Company Registration No. 00208991 (England and Wales)

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N C Beckhurst	
	A Pugh	
	N Fisher	
	R Garland	
	M Huddart	
	M O'Brien	
	R Colbran	
	S Simes	
	L Shevels	
	L Johnson	
	H Raja	
	R Minhas-Judd	
	K Veevers	(Appointed 30 March 2025)
	B Garcia	(Appointed 15 April 2026)
	J Haffenden	(Appointed 15 April 2026)
	V Regan	(Appointed 15 April 2026)
	D Harfield	(Appointed 15 May 2025)
Secretary	C J Ewbank	
Company number	00208991	
Registered office	49 Gildredge Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 4RY	
Auditor	Price & Company 30-32 Gildredge Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 4SH	
Business address	49 Gildredge Road Eastbourne East Sussex BN21 4RY	

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

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EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Chamber of Commerce are to; promote the businesses of its members through a wide range of events and services; represent the members to policy makers locally, regionally and nationally to the benefit of the local economy.

Fair review of the business

While the Chamber of Commerce continues to grow, costs are still increasing and so it is important to monitor margins and act as necessary.

While electricity and gas prices increased by 152% in 2023, we have renegotiated our contracts and expect the unit price to reduce by 32% in November 2025.

Interest rates remain high and staff costs are increasing due to increases in salaries and National Insurance.

We will be investing in a new hydrogen compatible boiler and more efficient radiators in May 2025 and new loft insulation before winter.

Due to the cost of replacing the windows and doors in a conservation area we will delay this work until 2026.

Unfortunately, there is no grant funding for solar panels and as Chamber House is tall and narrow it is not commercially viable to invest in solar panels. Our sister company, Edeal Enterprise Agency, has however invested in 60 additional solar panels on the Edeal Business Centre in Stone Cross. Due to the size of the roof in relation to the overall building this should pay for itself within 5 years.

Our total turnover increased by 7.8% from 2023, mainly due to the 9.5% increase in membership subscriptions, while our events income increased by 1.3%. This contributed to a 12% increase in gross profit while our overheads increased by 5.9%.

Our operational profit rose by £9,043 from £13,518 in the previous financial year.

We are not planning to increase membership fees this year but will review prices after the year end, to take effect from April 2026.

The European Movement Eastbourne Branch (EMEB) has been a member of our Chamber for three years. To modernise the Branch and streamline its operations the Chamber has taken over the administration of the European Movement monthly dinners and is able to offer their excellent speakers to all our members. The European Movement is now part of the Eastbourne Chamber of Commerce and we will be promoting the dinners to potential guests from across East Sussex. EMEB has its own Chamber Bank Account entitled Eastbourne Chamber 1974.

Directors

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

N C Beckhurst	
A Pugh	
N Fisher	
T Cobb	(Resigned 28 May 2025)
L Salway	(Resigned 1 April 2026)
R Garland	
M Huddart	
M O'Brien	
R Colbran	
S Simes	
J Hill	(Resigned 1 April 2026)
L Shevels	
J Aunger-Third	(Resigned 1 April 2026)
L Johnson	
H Raja	
R Minhas-Judd	
K Veevers	(Appointed 30 March 2025)
B Garcia	(Appointed 15 April 2026)
J Haffenden	(Appointed 15 April 2026)
V Regan	(Appointed 15 April 2026)
D Harfield	(Appointed 15 May 2025)

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Price & Company be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

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.

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

On behalf of the board

....
R Colbran
Director
....

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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; and
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eastbourne and District Chamber of Commerce,Limited (The) (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet 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 December 2025 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 *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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

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.

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

- In planning our audit we assess the risks of material misstatement, including fraud, based on our discussion with management, evaluation of the internal controls in place, and identify critical laws and regulations.
- During our detailed audit work we review transactions and documentation relevant to the risks we identified at the planning stage and which could indicate fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- During our audit procedures we extend the scope of our testing where our planning indicated there was an increased risk of fraud including management override of controls.
- We also considered and reviewed the procedures which management have in place to detect and identify any instances of fraud or non-compliance with fraud and regulations

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council’s website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 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.

Mr Michael Neilan BSc FCA CTA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Price & Company ....

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

30-32 Gildredge Road
Eastbourne
East Sussex
BN21 4SH

EASTBOURNE AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,LIMITED (THE)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Income		257,356	243,685
Cost of sales		(93,796)	(90,942)
Gross surplus		163,560	152,743
Administrative expenses		(136,691)	(130,182)
Operating surplus		26,869	22,561
Interest receivable and similar income		286	380
Interest payable and similar expenses		(21,367)	(22,886)
Surplus before taxation		5,788	55
Tax on surplus	3	3,886	(1,492)
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		9,674	(1,437)
Retained earnings brought forward as previously reported		232,697	234,134
Retained earnings carried forward		242,371	232,697

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		372,889		374,936
Investment properties	**5**		590,625		590,625
			963,514		965,561
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	17,180		24,717	
Cash at bank and in hand		52,394		75,913	
		69,574		100,630	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(64,436)		(90,067)	
Net current assets			5,138		10,563
Total assets less current liabilities			968,652		976,124
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		(303,969)		(315,740)
Provisions for liabilities			(32,322)		(37,697)
Net assets			632,361		622,687
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	**12**		389,990		389,990
Income and expenditure account			242,371		232,697
Members' funds			632,361		622,687

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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 .... and are signed on its behalf by:

....
N C Beckhurst
Director

Company Registration No. 00208991

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 operated at just over breakeven in the past 2 years having experienced increases in energy and interest, however the Chamber has built up adequate reserves in the past to absorb these extra costs. The company also has adequate 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

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 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.

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.

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 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.

2 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	2	2

3 Taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	1,489	1,746
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,375)	(254)
Total tax (credit)/charge	(3,886)	1,492

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	419,994	47,090	467,084
Additions	-	9,277	9,277
At 31 December 2025	419,994	56,367	476,361
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	50,400	41,748	92,148
Depreciation charged in the year	8,400	2,924	11,324
At 31 December 2025	58,800	44,672	103,472
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	361,194	11,695	372,889
At 31 December 2024	369,594	5,342	374,936

5 Investment property

	2025
	£
Fair value	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	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 2025 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business			
Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited	England & Wales	Enterprise Agency	Control	100	-

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 31 March 2025 £	Capital and Reserves 31 March 2025 £
Eastbourne & District Enterprise Agency Limited	15,787	92,212

The investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost.

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	15,390	19,823
Other debtors	1,790	4,894
	17,180	24,717

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	12,131	10,339
Trade creditors	3,292	15,094
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,862	6,161
Taxation and social security	1,489	11,898
Other creditors	45,662	46,575
	64,436	90,067

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	303,969	315,740
Creditors which fall due after five years are payable as follows:		
Payable by instalments	303,969	315,740

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	Liabilities
	2025	2024
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	2,222	1,015
Investment property	30,100	36,682
	32,322	37,697

10 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2025
Movements in the year:	**£**
Liability at 1 January 2025	37,697
Charge to profit or loss	1,207
Liability at 31 December 2025	38,904
Balance per TB	32,322
Warning - Difference exists; check stat db entries	(6,582)

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 543 members (2024: 510 members).

12 Revaluation reserve

	2025	2024
	£	£
At the beginning and end of the year	389,990	389,990

DETAILED TRADING AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

		2025		2024
	£	£	£	£
Income				
Subscriptions - members		93,642		78,069
European movement		9,738		3,939
European movement fund opening reserves		-		3,262
Property rents		62,950		63,900
Meetings and events		87,004		88,856
Diary adverts		3,580		4,420
Other income		442		1,239
		257,356		243,685
Cost of sales				
Meetings and events	81,263		83,489	
European movement	10,134		4,332	
Diary costs	2,399		3,121	
		(93,796)		(90,942)
Gross surplus	63.55%	163,560	62.68%	152,743
Administrative expenses		(136,691)		(130,182)
Operating surplus		26,869		22,561
Investment revenues				
Bank interest received	286		380	
		286		380
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest on overdue taxation	16		-	
Non bank interest on loans	21,351		22,886	
		(21,367)		(22,886)
Surplus before taxation		5,788		55

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	£	£
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	56,250	57,816
Rates	196	141
Cleaning	1,535	1,663
Light and heat	3,171	3,174
Repairs and maintenance	4,992	2,309
Insurance	8,051	6,580
Computer running costs	7,319	7,540
Travelling expenses	161	272
Legal and professional fees	5,041	4,787
Accountancy	5,919	5,623
Audit fees	1,850	2,850
Charitable donations	-	610
Bank charges	1,426	1,192
Credit card charges	1,791	1,544
Bad and doubtful debts	500	500
Printing, postage and stationery	2,704	3,488
Advertising	19,321	18,270
Sundry expenses	5,140	2,087
Depreciation	11,324	9,736
	136,691	130,182