Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

for

Lincoln City Football Club
Company Limited

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Lincoln City Football Club Company Limited

Company Information for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

DIRECTORS: K Cooke

R Dorrian C R Moyses R G Bates

Lincolnshire Co Operative Limited Lincoln City Supporters' Society Ltd

Lindum Group Limited

D A Parman

SECRETARY: Miss J Powell

REGISTERED OFFICE: Sincil Bank Stadium

Sincil Bank LINCOLN Lincolnshire LN5 8LD

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00045611 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Nicholsons

Chartered Accountants

Newland House

The Point Weaver Road LINCOLN Lincolnshire LN6 3QN

BANKERS: The Co-operative Bank

16 Saltergate LINCOLN Lincolnshire LN2 1DG

Abbreviated Balance Sheet 30 June 2014

		201	14	201	3
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	2		2,039,120		2,113,392
Investments	3		1		1
			2,039,121		2,113,393
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks		3,108		3,360	
Debtors		134,919		252,492	
Cash at bank and in hand		18,407	_	10,026	
		156,434		265,878	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	4	890,349	_	751,496	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(733,915)		(485,618)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			1,305,206		1,627,775
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than					
one year	4		229,204		365,100
NET ASSETS			1,076,002		1,262,675

continued...

Abbreviated Balance Sheet - continued 30 June 2014

	2014		2013		
	Notes	£	£	£	£
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	5	2	2,879,376		2,857,912
Revaluation reserve			923,008		955,716
Profit and loss account		_ (2	2,726,382)		(2,550,953)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			1,076,002		1,262,675

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 30 June 2014.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company
- (b) as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

R Dorrian - Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Lincoln City Football Club Company Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company has taken the option under Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents gate monies, league levy and cup pool, advertising and sponsorship income, bar and catering, retail shop and all weather pitch income, excluding Value Added Tax.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold property - Straight line over 50 years

Equipment - 20% on cost

All weather pitch - 10% on cost and 2% on cost Motor vehicles - 20% on reducing balance

Stocks

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not recognised when assets are revalued unless, by the balance sheet date, the company has entered into a binding agreement to sell the assets and recognised the gains and losses expected to arise on sale or where assets have been sold and it is expected that the taxable gain will be rolled over into a replacement asset.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the profit and loss account over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Pensions are paid to some employees' personal pension plans. These costs are charged to the profit and loss account as they occur.

Government grants

Government grants received are treated as deferred creditors and credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the relevant fixed assets.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received from sponsorship, season tickets and other income which is released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the period to which it relates.

2. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	
	Total
	£
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 July 2013	3,991,960
Additions	14,766
Disposals	(481,449)
At 30 June 2014	3,525,277
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 July 2013	1,878,568
Charge for year	91,375
Eliminated on disposal	(483,786)
At 30 June 2014	1,486,157
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2014	2,039,120
At 30 June 2013	
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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS 3.

	Investments other than
	loans
0007	£
COST At 1 July 2013	
and 30 June 2014	1
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30 June 2014	1
At 30 June 2013	1
The company's investments at the balance sheet date in the share capital of companies incl the following:	ude
Live also City Feethall Chula Control of Freedham a Liveitad	

Lincoln City Football Club Centre of Excellence Limited

Nature of business: Developing of sporting excellence

%

Class of shares: holding Ordinary 100.00

> 2014 2013 £ £ 1

Aggregate capital and reserves

CREDITORS 4.

Creditors include an amount of £ 342,489 (2013 - £ 230,403) for which security has been given.

They also include the following debts falling due in more than five years:

	2014	2013
	£	£
Repayable by instalments	23,378	<u>37,253</u>

5. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal	2014	2013
		value:	£	£
5,758,752	Ordinary	50p	2,879,376	2,857,912

42,928 Ordinary shares of 50p each were allotted and fully paid for cash at par during the year.

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts - continued for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

6. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party as far as the shareholdings are concerned is Lincoln City Holdings Limited.

7. GOING CONCERN

During the last six months the directors have been discussing with their bankers, The Co-operative Bank, how the current levels of working capital funding may be restructured to allow The Co-operative Bank to exit their relationship with the football club. There have been no defaults on repayments of the loan or breaches in the agreed overdraft facility levels, simply that the football club does not now fit the customer criteria of the bank. The Co-operative Bank have not made a demand for payment and negotiations are ongoing about how their exit might be achieved. The directors are also discussing other alternative banking arrangements.

The amounts due to The Co-operative Bank at 30 June 2014 were; overdraft £253,884 (31 December 2014: £237,810) and loan £86,853 (31 December 2014: £80,480).

At the date of signing these financial statements the company has launched a number of small scale fundraising activities which it hopes will raise funds to contribute to the repayment of The Co-operative Bank debt and also the provision of sufficient working capital facilities. The directors are also working on an initiative to raise further funds for this purpose. The company is also due to launch a crowd funding initiative with the aim of raising around £250,000 in February 2015. The directors have also implemented a cost cutting exercise that has already started to save the club money and move it into a more sustainable position. Further cost savings have been identified and will be implemented if the crowd funding campaign is not successful.

The directors are not therefore at present in a position to provide the assurances that sufficient working capital facilities will be available to finance the football clubs' operations and other obligations for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. They do however, continue to seek the funding required to provide the company with financial security and have implemented a fundraising programme as outlined above.

The directors have considered the impact on these financial statements of an inability to prepare them on a going concern basis. The reversing of prepayments, accruals and deferred income would increase the net assets by £257,279 whilst the releasing of grant income would increase net assets by a further £155,046. Based on the concept of prudence the directors believe that preparing the accounts on this basis would create an unrepresentative picture of the financial position of the company and therefore no such adjustments are included in the financial statements.

The directors believe that the net realisable value of the property and other assets is in excess of or equal to the value on the balance sheet.

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