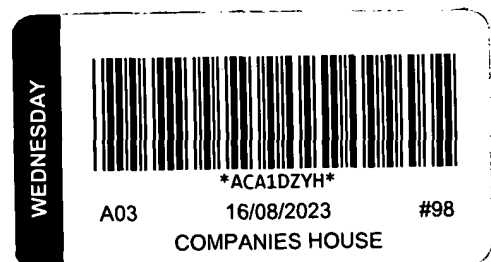


**EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE, LIMITED (THE)**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

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EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income and expenditure account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 25 May 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:


N C Beckhurst
Director

Company Registration No. 00208991

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Eastbourne and District Chamber of Commerce,Limited (The) is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 49 Gildredge Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN21 4RY.

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Chamber has continued to operate at a surplus through the lockdown period in 2020, has considerable cash reserves at the balance sheet date, and continues to ensure that it operates within resources available. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Turnover represents amounts receivable for memberships, meetings and events and property rents net of VAT.

1.4 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:

Freehold land & buildings	50 years straight line on buildings element only
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	5 - 10 years

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 surplus or deficit.

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LIMITED (THE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.5 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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 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.

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LIMITED (THE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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.

1.10 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 cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's 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.

1.11 Group accounts

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company and its subsidiary undertaking comprise a small-sized group. The company has therefore taken advantage of the exemptions provided by section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2021 - 2).

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	419,994	46,098	466,092
Additions	-	466	466
	<u>419,994</u>	<u>46,564</u>	<u>466,558</u>
At 31 December 2022	419,994	46,564	466,558
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	25,200	37,593	62,793
Depreciation charged in the year	8,400	1,794	10,194
	<u>33,600</u>	<u>39,387</u>	<u>72,987</u>
At 31 December 2022	33,600	39,387	72,987
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	<u>386,394</u>	<u>7,177</u>	<u>393,571</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>394,794</u>	<u>8,505</u>	<u>403,299</u>

4 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	<u>590,625</u>

Investment property comprises 6 & 7 Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on 29 January 2019 by R Price FRICS of Martin Lacey Buckley Ltd, Chartered Surveyors. The valuation was made on the basis of market value in accordance with the requirements of the RICS Valuation - Professional Standards July 2017 incorporating the IVSC International Valuation Standards and Professional Standards UK July 2017.

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

5 Subsidiaries

Controlling interest

The Chamber has voting control of Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited, a company which is limited by guarantee and has no share capital.

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business			
Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited	England & Wales	Enterprise Agency	Control	100	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss) for the year 31 March 2022 £	Capital and Reserves 31 March 2022 £
Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited	(13,759)	84,347

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost.

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,071	6,617
Other debtors	4,901	1,927
	<u>13,972</u>	<u>8,544</u>

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,106	12,989
Trade creditors	5,124	2,747
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,102	3,047
Taxation and social security	106	10,545
Other creditors	42,972	46,838
	<u>66,410</u>	<u>76,166</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>357,413</u>	<u>367,534</u>
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2022	2021
	£	£
Payable by instalments	<u>357,413</u>	<u>367,534</u>

9 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2022	2021
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	1,364	1,616
Investment property	36,682	36,682
	<u>38,046</u>	<u>38,298</u>

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

9 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2022
	£
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 January 2022	38,298
Credit to profit or loss	(252)
	<u> </u>
Liability at 31 December 2022	<u>38,046</u>

10 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding 25 pence per member. At the year end, there were 500 members (2021: 500 members).

11 Revaluation reserve

	2022	2021
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>389,990</u>	<u>389,990</u>

12 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Michael Neilan BSc FCA CTA and the auditor was Price & Company.