

Company Registration No. NI038772 (Northern Ireland)

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr David Hilditch
Mr James McClurg
Mr Jonathan Crooks
Mr Gary Coppin
Mr Peter Clarke

Company number

NI038772

Registered office

248 Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast
BT4 3EU

Auditor

Falconer Stewart
248 Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast
BT4 3EU

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

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CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Carrick Rangers Football Club, founded in 1939 by a group of young men who discussed forming a new football club in the town of Carrickfergus. After agreeing that there was enough interest for the club to be constituted, there was further debate about the name of this new team. In the background of the room they met in, hung proudly on a wall was a picture of Glasgow Rangers. When this was noticed and suggestion made that the new club be called Carrick Rangers there was immediate consensus.

Carrick Rangers Football Club play their home games at the Loughview Leisure Arena which holds a capacity of 2,192 spectators.

Business Review

The principal activities of the Company are to operate a semi-professional football club in Northern Ireland together with related commercial activities. . The Board were delighted to welcome fans back in the Stadium for the start of the 2021/22 season, due to the league wide impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Having fans back at football games is vital to the future success of the business and the overriding feel good feeling of the town.

The club enjoyed a successful 2021/22 season on the pitch, achieving their goal of remaining in the Danske Bank Premiership in the first season with new manager Stuart King in charge.

The Directors have reported a profit after taxation of £47,720 compared with a profit of £140,220 for the previous year.

Season ticket and matchday ticket sales increase by £16,238 year on year, in line with the improved position in the league. The board continues to look at different ways of bringing income into the club.

We continue to invest in the playing resources available to the manager as budgets allow. Other expenses increased modestly over the period due to costs associated with the change in model. The Directors continuously review all costs incurred by the club and are actively looking to identify savings during 2023.

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board set out below the principal risks and uncertainties that it considers to be associated with the running of a semi professional football club. Due to the nature of football there are many risks and inherent uncertainties due to the nature of participating in competitive sport. These risks are regularly reviewed and required steps taken by management and the Board.

Football competition

The club currently participates in the Northern Ireland Football League (NIFL) Premiership which attracts revenue streams for both league and cup competition. The future level of revenue is uncertain and related to performance with respect to this third party.

Litigation

The club operates at risk of litigation procedures from third parties, which are dealt with as they arise and on an individual basis.

Retail revenue

The sale of the clubs replica kit and associated merchandise presents a risk due to contractual arrangements and supporter purchasing practices.

Season ticket revenues

Some revenue is earned from the sale of season tickets. Economic conditions, supporter engagement, quality on the pitch, level of success from previous seasons and pricing all have an effect on the decision to buy.

Matchday attendances

Substantial income is derived from matchday tickets sales. Worse than expected results, inclement weather and live television broadcasts can lead to a drop in attendances.

Player transfer market and wages

The football club is subject to two transfer windows within the year. The unpredictable nature of these with players able to move relatively freely, despite their contracts means that all clubs cannot guarantee that they will retain or add to the squad to meet their requirements.

Player wages are subject to influence from competing clubs. Consequently, all transactions are affected by a series of variable factors which result in the market being unpredictable.

Financial risk

Due to the nature of the clubs business the financial risk the Directors consider most relevant is cash flow risk.

This is carefully managed through close monitoring of cash inflows and outflows. The club does not enter into complex arrangements for speculative purposes.

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Key performance indicators

Carrick Rangers Football Club uses a number of key performance measures in its business, including statutory measures, such as revenue and operating profit/(loss). The most significant non statutory measures used include, wages, season ticket sales and retail sales. Key non-financial measures include on-pitch performance, games played and attendances.

On behalf of the board

Mr Peter Clarke
Director

30 March 2023

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		16,000		18,000
Tangible assets	4		159,375		142,395
Investment properties	5		157,905		-
			<u>333,280</u>		<u>160,395</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	6	12,178		13,798	
Cash at bank and in hand		388,370		352,117	
		<u>400,548</u>		<u>365,915</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(287,124)		(125,955)	
Net current assets			113,424		239,960
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>446,704</u>		<u>400,355</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(1,371)
Net assets			<u>446,704</u>		<u>398,984</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		50,000		50,000
Capital redemption reserve			5,750		5,750
Profit and loss reserves			390,954		343,234
Total equity			<u>446,704</u>		<u>398,984</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 30 March 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Peter Clarke
Director

Company Registration No. NI038772

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital £	redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021	50,000	5,750	203,014	258,764
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	140,220	140,220
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,750</u>	<u>343,234</u>	<u>398,984</u>
Year ended 31 December 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	47,720	47,720
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u><u>50,000</u></u>	<u><u>5,750</u></u>	<u><u>390,954</u></u>	<u><u>446,704</u></u>

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Carrick Rangers Football Club Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 248 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 3EU.

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 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The company does not capitalise any amounts paid for player registrations as, in the opinion of the directors, the values involved within Irish League Football are immaterial. Consequently any transfer fees, registration costs etc are written off in the year as expenditure and similarly any fees received are credited to profit and loss account in the year of receipt.

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:

Plant and machinery	10% per annum straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% per annum straight line

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 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 profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.10 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.

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.

1.11 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.

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.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss 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 leases asset are consumed.

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.13 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.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	22,000
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	4,000
Amortisation charged for the year	2,000
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	6,000
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	16,000
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2021	18,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	532,737
Additions	50,027
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	582,764
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	390,342
Depreciation charged in the year	33,047
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	423,389
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	159,375
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2021	142,395
	<hr/> <hr/>

Land and building have a cost and net book value of zero.
Other fixed assets have a cost and net book value of zero.

5 Investment property

	2022 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2022	-
Additions	157,905
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	157,905
	<hr/> <hr/>

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	9,000	13,798
VAT	3,178	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,178	13,798
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Accounts receivable from player transfers - non-current - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Accounts receivable from player transfers - current - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Accounts receivable from group entities and other related parties - non-current - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Accounts receivable from group entities and other related parties - current - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Other current accounts receivable - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Inventories - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Other Assets - non-current - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6 Debtors

(Continued)

Other Assets - current - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Intangible assets - player registrations - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
VAT	-	4,538
PAYE	1,218	2,979
Directors' current account	64,650	64,650
Accruals	1,780	1,780
Corporation Tax	6,395	52,008
NIFL Loan	200,000	-
Trade creditors	13,081	-
	<u>287,124</u>	<u>125,955</u>

Bank loans - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Bank overdrafts - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Accounts payable to group entities and other related parties - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Accounts payable relating to player transfers - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Accounts payable to employees - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Other tax liabilities - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Other current accounts payable - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Provisions - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)
Other liabilities - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

CARRICK RANGERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Sport Northern Ireland	-	1,371

During the year ended 31 December 2012, Sport Northern Ireland issued a capital grant towards the new 3G pitch totalling £237,783. The terms and conditions of this grant have been signed under legal contract, The grant period is 10 years and consequently the grant is to be amortised over a 10 year period which represents a capital grant release of £23,778 pr annum.

In November 2014 Sport Northern Ireland issued a further grant of £6,487 towards the 3G pitch which is also to be amortised over a 10 year period which represents a capital grant release of £685 per annum.

Bank loans - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

Accounts payable to group entities and other related parties - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

Accounts payable relating to player transfers - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

Accounts payable to employees - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

Other tax liabilities - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

Provisions - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

Other liabilities - 2022: Nil (2021: Nil)

9 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

10 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 auditor was Falconer Stewart.