

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03477752

TRAKBAK RACING LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

TRAKBAK RACING LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1,550,649	1,698,225
Current assets			
Stocks		162,619	121,786
Debtors	6	108,277	354,730
Cash at bank and in hand		1,523,588	1,060,547
		1,794,484	1,537,063
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	864,367	1,624,830
Net current assets/(liabilities)		930,117	(87,767)
Total assets less current liabilities		2,480,766	1,610,458
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	940,313	201,000
Provisions			
Taxation including deferred tax		14,536	18,815
Net assets		1,525,917	1,390,643

TRAKBAK RACING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 December 2022

		2022		2021
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	9		2	2
Profit and loss account		1,525,915		1,390,641
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Shareholders funds		1,525,917		1,390,643
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These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 ;
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 September 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr K R Bartlett

Director

Company registration number: 03477752

TRAKBAK RACING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Unit 5, Airfield Road, Podington, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, NN29 7XA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through the profit and loss. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold raceway & buildings	-	Period of lease or 10 years straight line
Plant & equipment	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Office equipment	-	33% straight line

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model. Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset. Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 119 (2021: 95).

5. Tangible assets

	At 1 January 2022 £	Additions £	At 31 December 2022 £
Cost			
Leasehold raceway & buildings	2,458,662	40,051	2,498,713
Plant and machinery	325,274	65,585	390,859
Motor vehicles	790,654	4,350	795,004
Office equipment	140,320	—	140,320
	3,714,910	109,986	3,824,896
	At 1 January 2022 £	Charge for the year £	At 31 December 2022 £
Depreciation			
Leasehold raceway & buildings	1,170,240	163,240	1,333,480
Plant and machinery	304,188	22,223	326,411
Motor vehicles	401,937	72,099	474,036
Office equipment	140,320	—	140,320
	2,016,685	257,562	2,274,247
		At 31 December 2022 £	At 31 December 2021 £
Carrying amount			
Leasehold raceway & buildings		1,165,233	1,288,422
Plant and machinery		64,448	21,086
Motor vehicles		320,968	388,717
Office equipment		—	—
		1,550,649	1,698,225

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	48,454	30,096
Prepayments and accrued income	31,852	89,585
Other debtors	27,971	235,049
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	108,277	354,730
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	51,000	204,000
Trade creditors	153,926	196,938
Corporation tax	74,302	232,516
Social security and other taxes	30,522	76,762
DCMS loan	52,688	—
Other creditors	501,929	914,614
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	864,367	1,624,830
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The company's bank borrowings are secured by a debenture and legal charge over the company's assets and undertakings. In addition the bank borrowings are supported by a limited personal guarantee provided by the director.

The loan from Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) under the Sports Winter Survival Programme is secured by a debenture and legal charge over the company's assets and undertakings and has been provided over a ten year term at an interest rate of 2% with repayments to commence in September 2023.

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	51,000
DCMS loan	790,313	—
Other creditors	150,000	150,000
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	940,313	201,000
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The company's bank borrowings are secured by a debenture and legal charge over the company's assets and undertakings. In addition the bank borrowings are supported by a limited personal guarantee provided by the director.

In February 2022 the company received a loan of £843,000 from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) under the Sports Winter Survival Programme. The loan is secured by a debenture and legal charge over the company's assets and undertakings and has been provided over a ten year term at an interest rate of 2% with repayments to commence in September 2023.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £368,812 (2021: £Nil) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

9. Called up share capital

Authorised share capital

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
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Issued, called up and fully paid

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	2	2	2	2
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10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	150,073	131,323
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	737,843	733,258
Later than 5 years	450,000	600,000
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	1,337,916	1,464,581
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11. Controlling party

No single party owns more than 50% of the company's issued share capital therefore there is no single ultimate controlling party.

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.