
WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016



WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated financial statements set out on pages 2 to 9, together with the financial statements of WBA Football Development Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company those matters we are required to state to it in a special Auditors' 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, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The director is responsible for preparing the abbreviated financial statements accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements and that the abbreviated financial statements are properly prepared.

Opinion

In our opinion the Company is entitled to deliver abbreviated financial statements prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated financial statements on pages 2 to 9 have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.



Gavin Whitehouse FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

PKF Cooper Parry Group Limited

Statutory Auditors

No. 8 Calthorpe Road

Edgbaston

Birmingham

B15 1QT

2 December 2016

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 03748777

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		3,637,509		3,750,484
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year		640		2,360	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(3,445,330)		(3,582,919)	
Net current liabilities			(3,444,690)		(3,580,559)
Total assets less current liabilities			192,819		169,925
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	7	(10,135)		(13,502)	
			(10,135)		(13,502)
Net assets			182,684		156,423
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		2		2
Profit and loss account			182,682		156,421
			182,684		156,423

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 2 December 2016.


M J Jenkins

Director

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1. General information

WBA Football Development Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is shown on the company information page.

The financial statements are for the year ended 30 June 2016 (2015: year ended 30 June 2015).

The company's ultimate parent company at the year end is West Bromwich Albion Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales for which Group financial statements as at 30 June 2016 have been prepared and will be available at Companies House by 31 March 2017. See Note 9 for details of change of ownership after the year end.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 11.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of the hire of football training facilities.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold land	- Nil
Freehold property	- 2% to 10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the profit and loss account.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Basic financial instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year) are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future payments or receipts over the life of the instrument to its carrying amount at initial recognition, re-estimated periodically to reflect changes in the market rate of interest. Basic financial instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation where settlement by a transfer of economic benefit is probable, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

2.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies as described in note 2, the Company's Management are required to exercise judgement and make estimates and assumptions concerning the Company's future.

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following key judgements, estimates or assumptions:

Tangible assets, depreciation and residual values

The Directors have reviewed the estimates for useful lives and associated residual values of all tangible asset classes and have concluded that useful lives and residual values are appropriate.

The useful lives of the assets and residual values are assessed regularly and may vary depending on a number of factors. Residual value and useful life assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and potential disposal values.

Impairment of non-current assets

The company assesses the impairment of tangible assets subject to amortisation or depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results,
- Significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Provisions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016**

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2015	5,935,400
Additions	83,000
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At 30 June 2016	6,018,400
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Depreciation	
At 1 July 2015	2,184,916
Charge for the period	195,975
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At 30 June 2016	2,380,891
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Net book value	
At 30 June 2016	3,637,509
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At 30 June 2015	3,750,484
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Included in land and buildings is freehold land at cost of £828,000 (2015 - £828,000) which is not depreciated.

5. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	-	10,290
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,445,299	3,552,412
Corporation tax	26	20,212
Other creditors	5	5
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	3,445,330	3,582,919
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WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016**

6. Financial instruments

	2016	2015
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at undiscounted amount receivable	640	2,360
	<u>640</u>	<u>2,360</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at undiscounted amount receivable	(3,445,304)	(3,562,707)
	<u>(3,445,304)</u>	<u>(3,562,707)</u>

Financial assets measured at undiscounted amount receivable comprise other debtors due within 1 year.

Financial liabilities measured at undiscounted amount payable comprise amounts due to group undertakings and other creditors due within 1 year.

7. Deferred taxation

At 1 July 2015

Charged to the profit or loss

At 30 June 2016

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(10,135)	(13,502)
	<u>(10,135)</u>	<u>(13,502)</u>

WBA FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

8. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9. Post balance sheet events

On 15 September 2016 J R Peace sold his holding in West Bromwich Albion Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company, to Yunyi Guokai (Shanghai) Sports Development Limited. Yunyi Guokai (Shanghai) Sports Development Limited is controlled by G Lai.

10. Controlling party

The company's ultimate parent company at 30 June 2016 was West Bromwich Albion Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales for which Group financial statements as at 30 June 2016 have been prepared and will be available at Companies House by 31 March 2017. The ultimate controlling party of West Bromwich Albion Holdings Limited during the year to 30 June 2016 was J R Peace, a director of the company. Following the sale of the shares in West Bromwich Albion Holdings Limited the controlling party is G Lai.

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The company transitioned from previously extant United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (UK GAAP) to FRS 102 as at 1 July 2014. The transition is not considered to have a material effect on the financial statements and no adjustments were necessary to restate the financial statements previously presented under UK GAAP, including the Balance Sheet as at 1 July 2014 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2015.