



Company Registration No. 00896860 (England & Wales)

**GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL
ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 2021**

GLoucester Cathedral Enterprises Limited

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which are the subject of the report of the independent auditor*

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Company information

Directors

Canon John Coates
Canon Paul Mason
Canon Emily MacKenzie
Reverend Canon Celia Thomson – resigned 6th February, 2022

The company maintains qualifying indemnity insurance for its directors as part of the Cathedral's overall insurance cover.

Secretary Canon Emily MacKenzie

Company number 00896860

Registered office Cathedral Office
12 College Green
Gloucester
GL1 2LX

Auditors Buzzacott LLP
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Bankers Lloyds Bank plc
Eastgate Street
Gloucester
GL1 1NU

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31st December, 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the period were operating gift and coffee shops at Gloucester Cathedral. The coffee shop trades as The Monk's Kitchen.

Directors

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

Canon John Coates

Canon Paul Mason

Canon Emily MacKenzie

Reverend Canon Celia Thomson – resigned 6th February, 2022

Auditors

In accordance with the company's articles a resolution proposing that Buzzacott LLP be reappointed as auditors of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to the auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time the report is approved, the following applies:

- so far as each director is aware there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the Board



Canon Emily MacKenzie
Director

Date 21st July, 2022

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gloucester Cathedral Enterprises Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31st December, 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, and the related notes to the financial statements including the principal accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including section 1A.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December, 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. 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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the directors' report and financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued) TO THE MEMBER OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 2 the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company 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 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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement director ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant frameworks which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those that relate to the reporting framework and specifically the Companies Act 2006; and
- We understood how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of the minutes of directors' meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- Understanding how those charged with governance consider and address the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process; and

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

TO THE MEMBER OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

- Assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the relevant accounts item to which they relate.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships; and
- performed substantive testing on expenditure including authorisation thereof.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Gumayel Miah (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

	Year ended 31.12.21 £	Year ended 31.12.20 £
Turnover	257,235	170,120
Cost of sales	(102,524)	(66,409)
Gross profit	<u>154,711</u>	<u>103,711</u>
Administrative expenses	(215,049)	(221,030)
Other operating income	38,751	78,476
Loss before taxation	<u>(21,587)</u>	<u>(38,843)</u>
Taxation on loss	-	-
Loss for the financial year	<u>(21,587)</u>	<u>(38,843)</u>

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 2021

	Notes	At 31.12.21 £	At 31.12.20 £
Current assets			
Stocks		23,154	32,021
Debtors	5	1,581	15
Cash at bank and in hand		221,356	66,954
		<u>246,091</u>	<u>98,990</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(306,631)	(137,943)
Net current liabilities		<u>(60,540)</u>	<u>(38,953)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		5	5
Profit and loss reserves		(60,545)	(38,958)
Total shareholder's funds		<u>(60,540)</u>	<u>(38,953)</u>

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 21st July, 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



Canon John Coates
Director

Company registration No. 00896860 (England and Wales)

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

	Share capital £	Profit and loss £	Total reserves £
Balance at 1 January, 2020	5	(115)	(110)
Period ended 31st December, 2020			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(38,843)	(38,843)
Balance at 31st December, 2020	5	(38,958)	(38,953)
Year ended 31st December, 2021			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(21,587)	(21,587)
Balance at 31st December, 2021	5	(60,545)	(60,540)

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Gloucester Cathedral Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cathedral Office, 12 College Green, Gloucester, GL1 2LX.

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), and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view;
- in pounds sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound;
- on the historical cost convention; the principal accounting policies are set out below.

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including the company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Shares based Payment' – shares-based payment expenses charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of The Cathedral Church of St. Peter and the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, Gloucester (the Cathedral). These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office – see note 7 for details.

1.2 Going concern

The Cathedral, which is the company's parent entity, has, like all other places of worship in the United Kingdom, experienced significant reductions in its commercial income due to the continuing effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The company only traded for part of the year and there have been fewer visitors to the Cathedral. The company's employees, who are legally employed by the Cathedral, were placed on furlough when not able to work until the end of the Job Retention Scheme in September, 2021.

There is still uncertainty about the level of business now that operations have re-started on an uninterrupted basis and it is not yet clear when the Cathedral can expect to see its income streams return to levels last experienced in 2019. Having participated in discussions with members of Chapter (the body charged with the governance of the Cathedral) and having reviewed the financial forecasts of the Cathedral (including the forecasts in relation to the company's activities), the directors of the company, who are also Members of Chapter of the Cathedral, agree that the company will be able to return to profitability in the short to medium term, and in the interim, the Cathedral will have adequate cash resources to continue to support the company in operational existence until the end of 2023. In addition, the Cathedral has agreed that it will not require Gloucester Cathedral Enterprises Limited to settle any amounts owed to the Cathedral during that same period.

In the light of the points described above the directors have concluded that it is appropriate for the company to continue to prepare its financial statements on the going concern basis.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is the total amount received for car parking charges, gift shop sales and coffee shop sales. Turnover is recognised, in respect of the car park, when the customer has the right to park and in respect of the gift and coffee shops, when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. The coffee shop trades as The Monk's Kitchen. All figures are shown exclusive of any appropriate Value Added Tax.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks 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 stocks to their present location and condition. At each reporting date an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over their estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in the profit and loss account. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in the profit and loss account.

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 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 trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are measured initially at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective rate of 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 its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classed as debt, are recognised initially at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, when 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. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are treated as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the time the proceeds are received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer payable at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the profit and loss account depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.9 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 costs of stock or fixed assets. The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employees' 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged against income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.12 Government grants

Grants under the Government's Job Retention Scheme, which do not specify performance conditions, are recognised as income when the funds are receivable.

1.13 Wages and salaries cost

The wages and salaries cost in the financial statements, together with the associated Social Security and pension costs, represents the recharge of those costs from the Cathedral (see note 7). Other than the directors, the Cathedral legally employs the personnel.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

3 Operating (loss)/profit

	Year Ended 31.12.21 £	Year ended 31.12.20 £
Operating loss for the period is after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	7,225	2,660

4 Employees

There were no persons employed by (having a contract of employment with) the company during the year (2020: nil). The average number of paid employees working for the company during the period was:

	2021 No.	2020 No.	2021 Full time equivalents	2020 Full time equivalents
Full time	3	4	2.8	3.7
Part time:				
contracted hours	8	10	4.5	4.4
no contracted hours	5	2	0.7	0.5
	16	16	8.0	8.6

5 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year

	Year Ended 31.12.21 £	Year ended 31.12.20 £
Trade debtors	201	-
Other debtors	1,380	15
	1,581	15

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Year Ended 31.12.21	Year ended 31.12.20
Trade creditors	12,027	3,234
Amounts due to group undertakings	286,863	130,832
Other creditors	7,741	3,877
	306,631	137,943

7 Parent company

The parent entity of the company is the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and the Holy and Indivisible Trinity, Gloucester (the Cathedral), whose principal place of business is the Cathedral Office, 12 College Green, Gloucester, GL1 2LX.

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 2021

	Gift shop 2021 £	Coffee shop 2021 £	Total 2021 £	Gift shop 2020 £	Coffee shop 2020 £	Total 2020 £
Income						
Shop sales	90,725	-	90,725	53,820	-	53,820
Coffee shop sale	-	164,475	164,475	-	114,594	114,594
Function suite and events sales	-	2,035	2,035	-	1,706	1,706
Total income	<u>90,725</u>	<u>166,510</u>	<u>257,235</u>	<u>53,820</u>	<u>116,300</u>	<u>170,120</u>
Cost of goods sold						
Opening stock	32,021	-	32,021	35,824	3,356	39,180
Purchases for resale	41,151	52,506	93,657	21,075	38,175	59,250
Closing stock	(23,154)	-	(23,154)	(32,021)	-	(32,021)
Total cost of goods sold	<u>50,018</u>	<u>52,506</u>	<u>102,524</u>	<u>24,878</u>	<u>41,531</u>	<u>66,409</u>
Gross profit	40,707	114,004	154,711	28,942	74,769	103,711
Gross profit %	44.87%	68.47%	60.14%	53.77%	64.23%	60.96%
Administrative expenses						
Shop wages and salaries inc. pension	50,373	127,031	177,404	64,377	125,080	189,457
Light & heat	-	12,459	12,459	-	5,510	5,510
Equipment, maintenance and consumables	186	436	622	-	12,019	12,019
Repairs & maintenance	85	2,242	2,327	2,006	-	2,006
Printing & stationery	108	384	492	305	492	797
Telephone	-	221	221	-	245	245
Equipment rental	345	493	838	-	-	-
Audit fees	3,625	3,600	7,225	1,330	1,330	2,660
Bank charges	1,743	1,704	3,447	1,252	1,156	2,408
Sundry expenses	1,292	8,722	10,014	170	5,758	5,928
Total administrative expenses	<u>57,757</u>	<u>157,292</u>	<u>215,049</u>	<u>69,440</u>	<u>151,590</u>	<u>221,030</u>
Job retention scheme grants	<u>13,054</u>	<u>25,697</u>	<u>38,751</u>	<u>23,840</u>	<u>54,636</u>	<u>78,476</u>
Net loss	<u>(3,996)</u>	<u>(17,591)</u>	<u>(21,587)</u>	<u>(16,658)</u>	<u>(22,185)</u>	<u>(38,843)</u>
Summary profit & loss account						
Net loss						
Gift shop			(3,996)			(16,658)
Coffee shop			(17,591)			(22,185)
Operating loss			(21,587)			(38,843)
Gift aid donation			-			-
Loss before taxation			<u>(21,587)</u>			<u>(38,843)</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements which are the subject of the report of the independent auditor

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED
RESULTS FOR THE LAST 10 YEARS

	2013 £000	2014 £000	2015 £000	2016 £000	2017 £000	31.03.18 £000	31.12.18 £000	2019 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000
Profit & loss account										
Income	369	348	465	369	394	374	368	467	170	257
Cost of goods sold	(139)	(118)	(159)	(132)	(140)	(143)	(141)	(168)	(66)	102
Gross profit	230	230	306	237	254	231	227	299	104	155
Administrative expenses	(192)	(171)	(191)	(205)	(213)	(211)	(179)	(251)	(221)	(215)
Exceptional rates refund	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job retention scheme grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	39
Net contribution	38	59	115	48	41	20	48	48	(39)	(21)
Gift aid donation	(38)	(59)	(115)	(48)	(41)	(20)	-	(96)	-	-
Profit/(loss) before interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	(48)	(39)	(21)
Other interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	(48)	(39)	(21)
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	(48)	(39)	(21)
Balance sheet										
Current assets	110	96	90	120	111	83	137	93	99	246
Creditors falling due within a year	(110)	(96)	(90)	(120)	(111)	(83)	(89)	(93)	(138)	(306)
Net current assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	(39)	(60)
Capital and reserves										
Called up share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit and loss reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	(39)	(60)
Total equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	(39)	(60)

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements which are the subject of the report of the independent auditor