

Company Registration No. 00552948 (England and Wales)

# **THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED**

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

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# THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		18,554		20,022
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		2,652		4,559	
Debtors	4	37,645		44,927	
Cash at bank and in hand		686,027		635,847	
		<u>726,324</u>		<u>685,333</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(93,766)</u>		<u>(79,096)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>632,558</u>		<u>606,237</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u><u>651,112</u></u>		<u><u>626,259</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Profit and loss reserves			<u><u>651,112</u></u>		<u><u>626,259</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 19 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

**I Sowman**  
Director

**Company Registration No. 00552948**

# THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

The Seven-Fifty Motor Club Limited is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

The registered office is Western Paddock Donington Park, Castle Donington, Derby, DE74 2RP.

#### 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 pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

Turnover is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Membership income is received in advance and so is initially deferred, and then released over the period of membership.

Race entry and track income is recognised in the same accounting period as the associated event takes place.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office and exhibition equipment	25% straight line
Race rescue unit, vehicles and race equipment	20% - 33% straight line

## THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

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#### 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 profit or loss.

##### 1.5 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 profit or loss, 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 profit or loss, 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.

##### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

##### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

##### 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.

# THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **Other financial assets**

All of the company's financial assets are basic financial instruments.

#### **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 trade creditors 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.

#### **Other financial liabilities**

All of the company's financial liabilities are basic financial instruments.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

#### **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.

# THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.11 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.

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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year.

#### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Office and exhibition equipment £	Race rescue unit, vehicles and race equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 November 2017	56,279	89,516	145,795
Additions	4,621	9,247	13,868
Disposals	(33,064)	(6,500)	(39,564)
At 31 October 2018	27,836	92,263	120,099
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 November 2017	48,553	77,220	125,773
Depreciation charged in the year	5,875	9,272	15,147
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(32,875)	(6,500)	(39,375)
At 31 October 2018	21,553	79,992	101,545
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 October 2018	6,283	12,271	18,554
At 31 October 2017	7,726	12,296	20,022

# THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018

### 4 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	7,925	6,702
Other debtors	10,958	20,952
Prepayments and accrued income	18,762	14,773
	<u>37,645</u>	<u>42,427</u>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Other debtors	-	2,500
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<u>37,645</u>	<u>44,927</u>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,950	9,587
Taxation and social security	2,244	2,629
Other creditors	83,572	66,880
	<u>93,766</u>	<u>79,096</u>

### 6 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:

2018	2017
£	£
41,259	57,405

### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.  
The senior statutory auditor was Jonathan Pinder.  
The auditor was MHA Moore and Smalley.



**THE SEVEN-FIFTY MOTOR CLUB LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2018**

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**8 Related party transactions**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted under paragraph 1AC.35 of FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions which were conducted under normal market conditions.

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.