Company registration number 03565659 (England	1 and Wales)
GAMBIERS LIMITED	
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	5
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors AHW Gambier

SH Bell NG Gambier A Nicholls

Company number 03565659

Registered office Peat House

Newham Road TRURO Cornwall TR1 2DP

Accountants RRL LLP

Peat House Newham Road TRURO Cornwall TR1 2DP

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2022.

Directors

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

AHW Gambier SH Bell NG Gambier A Nicholls

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

AHW Gambier Director

28 February 2023

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GAMBIERS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Gambiers Limited for the year ended 31 October 2022 set out on pages 3 to 9 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icaew.com/regulation

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Gambiers Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 14 March 2022. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Gambiers Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Gambiers Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Gambiers Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Gambiers Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Gambiers Limited. You consider that Gambiers Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Gambiers Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

RRL LLP 16 March 2023

Chartered Accountants

Peat House Newham Road TRURO Cornwall TR1 2DP

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover Administrative expenses		10,809 (5,866)	10,430 (3,111)
Operating profit		4,943	7,319
Amounts written off investments	3	(15,000)	64,767
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(10,057)	72,086
Tax on (loss)/profit		(1,013)	(1,465)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(11,070)	70,621

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	5		350,000		365,000
Current assets					
Debtors	6	4,872		909	
Cash at bank and in hand		55,912		60,925	
		60,784		61,834	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	7	(5,844)		(6,824)	
Net current assets			54,940		55,010
Net assets			404,940		420,010
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Non-distributable profits reserve	9		67,584		82,584
Distributable profit and loss reserves			337,256		337,326
Total equity			404,940		420,010
-					

For the financial year ended 31 October 2022 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 in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

AHW Gambier

Director

Company Registration No. 03565659

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gambiers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Peat House, Newham Road, TRURO, Cornwall, TR1 2DP.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% in equal instalments

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 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.

1.6 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 balance sheet 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 debtors 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 creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 company'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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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 with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

2 Employees

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

		2022	2021
		Number	Number
	Total	-	-
			
3	Amounts written off investments		
•	Allouits witten on investments	2022	2021
		£	£
	Fair value gains/(losses)		
	(Loss)/gain on investment properties	(15,000)	64,767

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		
		ma	Plant and schinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022		45,766 ———
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 November 2021 and 31 October 2022		45,766
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 October 2022		
	At 31 October 2021		-
5	Investment property		
			2022
	Fair value		£
	At 1 November 2021		365,000
	Revaluations		(15,000)
	At 31 October 2022		350,000
	The historic cost of the company's investment properties is £282,416 (2021: £282,416) October 2022, by the directors of the company on an open market value basis at £350. The potential amount of taxation which would be payable if the investment properties were appropriate to the company of	.000.	
	value is £nil.		
6	Debtors		
		2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	4,872	909
_	Constitution of the United States of the United Sta		
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022	2021
		£	£
	Corporation tax	1,013	1,465
	Other creditors	4,831	5,359
			0.004

5,844

6,824

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

8	Called up share capital				
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
9	Non-distributable profits reserve				
				2022	2021
				£	£
	At the beginning of the year			82,584	17,817
	Non distributable profits in the year			(15,000)	64,767
	At the end of the year			67,584	82,584

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.