Company Registration No. 04029723 (England and Wales)
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (BARNSLEY & ROTHERHAM) LIMITED  FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2021**

		202	21	2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4		22,880		23,858
Investments	5		1,796,223		1,740,674
			1,819,103		1,764,532
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	6	248,235		240,264	
Cash and cash equivalents		271,675		129,951	
		519,910		370,215	
Current liabilities	7	(391,465)		(312,841)	
Net current assets			128,445		57,374
Total assets less current liabilities			1,947,548		1,821,906
Non-current liabilities	8		(44,483)		(16,508
Provisions for liabilities			(335,930)		(302,682
Net assets			1,567,135		1,502,716
Reserves	11		4.454.044		4 400 070
Revaluation reserve	11		1,454,941		1,423,270
Income and expenditure account			112,194 ———		79,446 ———
Members' funds			1,567,135		1,502,716

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 16 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Joada Allen

Director

Company Registration No. 04029723

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Chamber of Commerce (Barnsley & Rotherham) Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Genesis Business Park, Sheffield Road, Templeborough, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S60 1DX.

#### 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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest  $\pounds$ .

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

### 1.2 Going concern

Since the start of 2020, the world has been suffering from the gradual impact caused by the Coronavirus, which from March 2020 began to impact in the UK in major way. The UK government introduced restrictions from 24th March on the population's movements to reduce the spread of the virus and the full impact of these restrictions longer term on the company's activities is still not clear at the present time.

However, given the level of reserves held by the company and the low level of commitments, the directors are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists about the Chamber's ability to continue as a going concern.

Directors have considered forecasts for a period of twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements, which show that current and future sources of funding or support will be more than adequate for the company's needs. They therefore believe that the Chamber's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis.

In addition, the company continues to work closely with its subsidiary company, Rotherham Enterprise Agency Limited

### 1.3 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

### 1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 and fittings 10% straight line
Computers 20% straight line
Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

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.

#### 1.5 Non-current investments

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Fixed asset investments in subsidiary undertakings are included at their fair value at the balance sheet date. Fair value gains/losses in year are shown through other comprehensive income, unless a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains on an asset, in which case the excess shall be recognised in profit and loss.

### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 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 statement of financial position 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 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of fair value gains on investments in subsidiaries.

### 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 cost of stock or non-current 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.

### 1.10 Retirement benefits

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

### 1.12 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.

### 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:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	14	14

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

4	Property, plant and equipment		Diantand
		1	Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2020		45,368
	Additions		6,212
	At 31 March 2021		51,580
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2020		21,510
	Depreciation charged in the year		7,190
	At 31 March 2021		28,700
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2021		22,880
	At 31 March 2020		23,858
5	Fixed asset investments		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1,796,223	1,740,674
	Movements in non-current investments		
			Shares in
			subsidiaries
	Cost or valuation		£
	At 1 April 2020		1,740,674
	Valuation changes		55,549
	At 31 March 2021		1,796,223
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2021		1,796,223
	At 31 March 2020		1,740,674

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

6	Trade and other receivables	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Service charges due	220,014	168,871
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	10,000
	Other receivables	28,221	61,393
		248,235	240,264
7	Current liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	5,517	_
	Obligations under finance leases	16,508	2,389
	Trade payables	4,168	36,356
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,800	-
	Taxation and social security	97,880	60,224
	Other payables	5,580	12,976
	Accruals and deferred income	257,012	200,896
		391,465	312,841
	The obligations under finance leases is secured over the asset to which it relates.		
	The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback loan scheme.		
8	Non-current liabilities		
	<u></u>	2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	44,483	-
	Obligations under finance leases	-	16,508
		44,483	16,508
	The bank loan is government guaranteed under the Bounceback loan scheme.		
	Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
	Payable by instalments	5,285	_

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 9 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,850)	-
Tax losses	(3,502)	(14,722)
Investments	341,282	317,404
	335,930	302,682
		2021
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 April 2020		302,682
Charge to profit or loss		9,370
Charge to equity		23,878
Liability at 31 March 2021		335,930

### 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 £1.

### 11 Revaluation reserve

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	1,423,270	1,334,675
Deferred tax on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(23,878)	(18,561)
Share of other comprehensive income of associate	55,549	107,156
At the end of the year	1,454,941	1,423,270

### 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 auditors' report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Victoria Jane Harrison.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 12 Audit report information

(Continued)

The auditor was GBAC Limited.

### 13 Operating lease commitments

### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2021	2020
£	£
11,781	4,490

### 14 Directors' transactions

Due to the nature of the company's operations and the composition of the Board of directors being drawn from the local business community, it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a director may have an interest. All transactions involving an organisation in which a director may have an interest are conducted in accordance with the company's normal procurement procedures.

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.