COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 02445607

TIGER RACING LIMITED

Filleted Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 March 2022

TIGER RACING LIMITED

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	£	2021 £
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	**5**		**4,275**	*5,699*
Current assets				
Stocks		**59,156**		*70,351*
Debtors		**9,050**		*20,223*
Cash at bank and in hand		**70,046**		*98,368*
		138,252		*188,942*
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		**34,787**		*75,501*
Net current assets			**103,465**	*113,441*
Total assets less current liabilities			**107,740**	*119,140*
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			**413**	*595*
Net assets			**107,327**	*118,545*
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			**100**	*100*
Profit and loss account			**107,227**	*118,445*
Shareholders funds			**107,327**	*118,545*

These abridged 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 abridged statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

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

Directors' responsibilities:

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

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

All of the members have consented to the preparation of the abridged statement of income and retained earnings and the abridged statement of financial position for the year ending 31 March 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

TIGER RACING LIMITED

Abridged Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 March 2022

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 January 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Dudley

Director

Company registration number: 02445607

TIGER RACING LIMITED

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 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 10, Anglia Way, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, PE13 2TY.

2. Statement of compliance

These abridged 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 abridged 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 profit or loss.

The abridged financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the value of goods sold or work completed during the year, net of VAT and trade discounts. Turnover is recognised when goods are delivered to the customer or work completed for a customer.

Income tax

Provision is made, under the liability method, to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes. Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences to the extent that it is considered that a net liability may arise.

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:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25% reducing balance

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.

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 abridged 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

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. 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 entity after deducting all of its financial 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 6 (2021: 6).

5. Tangible assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	**152,431**
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	**146,732**
Charge for the year	**1,424**
At 31 March 2022	**148,156**
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	**4,275**
At 31 March 2021	*5,699*

6. Operating leases

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

	2022	2021
	£	*£*
Not later than 1 year	**11,288**	*11,288*

The company rent gas cylinders for use in the business and also have a lease agreement for the premises.

7. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2022		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	**Balance outstanding**
	£	£	**£**
Mr J Dudley	(13,725)	3,943	**(9,782)**
Mr P Dudley	(158)	158	**–**
	(13,883)	4,101	**(9,782)**

	2021		
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the directors	*Balance outstanding*
	£	£	*£*
Mr J Dudley	(17,099)	3,374	*(13,725)*
Mr P Dudley	–	(158)	*(158)*
	(17,099)	3,216	*(13,883)*

8. Related party transactions

Included in Creditors is an balance due to the directors amounting to £ 9,782 (2021:£13,883). This amount is interest free for which no repayment terms have been agreed. During the year dividends amounting to £18,258 (2021:£18,258) were paid to the directors.

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.