

Company registration number 00120076 (England and Wales)

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		928,164		763,404
Current assets					
Debtors	5	639,913		551,323	
Cash at bank and in hand		632,641		321,346	
		<u>1,272,554</u>		<u>872,669</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,447,000)</u>		<u>(845,943)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			<u>(174,446)</u>		<u>26,726</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			753,718		790,130
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(656,380)		(688,766)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(5,824)</u>		<u>(8,713)</u>
Net assets			<u>91,514</u>		<u>92,651</u>
Reserves					
Income and expenditure account			91,514		92,651
Members' funds			<u>91,514</u>		<u>92,651</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Basnett
Director

Company registration number 00120076 (England and Wales)

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

1 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.

2 Accounting policies

Company information

Wirral Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Egerton House, 2 Tower Road, Birkenhead, Wirral, CH41 1FN.

2.1 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises of membership, events, export fees, training, rental and management charges and contracts (exclusive of vat and similar taxes) arising in the normal course of business.

Income relating to membership, events, export fees, training, rental and management charges is recognised at the date invoiced. There are 9 sources of contracted income where monies receivable are recognised when the contractual requirements are met.

2.3 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:

Leasehold improvements	4% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Computers	33% straight line

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

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.

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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 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.

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

2.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Retirement benefits

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

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.10 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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	28	38

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Assets under construction £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2022	955,190	-	61,410	84,032	1,100,632
Additions	-	218,444	5,889	-	224,333
Disposals	-	-	(15,680)	(35,764)	(51,444)
At 31 March 2023	955,190	218,444	51,619	48,268	1,273,521
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2022	239,035	-	36,579	61,614	337,228
Depreciation charged in the year	38,207	-	7,448	13,281	58,936
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(15,043)	(35,764)	(50,807)
At 31 March 2023	277,242	-	28,984	39,131	345,357
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2023	677,948	218,444	22,635	9,137	928,164
At 31 March 2022	716,155	-	24,831	22,418	763,404

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

There is a charge secured against the leasehold property improvements date 2nd September 2015, in favour of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (see note 6).

5 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Service charges due	551,684	420,962
Other debtors	6,844	15,541
Prepayments and accrued income	81,385	114,820
	<u>639,913</u>	<u>551,323</u>

The balance of amounts due after more than one year is an interest free loan to a related party.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	5,241	5,135
Trade creditors	277,709	207,720
Taxation and social security	89,928	184,797
Other creditors	1,074,122	448,291
	<u>1,447,000</u>	<u>845,943</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	35,896	40,208
Other borrowings	399,437	415,000
Government grants	221,047	233,558
	<u>656,380</u>	<u>688,766</u>

Other borrowings relate to amounts received from Liverpool City Council in relation to the leasehold property improvements in Pacific Road.

Government grants relate to an ERDF grant claim in relation to the leasehold property improvements in Pacific Road. This grant is secured by way of a charge over the property and assets in favour of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government dated 2nd September 2015.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	305,229	399,614
	<u>305,229</u>	<u>399,614</u>

WIRRAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 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.

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The loan agreement dated 30 November 2014 is secured by a floating charge that covers all the property or undertaking of the company.

10 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:

2023	2022
£	£
63,728	96,250
<u>63,728</u>	<u>96,250</u>

Included in operating lease commitments is an annual rental of £15,000 for 10 years on behalf of a related party. The rental payments are recharged to this related party and not recognised in surplus or deficit as an expense.

11

The directors are also on the Board of the following companies:

Egerton House (Wirral) CIC P Basnett
The Lauries Limited P Basnett
Woodside Area CIC Wirral Chamber of Commerce

At 31 March 2023 the following amounts were owed from relating parties:

- The Lauries Limited £14,920 (2022 - £10,257)
- Woodside Area CIC £350,098 (2022 - £271,395)

At 31 March 2022 the following amounts are owed to relating parties:

- Egerton House (Wirral) CIC £345,963 (2022 - £310,816)

Turnover includes management charges received from relating parties:

- Egerton House (Wirral) CIC of £16,740 (2022 - £56,847)
- The Lauries Limited of £53,640 (2022 - £45,074)

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.