

Company Registration No. 00208991 (England and Wales)

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 11

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LIMITED (THE)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4	403,299		412,325	
Investment properties	5	590,625		590,625	
			993,924		1,002,950
Current assets					
Debtors	7	8,544		10,823	
Cash at bank and in hand		122,343		93,743	
			130,887		104,566
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(76,165)		(78,867)	
Net current assets			54,722		25,699
Total assets less current liabilities			1,048,646		1,028,649
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(367,534)		(383,917)	
Provisions for liabilities	10	(38,298)		(38,417)	
Net assets			642,814		606,315
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	12	46,865		46,865	
Income and expenditure account		595,949		559,450	
Members' funds			642,814		606,315

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.

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 May 2022 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 2021

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 2021**

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 2021

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 2021

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 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.12 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.

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****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 amount 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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2020 - 3).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	419,994	44,598	464,592
Additions	-	1,500	1,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	419,994	46,098	466,092
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2021	16,800	35,467	52,267
Depreciation charged in the year	8,400	2,126	10,526
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2021	25,200	37,593	62,793
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2021	394,794	8,505	403,299
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2020	403,194	9,131	412,325
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

5 Investment property

	2021
	£
Fair value	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	590,625

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.

6 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 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business		
Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited	England & Wales	Enterprise Agency	Control	100.00

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	Capital and Reserves
	31 March	31 March
	2021	2021
	£	£
Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited	(56,757)	98,106

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost.

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

7 Debtors	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	6,617	7,849
Other debtors	1,927	2,974
	<u>8,544</u>	<u>10,823</u>
	<u><u>8,544</u></u>	<u><u>10,823</u></u>
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,989	10,161
Trade creditors	2,747	1,624
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,047	7,775
Taxation and social security	10,545	3,859
Other creditors	46,837	55,448
	<u>76,165</u>	<u>78,867</u>
	<u><u>76,165</u></u>	<u><u>78,867</u></u>
9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2021	2020
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	367,534	383,917
	<u><u>367,534</u></u>	<u><u>383,917</u></u>
Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2021	2020
	£	£
Payable by instalments	367,534	383,917
	<u><u>367,534</u></u>	<u><u>383,917</u></u>

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

10 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 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	1,616	1,735
Investment property	36,682	36,682
	<u>38,298</u>	<u>38,417</u>
		2021 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability at 1 January 2021		38,417
Credit to profit or loss		(119)
		<u>38,298</u>
Liability at 31 December 2021		<u>38,298</u>

11 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 (2020: 500 members).

12 Revaluation reserve

	2021 £	2020 £
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>46,865</u>	<u>46,865</u>

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

13 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 Malcolm Preece BA FCA DChA and the auditor was Price & Company.

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.