Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

<u>for</u>

Surrey Chambers of Commerce Limited

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Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS:	S B Coburn D W Morgan Ms L M Punter P Quilter W Sadler M Turner H J Ockrim Ms M Robins
SECRETARY:	Ms T M Wavre
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Unit 14A Monument Way East Woking Surrey GU21 5LY
REGISTERED NUMBER:	03027072 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Bennewith 2018 Limited (Statutory Auditors) 3 Wey Court Mary Road Guildford Surrey GU1 4QU

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

S B Coburn D W Morgan Ms L M Punter P Quilter W Sadler M Turner H J Ockrim

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

J K Blake - resigned 19 September 2022 Ms M Robins - appointed 19 July 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and 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 for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) 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.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Bennewith 2018 Limited (Statutory Auditors), will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Ms T M Wavre - Secretary

31 May 2023

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Surrey Chambers of Commerce Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its surplus 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 Auditors' 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 UK, including the FRC'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 directors' 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. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, 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 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.

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We assessed the risks of material misstatement in respect of fraud as follows:

- Enquiries made of management and those charged with governance as well as the service organisation in relation to payroll services
- Analytical procedures were used to identify if there were any unusual or unexpected relationships
- Discussions with management to identify any fraud risk factors of related party relationships and transactions

Based on the results of our risk assessment we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations identified above.

Enquiries were made of management and those charged with governance. We corroborated our enquiries through the review of Board minutes and other papers provided. There was no contradictory evidence.

We considered the risk of fraud through management override and, in response, we incorporated testing of manual journal entries into our audit approach. We tested year end journals as well as journal entries throughout the year. There were no transactions identified outside the normal course of business.

Based on the results of our risk assessment we designed our audit procedures to identify and to address material misstatements in relation to fraud. We incorporated an element of unpredictability in the selection of the nature, timing, and extent of audit procedures.

Where transaction meeting risk criteria were identified, we carried out further work such as additional testing to source information.

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 Report of the Auditors.

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

A J Bennewith FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Bennewith 2018 Limited (Statutory Auditors) 3 Wey Court Mary Road Guildford Surrey GU1 4QU

12 June 2023

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
TURNOVER		486,599	520,487
Cost of sales GROSS SURPLUS			82,391 438,096
Administrative expenses OPERATING SURPLUS and		362,346	389,957
SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		291	48,139
Tax on surplus SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		291	48,139

Balance Sheet 31 December 2022

		31.12.22		31.12.21	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	5		6,428		7,543
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	84,007		83,436	
Cash at bank and in hand		125,496		92,273	
		209,503		175,709	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	167,255		134,867	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			42,248		40,842
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			48,676		48,385
RESERVES					
Income and expenditure account			48,676		48,385
			48,676		48,385

The 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 31 May 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ms L M Punter - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	246	246
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 December 2021	48,139 48,385	48,139 48,385
Changes in equity Total comprehensive income Balance at 31 December 2022	291 48,676	291 48,676

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Surrey Chambers of Commerce Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

General sponsorship is recognised upon receipt. Grant income is recognised as the related expenditure is incurred and the organisation attains the right to the consideration through performance of the grant conditions, Income from other sources, including membership subscriptions, is recognised in accordance with the period to which it relates. As such, membership subscriptions are spread over a period of twelve months from the invoice date.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life. Plant and machinery etc - Straight line over 3 years

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered the relevant information including the annual budget and forecasts (including cash flows) for the next 12 months and have considered the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, based upon the information available to the directors at the date of these financial statements.

On the basis of the above, the directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 9 (2021 - 10).

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4. **OPERATING SURPLUS**

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

		31.12.22	31.12.21
		£	£
	Depreciation - owned assets	5,580	4,432
	Auditors' remuneration	3,011	3,075
	Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	1,000	1,000
	Other operating leases	<u>6,442</u>	<u>7,611</u>
5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
٥.			Plant and
			machinery
			etc
			£
	COST		
	At 1 January 2022		26,005
	Additions		4,465
	At 31 December 2022		30,470
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 January 2022		18,462
	Charge for year		5,580
	At 31 December 2022		24,042
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 December 2022		6,428
	At 31 December 2021		7,543
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
υ.	DEBTORS. AMOUNTS FALLING DOE WITTING ONE TEAR	31.12.22	31.12.21
		51.12.22 £	51.12.21 £
	Trade debtors	70,773	80,859
	Other debtors	13,234	2,577
	other debters	84,007	83,436

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

CREDITORS, AMOUNTS TALLING DOE WITHIN ONE TEAR		
	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Trade creditors	23,484	9,900
Taxation and social security	25,784	34,280
Other creditors	117,987	90,687
	167,255	134,867
LEASING AGREEMENTS		
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:		
	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Within one year	3,866	7,731

9. LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

Between one and five years

8.

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.

5,799

13,530

3,866

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