Company Registration No. 02719699

The Football Association Premier League Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 July 2016

COMPANIES HOUSE

Report and financial statements 2016

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Report and financial statements 2016

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

R C Scudamore

Executive Chairman Non Executive Director Non Executive Director

C I Arney K S Beeston

Company Secretary

K M Plumb

Chief Financial Officer

S R Christie – appointed 21 December 2015 J Khan – retired 21 December 2015

Registered Office

30 Gloucester Place London W1U 8PL

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP

Solicitors

DLA Piper UK LLP 3 Noble Street London EC2V 7EE

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
2 New Street Square
London
United Kingdom
EC4A 3BZ

Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities and business review

The Company is a company limited by share capital. Its share ownership is restricted to Premier League clubs and the Football Association.

The principal activity of the Company is to manage the Premier League competition and to exploit broadcasting and other commercial rights granted to the Company by its member clubs for the benefit of the rights holders. There have been no significant changes in the Company's principal activities in the year under review. The directors do not envisage any major changes in the Company's activities in the foreseeable future.

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Consistent with prior years, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to minimise the risk arising from foreign currency movements on cash flows available for distribution to the member clubs. This is seen as the equitable way to manage the business which has three clubs being promoted to and relegated from the League each year. Where previous UK GAAP¹ allowed for the fair value of these instruments to remain off the Company's balance sheet and monetary assets and liabilities to be recorded at the contracted rate, FRS 102 requires the instruments to be recorded on the balance sheet and monetary assets to be recorded at spot rate which has resulted in foreign currency volatility passing through to the profit and loss account. The effects have been magnified due to the significant movement in the value of US Dollars and Euros against the Pound Sterling post the announcement of Brexit. As a result, the Company has made a statutory loss after tax of £252.3m (2015: loss £35.4m) which can be seen on the profit and loss account at page 8.

The directors believe the presentation of the Underlying results provide additional guidance to statutory measures to help understand the Company's performance and reflects the basis on which the Company continues to make payments to member clubs. The Company has recorded an Underlying profit after tax of £628k (2015: loss of £33k) in the year.

The period under review is the final year of a three year cycle of broadcasting and other commercial rights contracts. Turnover has risen by 3% which is largely due to contracted increases in broadcasting revenue. Cost of sales has risen accordingly as a result of increased fee payments to clubs and the cost of additional services to overseas broadcasters. Operating costs have also increased by 2% to reflect additional activities supporting Premier League programmes. A full analysis appears in note 4 to the accounts.

The directors are satisfied with the business prospects of the Company for the foreseeable future given the existence of broadcasting commercial rights contracts for the next three years.

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. The Company's credit risk profile has exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers and the existence of financial security where warranted. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

¹ Previous UK GAAP is UK GAAP adopted for the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2015 previously published.

² Underlying is defined as total results adjusted to reflect the impact of Currency Remeasurements. Currency Remeasurements represent the fair value movements on derivative financial instruments, the revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities from forward contract rate to spot rate and the revaluation of revenue from achieved forward contract rate to spot rate.

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk area	Potential Impact	Mitigation strategy
Credit risk of broadcasters	The Company sells Broadcasting Rights globally including to broadcasters based in countries where the economy is less stable.	The Company performs credit checks on potential broadcasters before entering into contracts and will deal with reputable and established companies. Where management deem a potential broadcaster to be greater than normal risk, a parent company guarantee, a letter of credit from the broadcaster's bank or an accelerated payment schedule is agreed which means cash is received by the Company well in advance of the broadcasting period. Furthermore, the Company has a contractual right to switch off the broadcasting feed to any broadcaster failing to meet scheduled payments.
Fluctuation of foreign exchange rates	A significant amount of the Company's revenue is derived in US Dollars and Euros whilst payment to the Premier League Clubs is denominated in Sterling. Any movement in the exchange rates between these currencies would have a significant impact on revenue and the amounts the Company pays to Clubs.	The Company manages its exposure to foreign currency risks by entering into foreign currency derivative contracts designed to achieve, as far as possible, a minimum target exchange rate over the life of the broadcasting cycles. This target rate is set by the Company in consultation with the Audit and Remuneration Committee which monitors the process and results of the foreign exchange strategy.
Illegal broadcasting of Premier League football matches	The Company exploits the Intellectual Property (IP) in Premier League matches to generate revenues for Premier League Clubs.	The Company has an extensive anti-piracy programme in place to restrict the damage caused by illegal use of Premier League IP.

The Company carries out an annual risk assessment of its principal risks and uncertainties and is confident that it is managing its risk profile satisfactorily. The Company's risk register is updated annually and independently reviewed by the Audit and Remuneration Committee.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board on 28 February 2017

R C Scudamore Director

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016.

Information set out in the Strategic report

Disclosures relating to likely future developments in the business of the Company and financial risk management objectives can be found in the Strategic report on page 2.

Charitable and contributions

During the year the Company made charitable donations of £37.2m (2015: £37.1m), principally to football related charities.

Additionally, the Company contributed £66.9m (2015: £65.3m) towards wider football support and other good causes.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2015: £nil).

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year are shown on page 1.

Environment

The Company recognises the importance of its environmental responsibilities and monitors the impact of its activities and those of its member clubs on the environment and proactively champions "green practices". At its offices, recycling, low energy consumption and water conservation measures are in force.

Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 6 to the Financial Statements on page 18.

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal communications. Employees or Senior Managers are regularly consulted on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests. In addition, certain employees can receive a discretionary bonus related to their performance.

The Premier League is an equal opportunities employer and welcomes job applicants from all sections of society. Applications for employment of disabled persons are always fully and fairly considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees. The Company is proud of the diversity of its London based workforce which is reflective of the general community.

Directors' report (continued)

Audit and Remuneration committee

In accordance with best practice, but in keeping with the size and nature of the organisation, the Premier League Board has established an independent Audit and Remuneration Committee with specific written terms of reference which deal with its authority and duties. It meets at least twice a year with the Chief Financial Officer and with the external auditor attending by invitation. The Committee oversees the monitoring of the adequacy of the Company's internal controls, accounting policies and financial reporting. It provides a forum through which the Company's external auditor may report to the Board.

The Committee also agrees the remuneration and terms and conditions of employment of senior management. Such remuneration consists of a package of basic salary, benefits and bonuses which are linked to corporate and individual performance achievements.

The Committee presently comprises Messrs Bruce Buck (Chairman), Peter Coates and Ellis Short. Members of the Committee are not directors of the Company.

Disclosure of information

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware;
 and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP will continue to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of a Company resolution to the contrary.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

K M Plumb Secretary

28 February 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Football Association Premier League Limited

Company Registration No. 02719699

We have audited the financial statements of The Football Association Premier League Limited for the year ended 31 July 2016 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the related notes 1 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2016 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Esso tuned

Edward Hanson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom

28 February 2017

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 July 2016

Continuing operations	Notes	Underlying 2016 £'000	Currency Remeasurements ⁽¹⁾ 2016 £'000	Total 2016 £'000	Underlying 2015 £'000	Currency Remeasurements ⁽¹⁾ 2015 £'000	Total 2015 £'000
Turnover	1, 3	2,040,220	7,170	2,047,390	1,985,356	9,082	1,994,438
Cost of sales		(1,883,821)	-	(1,883,821)	(1,833,375)	-	(1,833,375)
Gross profit		156,399	7,170	163,569	151,981	9,082	161,063
Operating expenses	4	(149,607)	-	(149,607)	(146,154)	-	(146,154)
Operating profit		6,792	7,170	13,962	5,827	9,082	14,909
Fair value movement in derivative financial instruments and foreign exchange gains/(loss)	5		(319,488)	(319,488)	-	(54,762)	(54,762)
Finance income		4,207		4,207	3,477	-	3,477
Loss before taxation	5	10,999	(312,318)	(301,319)	9,304	(45,680)	(36,376)
Tax on loss	7	(10,371)	59,364	48,993	(9,337)	10,335	998
Loss after taxation	19	628	(252,954)	(252,326)	(33)	(35,345)	(35,378)

There are no recognised gains or losses other than as disclosed in the profit and loss account. Accordingly, a separate statement of other comprehensive income is not presented.

As the Company has not adopted hedge accounting under Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102, Total turnover presented is £7.2m higher (2015: £9.1m higher) than Underlying turnover. This is due to foreign currency denominated broadcasting income being translated at the spot rate on the date of receipt for Total turnover, as opposed to the forward contract rate. An equal and opposite adjustment has been recorded through foreign exchange losses resulting in a net nil income statement impact.

Fair value movement in derivative financial instruments and foreign exchange gains/(losses) predominantly relates to the movement in fair value of derivative financial instruments (£370.8m loss, 2015: £58.1m loss) which is offset by a net gain in other foreign exchange rate movements of £51.3m (2015: £3.3m loss). This offsetting net gain represents the revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities (cash, debtors and deferred income) to spot rate at the balance sheet date as required under FRS 102.

The tax credit of £59.4m (2015: £10.3m) arises due to the deferred tax asset recognised in relation to the adjustments noted above.

⁽¹⁾ The Company makes payments to clubs calculated on the basis of Underlying performance. Underlying performance is defined as total results adjusted to exclude the impact of Currency Remeasurements, which have been disclosed as a separate column on the income statement. Items representing Currency Remeasurements are explained below:

Balance sheet 31 July 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	8	2,086	2,075
Fixed asset investments	9		
Total non-current assets	·	2,086	2,075
Current assets	•		
Trade debtors and other receivables	11	892,568	232,558
Cash at bank and in hand		1,305,697	1,201,463
Deferred tax asset	1.7	58,381	26.005
Derivative financial instruments	17		36,805
		2,256,646	1,470,826
Creditors due within one year Trade creditors and other payables	12	(71,121)	(131,604)
Deferred tax liability	12	(/1,121)	(1,225)
Derivative financial instruments	17	(370,221)	(36,251)
Deferred income		(1,709,861)	(1,108,451)
·			
		(2,151,203)	(1,277,531)
Net current assets		105,443	193,295
Creditors due in more than one year			
Deferred income		(353,849)	(189,364)
		(246, 220)	
Net (liabilities)/assets ⁽¹⁾		(246,320)	6,006
Equity	-		
Called up share capital	. 14	-	-
Retained earnings		(246,320)	6,006
Total equity		(246,320)	6,006
•			

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2017. Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

R C Scudamore Director

Statement of changes in equity 31 July 2016

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 31 July 2014 as previously stated Changes on transition to FRS102 (see note 19)	-	199 41,185	199 41,185
At 1 August 2014		41,384	41,384
Loss for the financial year		(35,378)	(35,378)
At 31 July 2015	-	6,006	6,006
Loss for the financial year		(252,326)	(252,326)
At 31 July 2016	· -	(246,320)	(246,320)

Cash flow statement For the year ended 31 July 2016

•	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15	49,439	651,006
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received Net cash flows from investing activities		(699) 4,207 ————————————————————————————————————	(666) 3,477 2,811
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		52,947	653,817
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,201,463	544,566
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		51,287	3,080
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,305,697	1,201,463

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current and preceding years.

General information and basis of accounting

The Football Association Premier League Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Company has applied the amendments to FRS 102 issued by the FRC in July 2015 other than those relating to legal changes and has not applied the amendments to Company Law made by The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015 that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are also presented in pounds sterling.

The prior year financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 102 in the current year. For more information see note 19.

Going concern

The directors have considered the financial position, resources and revenue streams of the Company. The Company has considerable financial resources and has contracts in place for broadcasting rights income for seasons 2016-17 to 2018-19. These facts, along with its operating cost structure and basis for payments to clubs means that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Therefore, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts. The directors note that the Company has net liabilities of £246.3m at 31 July 2016 (2015: asset £6.0m). However, as explained in note 19, this is predominantly driven by the recognition of derivative financial instruments at fair value which would not have been recognised in the financial statements under previous UK GAAP. The Company continues to operate the underlying business and make payments to Clubs based on the Underlying results financial statements which show net assets of £550k (2015: £78k net liabilities) (note 19).

Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of sales (excluding VAT) from sponsorship monies and revenue derived from television broadcasting contracts. Turnover is recognised in the season to which it relates in accordance with the contract unless this does not reflect the economic substance of the transaction. Amounts invoiced but not yet received in relation to the following season are included in debtors and deferred income. Payments to clubs are recorded as cost of sales in the year in which the related revenue is recognised. The Company records revenue at the spot rate at the date of receipt but continues to make payments to Clubs based on Underlying results where revenue is recognised at the actual exchange rates achieved through the use of derivative financial instruments.

Joint ventures and associates

In accordance with Sections 14 and 15 of FRS 102, entities that are joint ventures and associates are held at cost value and tested for impairment.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

The Company is fully compliant with the new "auto enrolment" pension regulations. The Company contributes to defined contribution pension schemes on behalf of employees. The amount charged in the profit and loss account is the amount payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Operating lease arrangements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits equally over the life of the lease, even if payments are not made on such a basis.

Taxation

Corporation tax payable is provided at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write-off their cost less estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Short-term leasehold improvements
Office furniture and computer equipment

Over term of lease 3 - 7 years

Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs).

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

2. Critical accounting judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following is a critical judgement that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The Company's broadcasting income is agreed in three year cycles and the allocation of revenue across the three year period is a critical judgement made by the directors. UK broadcasting income is recognised on a straight line basis over the three year contract period. For overseas broadcasting contracts, revenue recognition is stepped over the three year period, to reflect the economic substance and contractual arrangements with the broadcasters.

3. Turnover

Turnover derives from the activities of managing The Football Association Premier League and is all derived from the sale of broadcasting and commercial sponsorship rights. Turnover arises in the United Kingdom, other than £854.7m (2015: £805.0m) which arises from the sale of audio visual rights to worldwide broadcasters for worldwide transmission. All of the Company's assets are held in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

4. Other operating expenses

		2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Charitable activities			
Football Foundation		7,360	7,360
PFA charitable activities		17,250	17,250
Other charitable		12,583	12,481
Wider football support/Good			
Football stadia improvement		5,200	5,200
Other wider football supp	ort	6,331	6,735
Football League Solidarity	y, Youth Development and Community	55,340	53,400
Other			
PFA enterprises		250	250
Administrative expenses		45,293	43,478
		149,607	146,154
5. Profit on ordinary ac	tivities before taxation		
		2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities b	efore taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration	- audit fees	54	45
	- other audit fees	3	3
•	- taxation compliance services	19	22
	- other taxation advisory services	-	5
	- other non-audit services	30	_
Depreciation on owned assets		688	700
Operating lease rentals – hire		1,114	949
Government grants		(1,791)	(2,026)
Fair value (losses) on derivati	ve financial instruments	(370,774)	(58,097)
Other gains on foreign exchan		51,286	3,336
5 5 5 6 6			,

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

6. Staff numbers and costs

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Employee costs (including directors) during the year: Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	13,709 1,829 718	11,836 1,541 681
	16,256	14,058
	No.	No.
Average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year	113	105
Directors' remuneration:		
Remuneration in respect of directors of the Company was as follows:		
	£'000	£'000
Emoluments	3,598	2,150
	3,598	2,150
Directors' remuneration is included within employee costs.		
The above amounts for directors' remuneration include the following in	£'000	£'000
respect of the highest paid director: Emoluments	3,448	1,942

Directors' remuneration includes £2.5m of broadcasting bonuses paid within the year of which £1.0m (2015: £1.0m) related to the 2013-14 to 2015-16 cycle and £1.5m related to the 2016-17 to 2018-19 cycle. The £1.5m relating to the 2016-17 to 2018-19 cycle is payable during the current year as all conditions for this instalment of bonus payment have been met prior to the year end. Therefore, the Company must recognise the cost of this payment in the current year.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Current tax UK corporation tax charge for the period at 20% (2015: 20.67%)	2,606	1,956
Double tax relief	(2,002)	(1,901)
	604	55
Foreign tax Withholding tax deducted at source	10,009	9,197
Total current taxation charge	10,613	9,252
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	(59,606)	(10,250)
Total tax (credit)/charge on profit on ordinary activities	(48,993)	(998)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(301,321)	(36,736)
Tax at 20% (2015: 20.67%)	(60,264)	(7,593)
Effects of: - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes - Effect of tax rate changes on deferred tax balances - Foreign tax suffered net of double tax relief	182 3,082 8,007	118 (819) 7,296
Total tax (credit)/charge for period	(48,993)	(998)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

8. Tangible fixed assets

Disposals - (547) (5 At 31 July 2016 1,854 3,013 4,8 Accumulated depreciation At 1 August 2015 689 1,951 2,6 Charge for the year 117 571 6	
Additions 129 570 6 Disposals - (547) (5 At 31 July 2016 1,854 3,013 4,8 Accumulated depreciation At 1 August 2015 689 1,951 2,6 Charge for the year 117 571 6	
Disposals - (547) (5 At 31 July 2016 1,854 3,013 4,8 Accumulated depreciation At 1 August 2015 689 1,951 2,6 Charge for the year 117 571 6	/15
At 31 July 2016 1,854 3,013 4,8 Accumulated depreciation At 1 August 2015 689 1,951 2,6 Charge for the year 117 571 6	599
Accumulated depreciation At 1 August 2015 689 1,951 2,6 Charge for the year 117 571 6	547)
At 1 August 2015 689 1,951 2,6 Charge for the year 117 571 6	367
Charge for the year 117 571 6	
4 9 7	540
Disposals - (547) (5-	88
	547)
At 31 July 2016 806 1,975 2,7	⁷ 81
Net book value	
At 31 July 2016 1,048 1,038 2,0)86
At 31 July 2015 1,036 1,039 2,0	—.)75

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

9. Fixed asset investments

Subsidiary undertakings

The Company has a £2 investment in The Football Association Premier League Medical Care Scheme Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain, whose principal activity is to act as trustee for the Medical Care Scheme. The investment represents 100% of the ordinary share capital of the subsidiary company. The subsidiary has not traded since incorporation.

Joint ventures

The investment in joint venture represents a 50% holding in Football DataCo Limited, a joint venture between The Football Association Premier League Limited and The Football League Limited. The joint venture has been formed for the commercial exploitation of copyright football data owned by the Leagues. The Football Association Premier League Limited owns 100% of the 'A' shares of Football DataCo Limited. The Football League Limited owns 100% of the 'B' shares of Football DataCo Limited. The 'A' and 'B' shares have equal rights. Football DataCo Limited is registered at, and trades from, 30 Gloucester Place, London, W1U 8PL.

The Company's investment is held at cost of £50. The following tables show the impact if the Company was to account for the joint venture using equity method accounting.

		£'000
Share of net assets At 1 August 2015 Share of results (see below)		10 1
At 31 July 2016		11
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Company share of results Turnover	4,021	3,167
Operating loss Interest receivable and similar income	(3)	(4)
Result before and after taxation	1	<u>-</u>
Company share of: Current assets Current liabilities – due within one year	2,277 (2,266)	1,923 (1,913)
Share of net assets	11	10

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

9. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Associates

Investment in associate represents a one third holding in Professional Game Match Officials Limited, a venture between The Football Association Premier League Limited, The Football Association Limited and The Football League Limited. The venture was formed for the provision of referees and refereeing services to The Football Association, The Football Association Premier League and The Football League Limited.

The Football Association Premier League Limited has provided a guarantee in respect of the liabilities of Professional Game Match Officials Limited to a sum not exceeding £1.

The following tables show the impact if the Company was to account for the associate using equity method accounting.

Shows of such seasons		£'000
Share of net assets At 1 August 2015 Share of results (see below)		365 (198)
At 31 July 2016		167
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Company share of results Turnover	3,763	3,660
Operating profit/(loss) before taxation	(200)	128
Interest receivable and similar income Taxation	2	3
Result after taxation	(198)	131
Company:		-
Share of net assets	167	365

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

10. Deferred tax

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Balance at start of year Credit/(debit) to profit and loss account (note 7)	(1,225) 59,606	(11,475) 10,250
Balance at end of year	58,381	(1,225)
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Timing differences on derivative financial instruments Other timing differences	672 58,591 (884)	170 (120) (1,276)
Balance at end of year	58,381	(1,225)

A deferred tax asset of £672k has been recognised at 31 July 2016 (2015: £170k) where depreciation charged is in excess of capital allowances claimed on qualifying assets. The directors are of the opinion, based on historic and forecast trading, that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable profits in the future financial years against which the future capital allowances may be claimed.

A deferred tax asset of £58.6m has been recognised at 31 July 2016 (2015: £0.1m liability) in relation to fair value loss of derivative financial instruments of £370.8m (2015: £58.1m) of which £309.1m (2015: £1.4m) has been disregarded in the computation of current tax. The recognition of derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet is as a result of transitioning to FRS 102 which is explained at note 19.

For the year ended 31 July 2016 a UK corporation tax rate of 20% has been used as enacted by Finance Act 2013. The Finance (No.2) Act 2015, which was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, provides for a reduction in the main rate of UK corporation tax to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax. The rate is expected to further reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020, although this reduction was not substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

During the year beginning 1 August 2016, the net reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities is expected to decrease the corporation tax charge for the year by £13.1m. This is due to the reversal of timing differences expected within the next 12 months.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

11. Trade debtors and other receivables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade debtors	43,036	203,484
Amounts owed by joint venture	15	15
Other taxes and social security	14,086	-
Other debtors	1,189	19,985
Prepayments and accrued income	834,242	9,074
	892,568	232,558
		

The vast majority of trade debtors are broadcasting fees which relate to turnover of the next financial year which are invoiced ahead of the contractual date of payment.

Prepayments in the current year is predominantly payment to Clubs relating to the next financial year which has been paid in advance for the first time in 2016.

12. Trade creditors and other payables

·	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	2,831	28
Corporation tax	604	66
Other taxes and social security	2,189	78,303
Other creditors	46,209	37,931
Accruals	19,288	15,276
	71,121	131,604

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 July 2016 the Company had total future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of land and buildings as set out below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Within one year	1,199	949
Between two and five years	3,597	3,796
After five years		949
	4,796	5,694

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

14. Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Authorised		
99 Ordinary shares of £1 each	99	99
1 Preference share of £1	1	1
	100	100
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
20 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20
1 Preference share of £1	1	1
	21	21

The ordinary share capital is held by the Premier League clubs in membership of the league in the respective season. The preference share is held by The Football Association Limited. This share carries no right to dividends, is irredeemable, carries no voting rights, and on winding up, entitles the holder of the preference share to receive repayment of capital paid in priority to other classes of shares, but no other right to participate in capital or profits of the Company.

15. Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Operating profit Adjustment for:	13,962	14,909
Depreciation	688	700
Operating cash flow before movement in working capital	14,650	15,609
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(660,010)	520,753
Increase in creditors	704,863	123,885
Cash generated by operations	59,503	660,247
Tax paid	(10,064)	(9,241)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	49,439	651,006

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

16. Financial instruments

The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below. These are all measured at undiscounted amounts, except for derivative financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,305,697	1,201,463
Trade debtors and other receivables	44,240	223,485
Derivative financial assets		36,174
	1,349,937	1,461,122
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables and other payables	49,040	37,959
Derivative financial liabilties	370,221	35,620
	419,261	73,579
The Company's income, expense, gains and losses in respect of financial instruments are su	mmarised bel	ow:
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Interest income and expense		
Total interest income for financial assets at amortised cost	4,207	3,477
		
Fair value gains and losses		
On financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(370,774)	(58,097)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

17. Derivative financial instruments

	Due within one year 2016 2015		Due after one year 2016 2016	
	£,000	£,000	£,000	£,000
Derivatives accounted for at fair value through profit and loss				
Assets				
Forward foreign currency contracts		17,750		19,055
		17,750		19,055
Liabilities				
Forward foreign currency contracts	130,416	16,339	239,805	19,912
	130,416	16,339	239,805	19,912

Forward foreign currency contracts are valued using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts.

Forward foreign currency contracts

The following table details the forward foreign currency contracts outstanding as at the year-end:

	Average cont		N.T. (*		Fair Va	
	exchange i			Notional Value		ilities)
Outstanding contracts	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£,000	£'000	£'000	£,000	£'000	£,000
Due within one year						
Euros	1.3143	1.2196	266,631	227,144	(29,259)	17,118
US Dollars	1.5011	1.6152	806,296	1,096,650	(101,157)	(15,707)
Due after one year						
Euros	1.3161	1.2700	513,502	236,451	(64,653)	19,055
US Dollars	1.5043	1.6029	1,520,332	748,625	(175,152)	(19,912)
					(370,221)	554

The Company has entered into contracts to supply overseas broadcasters. The Company has entered into forward foreign currency contracts to manage the risk arising from foreign currency movements on cash flows available for distribution to member clubs. The contracts are measured at fair value through the profit and loss. A loss of £370.8m (2015: £58.1m loss) was recognised during the year.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

18. Related party transactions

By the Company's nature and in accordance with its rules, The Football Association Premier League Limited enters into a number of transactions in the normal course of business with its member clubs and with The Football Association Limited. Cost of sales, as reported in the profit and loss account, represents amounts payable to the member clubs of the FA Premier League totalling £1,657,506k (2015: £1,634,039k), of which £11,620k (2015: £9,806k) was outstanding at the year end. An advance payment of £815,476k (2015: £nil) relating to the next financial year was made to member clubs prior to the year end which has been recognised as a prepayment. Transactions with the Football Association Limited totalled £750k (2015: £750k) within turnover and £18k (2015: £69k) within operating expenses, of which £nil (2015: £nil) is outstanding at the year end.

Transactions between the Company and its joint venture Football DataCo Limited include £1,982k (2015: £1,233k) within turnover. Accrued income of £632k (2015: £1,233k) is outstanding at the year end. Transactions between the Company and its associate Professional Game Match Officials Limited include £4,893k (2015: £4,750k) within operating expenses. A creditor of £nil (2015: £nil) is outstanding at the year end.

Mr R C Scudamore serves as a trustee of The Football Foundation, a registered charity, and as a director of as a director of The Football Stadia Improvement Fund Limited. In the financial year the Company donated £7,360k (2015: £7,360k) to the Football foundation of which £nil (2015: £nil) is outstanding at the year end and £5,200k (2015: £5,200k) to The Football Stadia Improvement Fund Limited of which £nil (2015: £nil) is outstanding at the year end.

The total remuneration for key management personnel, being the Board of Directors, for the period totalled £3,598k (2015: £2,150k), being remuneration disclosed in note 6.

In the prior year, Mr P D G McCormick served as a director of the company until his resignation on 17 June 2015. Mr McCormick was also a partner of McCormicks Solicitors, who provide legal advice to the Company, in the normal course of business with fees negotiated at arms length. From the beginning of the prior financial year to the date of his resignation, the Company was billed by McCormicks Solicitors £337k as fees for legal services and £55k as disbursements. There were no outstanding payments at 31 July 2015. Mr McCormick was remunerated separately for his services as a director of the Company during the prior year.

19. FRS 102 transition

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 July 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 August 2014. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, three accounting policies have changed to comply with that Standard.

Derivative financial instruments

Under previous UK GAAP, the fair value of derivative financial instruments were not booked to the balance sheet and only required disclosure in the notes to the financial statements. The transition to FRS 102 requires, under Section 12, to record the fair value of derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet and accounted for in line with treatment documented in Note 1, Accounting Policies. Monetary assets and liabilities which were recorded at the forward contract rate under previous UK GAAP are required to be recorded at spot rate under FRS 102.

Deferred taxation

As the Company has elected to adopt the disregard rules in relation to the fair value movements in derivative financial instruments, fair value movements in relation to derivatives for which are not offset by a corresponding movement in foreign currency cash received are disregarded in the computation of current tax. Therefore, a deferred tax asset/liability is required to be recognised on the balance.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

19. FRS 102 transition (continued)

Joint ventures and associates

In accordance with Financial Reporting Standards 9 of previous UK GAAP, entities that are jointly controlled by virtue of contractual arrangements are treated as joint ventures and are included in the accounts under the gross equity method of accounting. Associates are included under the net equity method. Equity method accounting can only be used under FRS 102 where the fair value of the investment can be measured by published price quotations. Therefore, under FRS 102 the investments are held at cost and tested for impairment. As part of the transition to FRS 102, previous equity method accounting for the Company's joint venture and associate have been reversed.

Reconciliation of equity

	1 August 2014 £'000	31 July 2015 £'000
Equity reported under previous UK GAAP	199	286
Adjustments to equity on transition of FRS 102 Reversal of gross equity method accounting for joint venture and associate Recognition of FV derivative instruments Recognition of deferred tax Revaluation of monetary items from forward contracted rate to spot rate Equity reported under FRS 102	(244) 58,651 (11,730) (5,492) ————————————————————————————————————	(364) 554 (1,395) 6,925 —————
Reconciliation of profit or loss for year to 31 July 2015		2015 £'000
Profit for the year under previous UK GAAP as previously reported Reversal of gross equity method accounting for joint venture and associate		87 (120)
Loss for the year under previous UK GAAP		(33)
Revaluation of foreign currency revenue to spot rate at date of receipt Revaluation of monetary items from forward contracted rate to spot rate Recognition of FV derivative instruments Movement in deferred tax liability		9,082 3,336 (58,098) 10,335
Loss for the year under FRS 102		(35,378)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

19. FRS 102 transition (continued)

Notes to the reconciliation of equity at 1 August 2014 and profit or loss for year to 31 July 2015

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce exposure to foreign exchange risk. Under previous UK GAAP, the fair value of these derivative financial instruments were not recorded on the balance sheet on the basis that they are not held for speculative purposes. In addition, the Company recorded monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date at the forward contract rate, as allowed under previous UK GAAP.

The transition to FRS 102 requires, under Section 12, the Company to record the fair value of the derivative financial instruments on the balance sheet. The movement in the fair value of the instrument is recognised in the profit and loss account immediately.

Whilst FRS 102 no longer enables the Company to translate foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the forward contracted rate, the Company has presented the Underlying results on the face of the profit and loss account as the Company makes payments to clubs on this basis.

Due to the Premier League having three clubs promoted and relegated each season, the Company will continue to manage the performance of the business through assessment of the Underlying results in order to maintain the equitable nature of distribution to member clubs.

Presented below are the audited profit and loss account and balance sheet of the Company prepared in accordance of previous UK GAAP.

Previous UK GAAP Profit and loss account

For year ended 31 July 2016

Continuing operations	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Company turnover	2,040,220	1,985,356
Cost of sales	(1,883,821)	(1,833,375)
Gross profit	156,399	151,981
Operating expenses	(149,607)	(146,154)
Operating profit	6,792	5,827
Interest receivable	4,207	3,477
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	10,999	9,304
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(10,371)	(9,337)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation	628	(33)

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 July 2016

19. FRS 102 transition (continued)

Previous UK GAAP Balance sheet

At 31 July 2016

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Non-current assets Tangible fixed assets	2,086	2,075
Investments		
Total non-current assets	2,086	2,075
Current assets		
Trade debtors and other receivables	890,514	233,829
Cash at bank and in hand	1,194,447	1,194,916
	2,085,961	1,428,745
Current liabilities	(=4 = 5=)	
Trade creditors and other payables	(71,382)	(131,604)
Deferred income	(1,662,266)	(1,109,930)
Net current assets/(liabilities)	352,313	187,211
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred income	(353,849)	(189,364)
Net assets/(liabilities)	550	(78)
Equity		
Called up share capital	-	-
Retained earnings	550	(78)
Total equity	550	(78)