Registered number: 00572202

CAMPBELL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

CAMPBELL INVESTMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00572202

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets			_		~
Tangible assets	5		-		2
Investments	6		-		337,932
		_		_	337,934
Current assets					
Fixed assets held for sale		10,001		-	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	554		102	
Current asset investments		213,272		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		467,328		427,735	
		691,155	_	427,837	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(8,901)		(44,532)	
Net current assets	_		682,254		383,305
Total assets less current liabilities		_	682,254	_	721,239
Net assets		- -	682,254	-	721,239
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			60		60
Revaluation reserve			9,999		-
Other reserves			1,261		2,286
Profit and loss account			670,934		718,893
		_	682,254	_	721,239

CAMPBELL INVESTMENTS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00572202

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

The Director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

A B Campbell

Director

Date: 22 May 2020

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Revaluation reserve	Fair value reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 October 2017	60	-	19,660	767,164	786,884
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	<u>.</u>	.	-	(5,645)	(5,645)
Transfer of investment revaluations to undistributable reserves	-	-	-	_	-
Transfer of investment revaluations to undistributable reserves		-	(17,374)	17,374	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	•	(17,374)	17,374	
Total comprehensive income for the year			(17,374)	11,729	(5,645)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Total transactions with owners			-	(60,000)	(60,000)
At 1 October 2018	60	<u> </u>	2,286	718,893	721,239
Comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	<u>-</u>	-	(18,984)	(18,984)
Surplus on revaluation of other fixed assets		9,999	-	•	9,999
Transfer of investment revaluations to undistributable reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of investment revaluations to undistributable reserves	•	-	(1,025)	1,025	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	9,999	(1,025)	1,025	9,999
Total comprehensive income for the year		9,999	(1,025)	(17,959)	(8,985)
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
At 30 September 2019	60	9,999	1,261	670,934	682,254

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1. General information

Campbell Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is 8 The Mall, East Sheen, London, SW14 7EN.

The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £1.

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 and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has ceased trading within the year and therefore the financial statements have been prepared under the 'break up' basis. Fixed assets have been reclassified to current assets and restated to recoverable amount on the grounds that the company is no longer trading and are available for sale in their current condition and current assets have been stated at recoverable amounts.

2.3 Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 25%

on reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings - 15%

on reducing balance

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Balance Sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. 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.

2.10 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company 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.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

2.12 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	J		
	Motor vehicles	fittings	Total
	£	£	£
At 1 October 2018	11,150	203	11,353
Reclassified to held for sale	(11,150)	(203)	(11,353)
At 30 September 2019			-
At 1 October 2018	11,149	202	11,351
Reclassified to held for sale	(11,149) 	(202)	(11,351)
At 30 September 2019			-
Net book value			
At 30 September 2019		<u> </u>	
At 30 September 2018	1	1	2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

6. Fixed asset investments

Listed investments

£

337,932 At 1 October 2018 Additions 4,945 Disposals (128,580)(1,025)Revaluations Transfer between classes (213,272)

At 30 September 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

7.	Debtors		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other debtors	554	102
		554	102
8.	Current asset investments		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Listed investments	213,272	-
		213,272	_
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other creditors	5,940	41,460
	Accruals and deferred income	2,961	3,072
		8,901	44,532

10. Post balance sheet events

As disclosed in the accounting policies at Note 2.2, the company ceased to trade during the year and is due to be wound up after the year end. The going concern basis is not appropriate and the director has therefore not prepared the financial statements on this basis.

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.