chung

KRESTON ZIMBABWE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
REGISTERED PUBLIC AUDITORS
HARARE

26/07/2022

DATE



STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

St Helena Fisheries Corporation (Under Administration)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Ir	ncome and	Retained	Earnings
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Figures in Pounds	Notes	2021	2020
Turnover			500,846
Cost of Sales			(587,646)
Gross Loss		-	(86,800)
Distribution costs		-	(102,578)
Administratives Expenses	2 _	(25,957)	(195,252)
Operating loss		(25,957)	(384,630)
Other Operating Income	3	403,802	571,353
Interest Receivable and Similar Income		155	1,353
Interest Payable and Expenses		-	(16,375)
Profit/(Loss) of the year		377,999	171,702
Retained Earnings at the Beginning of the Year		(395,378)	(567,080)
Retained Earnings at the End of the Year		(17,378)	(395,378)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

St Helena Fisheries Corporation (Under Administration)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Statement of Financial Position Figures in Pounds	Notes	2021	2020
Assets			
Current Assets			1
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	6	-	126,421
Inventories	7	-	13,043
Debtors/	8	-	11,681
Cash and cash equivalents	9	15,751	5,346
		15,751	156,491
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	33,130	248,257
Loans	11	~	174,000
Deferred Income	12	-	-
		33,130	422,257
Net Current Liabilities		(17,378)	(265,766)
Capital and Reserves			
Capital Reserves		_	129,612
Retained Losses		(17,378)	(395,378)
		(17,378)	(265,766)

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: Date: 26/07/22

Page 6





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

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 2021
- 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 2021

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 2021

	2021	2020
3. Administrative expenses	£	£
	25,957	195,252
4. Other operating income		
Government grants receivable	-	366,000
Grants: Deferred Income	-	151,033
Foreign exchange difference - gain Other Income: Creditors write-	-	2,366
offs	403,802	-
Other income	155	51,954
	403,956	571,353

5. Employees

The number of employees, including senior management, during the year was 0 (2020 - 22)

6. Non Current assets held for sale

Non Current Assets Held for Sale
Motor Vehicles
Plant & Equipment
Furniture & Fittings
Total

2019	Additions	Impairment/write off	2020
23,695	•		23,695
100,017	44,886	43,091	101,812
1,980		1,066	914
125,692	44,886	44,157	126,421

Non Current Assets Held for
Sale
Motor Vehicles
Plant & Equipment
Furniture & Fittings
Total

		Impairment/write	
2020	Disposal	off	2021
23,695	23,695	-	-
101,812	101,812	-	-
914	914	-	_
126,421	126,421	~	-

<u>業業就</u> 機構成分的等性可以可以	ST HELENA FISHERIES CORPORATION (UNDER ADMINISTRATION)		
7. Inventories			
		2021 £	2020 £
Fuel		-	-
Stores		10,908	23,951
Fish		-	-
		10,908	23,951
Provision for obsolete stock		(10,908)	(10,908)
Total		-	13,043
3. Debtors		2021	2020
e 1 5 1 .		£	£
Frade debtors		16,596	18,170
Other debtors		46 506)	11,994
Provision for bad debts		(16,596)	(18,483)
otal		-	11,681
D. Cash and cash equivalents			
		2021	2020
		£	£
Cash at bank and in hand		15,751	5,345
otal		15,751	5,345
0. Trade and other payables			
		2021	2020
		£	£
rade creditors: SHG and related	I		244260
arties rade creditors: Table Bay Marin	e and	-	244,268
olomons	o with	30,596	-
other creditors and accruals		2,500	3,987
otal		33,096	248,255
1. Loans		2024	2000
		2021 £	2020 £
HG Loan		-	174,000



12. Deferred Income	2021 £	2020 £
Opening balance	-	84,285
SHG Capital grant income amortised during the	-	66,748
year	-	(151,033)
Total	-	-

13. Pension commitments

No pensions were paid during the year.

14. Remuneration of key management

No renumeration was paid to any key management.

15. Transactions with Board of

Management

No transactions with the Board during the financial year.

16. 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.

17. Significant Events

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

