St Johnstone Football Club Limited Financial Statements 31st May 2016



CONDIE & CO

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor
10 Abbey Park Place
Dunfermline
Fife
KY12 7NZ

Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st May 2016

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Officers and Professional Advisers

The Board of Directors

S Brown

S Y Harris C Fraser

Mr J McDougall

Registered Office

McDiarmid Park

Crieff Road Perth

PH1 2SJ

Auditor

Condie & Co

Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

10 Abbey Park Place

Dunfermline

Fife

KY12 7NZ

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of St Johnstone Football Club Limited

Year Ended 31st May 2016

We have audited the financial statements of St Johnstone Football Club Limited for the year ended 31st May 2016, on pages 4 to 13. 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 shareholders, 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 shareholders 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 shareholders 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 directors' 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 31st May 2016 and of its profit 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 the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of St Johnstone Football Club Limited (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

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; and
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

George Primrose (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Condie & Co Chartered accountant & statutory auditor

10 Abbey Park Place Dunfermline Fife KY12 7NZ

14th November 2016

Statement of Financial Position

31st May 2016

		20	16	2015
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed Assets		_	_	-
Intangible assets	3		828	1,655
Tangible assets	4		719,223	764,856
Investments	5	•	9,415	9,415
			729,466	775,926
Current Assets				
Stocks		23,179		25,633
Debtors	6	766,396		695,195
Cash at bank and in hand		2,066,871		2,072,765
		2,856,446		2,793,593
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	870,405		952,589
Net Current Assets			1,986,041	1,841,004
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			2,715,507	2,616,930
Net Assets			2,715,507	2,616,930
Capital and Reserves				
Called up share capital	9		157,500	157,500
Revaluation reserve	10		78,000	78,000
Profit and loss account	10		2,480,007	2,381,430
Shareholders Funds			2,715,507	2,616,930

The profit and loss account and directors' report have not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11th November 2016, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

S Brown Director

Company registration number: SC007629

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st May 2016

1. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

2. Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going Concern

After reviewing the company forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st June 2014. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 19.

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the option not to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 398 of the Companies Act 2006 on the basis that the company and its subsidiary undertakings comprise a small group.

Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Turnover represents the income arising from football for the year in respect of gate receipts, advertising boards, sponsorships and corporate hospitality and is stated exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Season ticket sales are deferred and, together with gate and other matchday revenues, recognised through the football season as games are played. Sponsorship and other commercial income is recognised over the duration of the respective contracts. The fixed element of broadcasting revenues is recognised over the duration of the football season whilst broadcasting revenue for live coverage or other highlights are recognised when the relevant televised match is played. Merit awards are recognised when they are certain.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Corporation Tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised when income or expenses from a subsidiary or associate have been recognised, and will be assessed for tax in a future period, except where: - the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference; and - it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid or avoided in respect of assets and liabilities that are recognised in a business combination. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense (income) is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense (income)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Corporation Tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if: - the group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and - the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Operating Leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Player Registrations

Over the period of the initial contract

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant, Equipment and Synthetic Playing Surface - 5 - 25 years
Fixtures & Fittings - 5 - 12 years
Motor Vehicles - 25% straight line

No depreciation is charged on land.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of Fixed Assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Staff Payments

Staff costs include lump sums payable to the players representing part of their remuneration. These are charged to the profit and loss account when incurred as determined by the terms of the players' contracts. Payments or receipts that are contingent on the performance of the team or players are not recognised until the events crystallising such payments or receipts have taken place.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

Short Term Debtors and Creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

3. Intangible Assets

Cost 2,000 At 1 Jun 2015 and 31 May 2016 2,000 Amortisation 345 Charge for the year 827 At 31st May 2016 1,172 Carrying amount 828 At 31st May 2016 828	·	Player registrations £
Amortisation 345 At 1st June 2015 345 Charge for the year 827 At 31st May 2016 1,172 Carrying amount 828	Cost	
At 1st June 2015 Charge for the year At 31st May 2016 Carrying amount At 31st May 2016 828	At 1 Jun 2015 and 31 May 2016	2,000
Charge for the year 827 At 31st May 2016 1,172 Carrying amount 828	Amortisation	- 1
At 31st May 2016 1,172 Carrying amount At 31st May 2016 828	At 1st June 2015	345
Carrying amount At 31st May 2016 828	Charge for the year	. 827
At 31st May 2016 828	At 31st May 2016	1,172
At 31st May 2016 828	Carrying amount	
·		828
		
At 31st May 2015 1,655	At 31st May 2015	1,655

4. Tangible Assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles £	Total
Cost	_	-	-	_	-
At 1 Jun 2015	1,008,892	836,180	429,095	16,499	2,290,666
Additions	_	4,562	24,069	_	28,631
At 31 May 2016	1,008,892	840,742	453,164	16,499	2,319,297
Depreciation					
At 1 Jun 2015	699,090	581,127	233,666	11,927	1,525,810
Charge for the year	3,126	35,934	31,079	4,125	74,264
At 31 May 2016	702,216	617,061	264,745	16,052	1,600,074
Carrying amount					
At 31 May 2016	306,676	223,681	188,419	447	719,223
At 31 May 2015	309,802	255,053	195,429	4,572	764,856

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

Tangible assets held at valuation

The financial statements do not reflect the value of the stadium at McDiarmid Park. However, included in land and buildings are additions to the premises at McDiarmid Park, which have been capitalised at cost and are being depreciated over their useful economic lives. In addition, land acquired from a subsidiary during 1989 is included at the valuation of £31,500 made by the directors at the time of acquisition.

Included within land and buildings are investment properties totalling £177,500. The directors consider the total carrying value of the investment properties to be a fair reflection of the market value of these properties.

In respect of tangible assets held at valuation, the comparable carrying amount that would have been recognised if the assets had been carried under the historical cost model are as follows:

•	property
	${f f}$
At 31st May 2016	43,500
At 31st May 2015	43,500

5. Investments

	Other investments other than loans £
Cost At 1 Jun 2015 and 31 May 2016	9,415
Impairment At 1 Jun 2015 and 31 May 2016	-
Carrying amount At 31st May 2016	9,415

Heritable

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

5. Investments (co	ontinued)
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Listed investments

	At 31st May 2016 Carrying value of listed investment Aggregate market value At 31st May 2015 Carrying value of listed investment Aggregate market value				Other investments other than loans £ 9,415 26,202 9,415 24,837
	Subsidiaries, associates and other	rinvestments			
, .	Subsidiary undertakings	Activity	Country of incorporation	Class of share	Percentage of shares held
	McDiarmid Park Limited	Dormant	United Kingdom	Ordinary	100
6.	Debtors				
	Trade debtors Other debtors			2016 £ 518,028 248,368 766,396	2015 £ 96,994 598,201 695,195
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due wit	hin one year			
	Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax Social security and other taxes Other creditors			2016 £ 78,055 317,174 2,995 377,200 94,981	2015 f 83,646 333,757 4,698 369,414 161,074
				870,405	952,589

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year Ended 31st May 2016

8.	Gov	ernmen	t Grants
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The amounts recognised in the financial statements for governmen	t grants are	as follows:
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The direction recognised in the interior statements for govern	mont grants are as	i onovva.
	2016	2015
	£	£
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due within one year	79,477	91,928
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grant income	12,451	10,784

9. Called Up Share Capital

Authorised share capital

	201	6	201	5
Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	No. 630,000	£ 1 <u>57,500</u>	No. 630,000	£ 157,500
Issued, called up and fully paid				
	201	6	201	5
Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary strates of EU.25 each	630,000	157,500	630,000	157,500

10. Reserves

Share capital account - This reserve records the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

11. Related Party Transactions

The company was under the control of G S Brown throughout the current and previous year. G S Brown is the majority shareholder.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the need to disclose transactions with related parties that are deemed not material to either party.

12. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1st June 2014.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.