

Company registration number 00503870 (England and Wales)

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2023

tc accounts • tax • legal • financial planning

10 Bridge Street
Christchurch
Dorset
BH23 1EF

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr M I Fretten
Mr I J Girling
Ms E Willingham
Mrs C L Khan
Mr S P Boyd
Ms N H Busst
Mr T M Brown
Mrs L A Keets
Mr P C Popham
Mrs L J Fox (Appointed 1 December 2022)
Mr G J Sherwood (Appointed 5 April 2023)
Miss T D Taylor (Appointed 22 June 2023)
Mrs A G Ninnim (Appointed 24 August 2023)

Company number

00503870

Registered office

Unit B Acorn Office Park
Ling Road Tower Park
Poole
Dorset
United Kingdom
BH12 4NZ

Auditor

TC Group
10 Bridge Street
Christchurch
Dorset
BH23 1EF

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the county of Dorset.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr M I Fretten	
Mr I J Girling	
Mr S J Mills	(Resigned 1 December 2022)
Mr P S Tansey	(Resigned 1 December 2022)
Ms E Willingham	
Mrs C L Khan	
Mr S P Boyd	
Ms N H Busst	
Mr T M Brown	
Ms N M Newman	(Resigned 18 August 2022)
Mrs L A Keets	
Mr G Neild	(Resigned 27 March 2023)
Mr P C Popham	
Mrs L J Fox	(Appointed 1 December 2022)
Mr G J Sherwood	(Appointed 5 April 2023)
Miss T D Taylor	(Appointed 22 June 2023)
Mrs A G Ninnim	(Appointed 24 August 2023)

Auditor

The auditor, TC Group, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

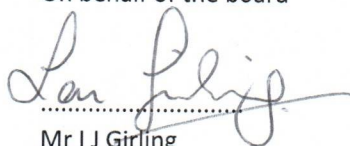
This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

On behalf of the board



Mr I J Girling

Director

Date: 13th November 2023

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report 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.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dorset Chamber Of Commerce And Industry (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 March 2023 and of its deficit 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 *Auditor's 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report 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 directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 is 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.

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are: to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and its management.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Our approach was as follows:

- 1) We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.
- 2) We focused on specific laws and regulations which we consider may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, health and safety legislation and any other specific compliance measures.
- 3) We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence.
- 4) Identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.
- 5) We considered the procedures and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we;

- a) performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships
- b) tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions
- c) assessed whether judgement and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in financial statements were indicative of potential bias
- d) investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to;

- a) agreeing financial statement disclosure to underlying supporting documentation
- b) enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims
- c) reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulator and the company's legal advisors as considered necessary.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-for-auditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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 an auditor's report 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.

TC Group

Dean Pullen FCCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of TC Group

Statutory Auditor

Date: 30/11/2023

Office: Christchurch

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover		641,947	725,440
Cost of sales		(239,871)	(113,422)
Gross surplus		402,076	612,018
Administrative expenses		(634,870)	(745,654)
Other operating income		196,567	200,850
Operating (deficit)/surplus		(36,227)	67,214
Interest payable and similar expenses		(6,894)	(4,723)
Fair value adjustment	4	(25,000)	-
(Deficit)/surplus before taxation		(68,121)	62,491
Tax on (deficit)/surplus		(357)	(7,705)
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year		(68,478)	54,786

The income and expenditure account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

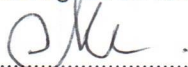
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

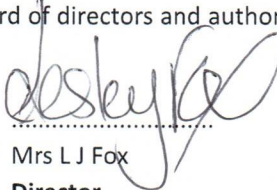
	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	213,923		224,460	
Investment properties	6	340,000		365,000	
Investments	7	22		22	
		553,945		589,482	
Current assets					
Stocks		2,555		2,979	
Debtors	8	258,113		95,383	
Cash at bank and in hand		270,593		421,512	
		531,261		519,874	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(587,540)		(501,643)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(56,279)		18,231	
Total assets less current liabilities		497,666		607,713	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(117,548)		(159,117)	
Net assets		380,118		448,596	
Reserves					
Fair value reserve		9,008		34,008	
Income and expenditure account		371,110		414,588	
Members' funds		380,118		448,596	

These 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 27/11/23 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mrs C L Khan
Director



Mrs L J Fox
Director

Company Registration No. 00503870

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Fair value reserve £	Income and expenditure £	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2021	34,008	359,802	393,810
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	54,786	54,786
Balance at 31 March 2022	34,008	414,588	448,596
Year ended 31 March 2023:			
Loss for the year	-	(68,478)	(68,478)
Other comprehensive income:			
Fair value adjustments reclassified to surplus or deficit	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(25,000)	(68,478)	(93,478)
Transfers	-	25,000	25,000
Balance at 31 March 2023	9,008	371,110	380,118

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry 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.

The company has no authorised or issued share capital. In the event of the Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry being wound up each member has undertaken to contribute an amount of £1 each should a deficiency arise.

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 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract, when all the following conditions are met:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Events

Income received relating to ticket sales and sponsorship for events are deferred until the date of the event and then released to the profit and loss account.

1.3 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.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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:

Leasehold land and buildings	2% on cost
Leasehold improvements	10% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	33% on cost

1.4 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. Changes in fair value are recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

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.

1.7 Stocks

Stock is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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.

1.9 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.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The cost 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

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.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

The directors assess the closing tangible fixed asset balances for impairment. For the current year, the directors have assessed the balances and consider no impairment to be required against these.

The company's investment property has been assessed by the directors and recognised at fair value at the reporting end date.

Accruals for goods or services not yet invoiced are estimated based on historic activity with the supplier or quotations received ahead of invoicing. Prepayments are based on actual invoices received and costs allocated across the relevant accounting period on a straight line basis of the time period in which the service relates to.

The directors assess the closing debtor balances for recoverability and those not considered probable of recovery are provided for in full. For the current year, the directors have assessed the balances outstanding and consider no provision to be required against these.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	14	19

4 Fair value adjustment

	2023 £	2022 £
Fair value gains/(losses)		
Loss on investment properties	(25,000)	-

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2022	330,993	22,601	129,018	482,612
Additions	-	870	-	870
At 31 March 2023	330,993	23,471	129,018	483,482
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 April 2022	120,444	13,079	124,629	258,152
Depreciation charged in the year	6,580	2,646	2,181	11,407
At 31 March 2023	127,024	15,725	126,810	269,559
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	203,969	7,746	2,208	213,923
At 31 March 2022	210,549	9,522	4,389	224,460

6 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 1 April 2022	365,000
Revaluations	(25,000)
At 31 March 2023	340,000

The investment property was valued on an open market basis on 1 September 2023 by Sibbett Gregory.

The directors support the valuation provided by Sibbett Gregory on the basis that the value of the property has not changed significantly from 31 March 2023.

7 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	22	22

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	81,961	84,607
Other debtors	176,152	10,776
	<u>258,113</u>	<u>95,383</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	43,968	39,096
Trade creditors	15,241	37,070
Corporation tax	357	7,705
Other taxation and social security	48,170	40,719
Other creditors	479,804	377,053
	<u>587,540</u>	<u>501,643</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>117,548</u>	<u>159,117</u>

The bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets including the property held by the company.

11 Members' liability

The Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a member of the British Chambers of Commerce. The liability of the Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry as a member is limited to £5 on winding up.

DORSET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

12 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
£	£
12,299	6,574
<u> </u>	<u> </u>