

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 May 2016

Registered number 40946

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Manchester City Football Club Limited

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Manchester City Football Club Limited

Directors and Advisors

Directors

K Al Mubarak (Chairman)
M Edelman
S Pearce
M Al Mazrouei
J MacBeath
A Galassi

Company Secretary

S Cliff

Registered Office

Etihad Stadium, Etihad Campus, Manchester M11 3FF

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC, 51 Mosley Street, Manchester M60 2AU

Auditors

BDO LLP, 3 Hardman Street, Manchester M3 3AT

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Strategic Report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Group, together with the financial statements and Auditors' report, for the year ended 31 May 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity is the operation of a professional football club.

Business review and key performance indicators

The 2015-16 season saw Manchester City ('the Club') continue its upward trajectory since its 2008 acquisition by the Abu Dhabi United Group Investment and Development Ltd, with the reporting of improved year-on-year financial performance for the eighth successive season.

Progression to the UEFA Champions League semi-final for the first time in the Club's history, a top four Premier League finish and the winning of the Capital One Cup together with improved off the field performance, led to the posting of a second consecutive bottom line profit, which, for the 2015-16 season, is recorded at £20.5m.

The Club generated £391.8m in revenue – an 11% overall increase on the previous season- with growth in all three revenue categories. Matchday revenue increased by 21% to £52.5m, broadcasting revenue was up 19% to £161.4m and commercial revenue grew 3% to £177.9m.

The increase in matchday revenue of 21% was driven by an extended UEFA Champions League campaign, and increased average attendance at Premier League home games as a result, in large part, of the expansion of the Etihad Stadium. Average attendance at the 19 home Premier League games increased by more than 8,000 per game to 54,041. It is notable that the South Stand expansion – a challenging infrastructure project – was completed on time and with minimum disruption to our fans and staff.

Broadcasting revenue increased significantly, in large part due to the Club's most successful UEFA Champions League campaign to date, which ended with a two-legged semi-final tie with Real Madrid. This progression in the tournament demonstrated the strength of the squad and the Club's ability to compete at the highest level in both domestic and European club competitions.

The Club continues to be committed to controlling wage costs and has recorded a healthy wage/revenue ratio at 50% in 2015-16, among the best in the football industry. Furthermore, the Club has net assets of more than £677m and continues to operate with zero financial debt.

Development of homegrown talent is an important part of the Club's long-term plan for continued sustainability. This season, the Club celebrated its first full year in the City Football Academy with visible signs of early successes. Eight players from the Academy and Elite Development Squads made their first team debuts, and the youth Academy squads achieved a record number of 15 titles across all age groups.

The 2015-16 season also marked important milestones in the evolution of the Club on and off the field. In January 2016 a new badge was revealed, designed in consultation with Cityzens members, a new website – mancity.com – was launched and in February 2016, the Club announced its new first team manager, Pep Guardiola.

The Club goes in to the 2016-17 new season with world class coaches, an expanded stadium and best in class facilities to cater for all of our teams across all age groups, all of which are supported by the most stable of financial foundations and a continued drive for further growth.

The Club measures key performance against the following indicators:

Key performance indicator	Result
First team performance – Premier League finishing position	4 th place
First team performance – UEFA Champions League	Semi-final
Employee costs/revenue	50%
Average league home attendance	54,041
Commercial revenue – year-on-year growth	3%
Profit on player trading	£20.7m


Manchester City Football Club Limited

Strategic Report (continued)

Risks and uncertainties

The Board acknowledges that there are a number of risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Club's performance. The Club's income is affected by the performance of the first team because significant revenues are dependent upon strong team performances in the Premier League, domestic and European Cup competitions. The Club is regulated by the rules of the FA, Premier League, UEFA and FIFA and any change to these regulations could have an impact as the regulations cover areas such as: the distribution of broadcasting income, the eligibility of players and the operation of the transfer market. The Club monitors its compliance with all applicable rules and regulations on a continuous basis and considers the impact of any potential changes.

By order of the Board


J. MacBeath
Director
16 September 2016

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Directors' Report

The Directors who held office during the year were as follows:

K Al Mubarak (Chairman)
M Edelman
S Pearce
M Al Mazrouei
J MacBeath
A Galassi

Result for the year

The profit for the financial year was £20,483,000 (2015: £10,540,000). The Directors do not propose a dividend (2015: *£nil*).

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made no political contributions. Donations to UK charities amounted to £2,673,025 (2015: £2,041,724). This amount includes £1.9m supporting Premier League youth and community development.

Employee involvement

Within the bounds of commercial confidentiality, staff at all levels are kept fully informed of matters that affect the progress of the Company and are of interest to them as employees.

Disabled employees

Disabled employees are given full and fair consideration for all types of vacancy. If an existing employee becomes disabled, such steps as are practical and reasonable are taken to retain him/her in employment. Where appropriate, assistance with rehabilitation and suitable training are given. Disabled persons have equal opportunities for training, career development and promotion, except insofar as such opportunities are constrained by the practical limitations of their disability.

Future developments

Future developments are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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). 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:

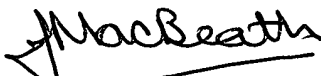
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Auditors

All of the current Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Company's Auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the Auditors are aware of that information. The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Auditors are unaware.

By order of the Board


J MacBeath
Director
16 September 2016

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Manchester City Football Club Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Manchester City Football Club Limited for the year ended 31 May 2016 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and the related notes. 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).

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 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 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 Auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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 Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

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 May 2016 and of the profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('UK GAAP'); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

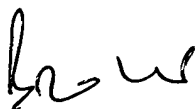
Manchester City Football Club Limited

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Manchester City Football Club Limited (continued)

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 by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Company 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.



Julien Rye (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Manchester
11 October 2016

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 May 2016

	Note	Operations excluding player trading Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Player trading Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Total Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Total Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Turnover	4	391,774	-	391,774	351,766
Other operating income	5	800	-	800	800
Operating expenses	5	(295,821)	(93,952)	(389,773)	(350,209)
Operating profit/(loss)		96,753	(93,952)	2,801	2,357
Profit on disposal of players' registrations		-	20,714	20,714	12,910
Profit/(loss) before interest and taxation		96,753	(73,238)	23,515	15,267
Interest receivable and similar income	8	1,637	-	1,637	465
Interest payable and similar charges	9	(996)	-	(996)	(1,405)
Stadium finance lease charges		(4,567)	-	(4,567)	(4,167)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		92,827	(73,238)	19,589	10,160
Taxation	10	894	-	894	380
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		93,721	(73,238)	20,483	10,540

The results for the period are from continuing operations. The Company does not have any other comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 12 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Balance Sheet


as at 31 May 2016

Registered number: 40946

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	268,648	194,077
Tangible assets	12	398,549	393,608
Investments	13	-	-
		667,197	587,685
Current assets			
Assets held for sale	14	-	3,000
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	15	202,444	173,928
Debtors - amounts falling due after more than one year	15	13,620	24,968
Derivative financial instruments		-	490
Cash at bank and in hand		55,818	74,752
		271,882	277,138
Creditors			
Derivative financial instruments		(353)	-
Creditors – due within one year	16	(122,330)	(97,959)
Deferred income – due within one year	19	(37,992)	(25,172)
Net current assets current assets		111,207	154,007
Total assets less current liabilities		778,404	741,692
Creditors - due after more than one year	17	(93,245)	(75,094)
Deferred income – due after more than one year	19	-	(1,028)
Deferred tax liabilities	20	(8,043)	(8,937)
Net assets		677,116	656,633
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	21	1,258,346	1,258,346
Share premium account		45,008	45,008
Profit and loss account		(626,238)	(646,721)
Shareholders' funds		677,116	656,633

The notes on pages 12 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 September 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:


J MacBeath
Director

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
As at 31 May 2015	1,258,346	45,008	(646,721)	656,633
Profit for the year	-	-	20,483	20,483
As at 31 May 2016	1,258,346	45,008	(626,238)	677,116

The notes on pages 12 to 36 form part of these financial statements.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Manchester City Football Club Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 May 2016 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by J MacBeath on 16 September 2016. Manchester City Football Club Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The registered office is Etihad Stadium, Etihad Campus, Manchester M11 3FF. The principal activities of the Company are discussed in the Strategic Report.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS') 101 under the historical cost convention and are presented in pounds sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (£000) except when otherwise stated.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all of the years presented.

Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 issued by the FRC. Accordingly, in the year ended 31 May 2016, the Company has undergone transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the FRC. The Company financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to Companies reporting under FRS 101. Transition tables showing all material adjustments are disclosed in note 27.

Management has elected to carry the Etihad Stadium at cost under International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), as such; the transitional 'deemed cost' as at 1 June 2014 is the previously revalued Etihad Stadium value from 31 May 2012 plus additions thereafter at cost to 31 May 2014. The revaluation completed at 31 May 2015 has been reversed as part of the transitional adjustments.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

The requirements of paragraph 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 (R) Business combinations.

The requirement of IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures.

The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair value measurement.

The requirements of IAS 7 Statement of cash flows.

The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors.

The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related party disclosures.

The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1; (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment; (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible assets; (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment property; and (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41 Agriculture.

The requirements in IAS 24 Related party disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of City Football Group Limited, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

The requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of assets.

Based on this undertaking the Directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

New and amended standards and interpretations mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 June 2015 and adopted by the Company

Annual improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 cycles are a collection of amendments to standards as part of the IASB programme of annual improvements. The standards impacted are listed below:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 (revised 2008) Business combinations
- Amendments to IFRS 13 Fair value measurement
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment
- Amendments to IAS 24 Related party transactions
- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible assets
- Amendments to IAS 40 Investment property

New and amended standards and interpretations adopted early

No standards have been adopted early by the Company.

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

- Amendments to IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures
- Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements
- Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint arrangements
- Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of interests in other entities
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment
- Amendments to IAS 19 Employee benefits
- Amendments to IAS 27 (revised 2011) Separate financial statements
- Amendments to IAS 28 (revised 2011) Investments in associates and joint ventures
- Amendments to IAS 38 Intangible assets
- IFRS 9 Financial instruments: classification and measurement
- IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers
- IFRS 16: Leases

The adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's profit and loss account, net assets or equity. Adoption may affect the disclosures in the Company's financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements contain information about Manchester City Football Club Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The Company is exempt under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Manchester City Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Foreign currency translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is also the Company's functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account with the exception of all monetary items that form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recorded in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to the profit and loss account. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference (translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or the profit and loss account is also recognised in other comprehensive income or the profit and loss account respectively).

Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of considerations received or receivable from the Company's principal activities, excluding Value Added Tax, other sales taxes and transfer fees. The Company's principal revenue streams are matchday income, TV broadcasting income, commercial activities relating to the Company and donations. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for the principal activities described below.

Matchday

Matchday revenue is based on men's football matches played by the clubs within the Company throughout the year. Revenue from each match is recognised only after each match is played throughout the year.

Matchday revenue includes revenue generated from the following competitions:

Manchester City Football Club domestic and European matchday activities played at the Etihad Stadium in Manchester, together with the Company's share of gate receipts from domestic cup matches not played at the Etihad Stadium and revenue generated from pre-season tours. The share of gate receipts payable to the opposition club and competition organiser for domestic cup matches held at the Etihad Stadium is recognised as an operating expense once the match has been played.

Matchday turnover received in advance of the year end, relating to the following year is treated as deferred income until such time that the related match is played when the revenue is recognised. Deferred matchday turnover mainly relates to seasonal facilities at the Etihad Stadium.

TV broadcasting

TV broadcasting income represents turnover generated from all UK and overseas media contracts, including contracts negotiated on behalf of participating clubs by the Premier League and UEFA.

Turnover from the Premier League in respect of TV broadcasting for each football season is recognised in the corresponding financial year. The fixed element of turnover received from the Premier League is recognised as home games are played in the season. Facility fees for live coverage, near live coverage and highlights are earned for home and away matches and recognised following the completion of each match.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

TV broadcasting *(continued)*

UEFA distributions from participation in the Champions League include market pool payments recognised over the matches played and fixed amounts for participation in individual matches recognised when matches are played. Distributions relating to team performance are recognised only when the outcome is certain.

Other commercial

Other commercial revenue includes revenue derived from the Manchester City brand through partnership and other commercial contracts. Turnover from related activities such as concerts, conferences and events is recognised following the completion of the event. Turnover receivable in advance of the event is deferred until its completion when it is released to turnover.

Turnover receivable in relation to partnership contracts over and above the minimum guaranteed revenue within the contract is taken to revenue when a reliable estimate of the future performance of the contract can be obtained and it is probable that the amounts will not be refunded to the partner in future years. Turnover is recognised over the term of the contract in line with the partnership benefits enjoyed by each partner.

Other operating income

Income from the Elite Player Performance Plan ('EPPP') being a youth development scheme initiated by the Premier League is recognised in the financial year for the season to which it relates.

Accrued and deferred income

Turnover relating to matchday activities, TV broadcasting and other commercial received after the financial year end to which it relates is accrued as earned.

Turnover relating to matchday activities, TV broadcasting and other commercial receivable prior to the year end in respect of seasons in future financial years is deferred.

Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible timing differences can be utilised.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised by the Company when management is certain they can be utilised in the foreseeable future.

VAT and other sales taxes

Turnover, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT or other sales tax, except where the VAT or sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT or sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.

The net amount of VAT or sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Fixed assets and intangible assets including player registrations, once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

Leases

Finance leases which transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in profit and loss. A leased asset is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost comprises purchase price and any directly attributable costs. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Fixed assets *(continued)*

Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit and loss account as incurred.

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any impairment charges are recognised in the profit and loss account when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable value, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. These amounts are calculated with reference to future discounted cash flows that the asset is expected to generate when considered as part of a cash generating unit ('CGU').

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit and loss account when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is provided on a straight line basis to write down assets to their estimated residual value over their estimated useful economic lives from the date of acquisition by the Company as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	2% straight line
Long leasehold buildings	-	estimated useful economic life of the asset
Short leasehold buildings	-	estimated useful economic life of the asset
Fixtures and fittings	-	10% straight line
Computer equipment	-	25% straight line

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Players' registrations and football staff remuneration

Initial recognition

Players' registration costs including transfer fees, agent fees, Premier League levy fees and other directly attributable costs are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration payable for the acquisition. When a player registration is acquired, management will make an assessment to estimate the likely outcome of specific performance conditions. Contingent consideration will be recognised in the players' registration costs if management believes the performance conditions will be met in line with the contractual terms. Periodic reassessments of the contingent consideration are completed. Any contingent amounts that management believe will be payable are included in the players' registration from the date management believe the performance conditions will be met. Any additional amounts of contingent consideration not included in the costs of players' registrations are disclosed separately as a commitment. Amortisation of costs is on a straight line basis over the length of the player's contract.

Renegotiation

The costs associated with an extension of a playing contract are added to the residual balance of the players' registration at the date of signing the contract extension. The revised net book value is amortised over the remaining renegotiated contract length.

Impairment

Management believe the value in use of a player registration cannot be determined on a player by player basis unless a decision has been made to dispose of the player or the cost is recovered through an insurance claim, for example if a player were to suffer a career threatening injury. If such a case were to arise, management would assess the registration's fair value less cost to sell in comparison to its carrying value. Where the estimated fair value less cost to sell of a single player registration was below its carrying value, management would record an impairment charge in profit and loss immediately.

Disposal

Players' registrations available for sale are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying value is expected to be recovered principally through sale rather than continued use and a sale is considered highly probable. For sale to be highly probable, management must have committed to sell the registration, it must be actively marketed by the Company, with offers being received prior to the year end. For a registration to be classified as held for sale, management should expect to sell the asset within 12 months of the date of reclassification. These assets would be reclassified as current assets and stated at the lower of their carrying value and their fair value less cost to sell with any impairment loss being recognised in profit and loss at the date of reclassification.

When a player registration sale is completed, the fair value of consideration receivable less any applicable transaction costs, is assessed against the registration's carrying value. Where the amounts are different, gains and losses arising as a result of the sale are recorded and disclosed separately within profit and loss on players' registrations in the profit and loss account. Contingent consideration receivable from a sale of a player's registration is only recognised in the profit and loss account once the performance conditions within the contract are met.

Remuneration

Player remuneration is recorded in profit and loss in line with the conditions of the individual contracts. Performance bonuses are recorded as they become legally or contractually payable on a player by player basis. Loyalty and signing on fees payable are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Investments

The Company assesses each of its investments to assess whether control or significant influence exists. When the Company assesses that it has control of an investment, the investment is treated as a subsidiary whose financial results are consolidated into the Company's financial statements. If control or joint control does not exist, the Company assesses the investment for significant influence. When significant influence does not exist, the investment is treated as a financial investment by the Company.

Other investments held are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, Available for sale ('AFS') financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity investments
- AFS financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss account. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

AFS financial assets

For AFS financial assets, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the profit and loss account – is removed from other comprehensive income ('OCI') and recognised in the profit and loss account. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised in OCI.

The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivatives used to hedge documented risks are initially recognised at fair value on the date of inception and subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each period. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised depending on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedges in order to hedge future cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. The Company had no designated hedges in place at 1 June 2014 or 31 May 2015 relating to future income recognised up to and including the year ended 31 May 2016.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

The full fair value of the derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to profit and loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in profit and loss. When a hedging derivative is sold or expires, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in equity remains in equity and is only recognised when the hedged item is ultimately recognised in profit and loss.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Capital grants

Grants receivable in respect of capital expenditure are treated as deferred income and released to profit and loss over a future period when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be fully complied with. This period will equal the economic life of the assets to which the grants relate. Deferred grant income in the balance sheet represents total grants received less amounts credited to profit and loss.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. If collection is expected in greater than one year, the debtors are presented as non-current assets. If the debtors are expected to be collected in one year or less, they are presented as current assets.

An impairment provision for trade or other debtors is recorded when there is evidence that the debtor is impaired. Indicators of impairment include financial difficulties of the customer, the customer potentially entering bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments. The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the debtor and the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising on the trade debtor.

Where previously impaired debtors are subsequently recovered, amounts previously written off are credited to profit and loss.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services which have been acquired in the commercial operations of the Company. Amounts payable are presented as non-current liabilities if payment is due in greater than one year. Where amounts payable are due in one year or less, they are presented as current liabilities.

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Pension costs

The Company is one of a number of participating employers of The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme which has been closed for new employees. The Company is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme. As such, the Company's contributions into the scheme are recognised in profit and loss when they fall due.

The Company also operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The Company's contributions into this scheme are recognised in profit and loss when they fall due.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Obligations under finance leases

After initial recognition, interest bearing obligations under finance leases are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR method amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in profit and loss.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of turnover, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. Estimates and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other relevant factors.

Player registrations

The costs associated with players' registrations are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration payable for the acquisition, which includes the Company's estimate of the fair value of any contingent consideration. Subsequent reassessments of the contingent consideration payable are included in the players' registration. The estimate of the amount of contingent consideration payable requires management to assess, on a player by player basis, the likelihood of specific performance terms being met which would result in the payment of contingent consideration.

Management will perform an impairment review of player registrations, if events indicate that the carrying value is not recoverable through an inflow of future economic benefits. Whilst management do not feel it is appropriate to separate an individual player registration from a single CGU, being the operations of the club in possession of the registration, there may be limited circumstances in which a registration is removed from the CGU and recoverability assessed separately. Where such indications exist, management will compare the carrying value of the asset with management's best estimate of fair value less cost to sell.

Intangible assets

Management will perform an impairment review of other intangible assets, if events indicate that the carrying value is not recoverable through an inflow of future economic benefits. Where such indications exist, management will compare the carrying value of the asset with management's best estimate of fair value less cost to sell.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments due to be settled or received in greater than one year are discounted when the time value of money is considered by management to be material to the Company. In such instances, management will estimate the timing of future cash flows and select an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows related to the financial instrument.

Debtor recoverability

Management assesses debtor recoverability on a case-by-case basis and provides for doubtful debt where deemed necessary.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

4. Turnover

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Matchday	52,523	43,330
Broadcasting - UEFA	61,242	32,860
Broadcasting - All Other	100,139	102,566
Other commercial activities	177,870	173,010
	391,774	351,766

All turnover originates in the United Kingdom. The Company has one activity which is the operation of a professional football club and therefore a segmental analysis has not been provided. All of the results for this activity are included within the primary statements.

5. Operating profit/(loss)

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Other operating income		
Other operating income	800	800
	800	800
Operating expenses		
Direct cost of sales and consumables	8,801	6,406
Remuneration of Auditors and its associates:		
Audit fees	47	46
Tax services	18	11
Other services	50	62
Hire of other assets – operating leases	63	118
Capital grants released and amortised	(132)	(170)
Other external charges	76,929	69,223
Employee costs (Note 7)	197,584	193,821
Amortisation of player registrations	93,952	70,166
Amortisation of other intangible assets	8	355
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(189)	1,719
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		
Owned	9,659	6,258
Leased	2,983	2,194
	389,773	350,209
Operating profit/(loss)		
Operating profit/(loss) before player trading	96,753	72,523
Amortisation of player registrations	(93,952)	(70,166)
	2,801	2,357

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

6. Directors remuneration

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Directors' emoluments	-	-
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	-	-
Amounts paid to third parties in respect of Directors' services	-	-

No Directors were paid in the year (2015: £nil) and no Company pension contributions were made (2015: £nil).

7. Employees

The average number of employees and Directors during the year is set out and analysed by category in the table below:

Average number of employees	2016	2015
Football staff – including players	150	145
Commercial/administration staff	170	175
	320	320

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	174,360	168,718
Social security costs	22,606	24,562
Other pension costs	618	541
	197,584	193,821

8. Interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Bank interest	544	465
Other	1,093	-
	1,637	465

9. Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	996	1,400
Other loans	-	5
	996	1,405

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

10. Taxation

(a) Analysis of the tax credit in the year:

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 20% (2015: 21%) on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(380)
Total current tax credit	-	(380)
Deferred tax		
Impact of change in UK corporation tax rate	(894)	-
Total deferred tax credit	(894)	-
Total tax credit	(894)	(380)

(b) Factors affecting tax credit for the year:

The tax credit for the year varies from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 May 2016 £000	Year ended 31 May 2015 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	19,589	10,160
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	3,918	2,117
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	254	87
Fixed asset timing differences	2,187	332
Other permanent differences	429	497
Additional deduction for land remediation expenditure	-	(10)
Tax losses utilised in the period	-	(2,870)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(380)
Differences between capital allowances and depreciation	-	30
Adjustments to deferred tax balances	11,472	(117)
Deferred tax not recognised	(18,138)	-
Tax rate difference arising on revaluation of stadium	(894)	-
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(122)	(66)
Total tax credit for the year	(894)	(380)

The Company has corporation tax losses available for carry forward of approximately £503 million (2015: £577 million).

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges:

The Company expects its effective tax rate in future years to be less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK due principally to the amount of tax losses available to be set off against future taxable profits.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11. Intangible fixed assets

	Other intangibles £000	Player registrations £000	Total £000
Cost			
As at 31 May 2015	1,470	410,138	411,608
Additions	24	175,332	175,356
Disposals	-	(62,057)	(62,057)
As at 31 May 2016	1,494	523,413	524,907
Amortisation			
As at 31 May 2015	1,252	216,279	217,531
Charge in the year	8	93,952	93,960
Disposals	-	(55,232)	(55,232)
As at 31 May 2016	1,260	254,999	256,259
Net book value			
As at 31 May 2016	234	268,414	268,648
As at 31 May 2015	218	193,859	194,077

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and Buildings (Freehold) £000	Land and Buildings (Short Leasehold) £000	Land and Buildings (Long Leasehold) £000	Assets under course of construction £000	Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost						
As at 31 May 2015	184,814	1,594	141,239	46,293	41,169	415,109
Additions	236	-	8,385	3,448	6,019	18,088
Disposals	(175)	-	-	-	(1,283)	(1,458)
Reclassification	(7,903)	-	46,561	(47,349)	8,691	-
As at 31 May 2016	176,972	1,594	196,185	2,392	54,596	431,739
Depreciation						
As at 31 May 2015	1,328	124	5,657	-	14,392	21,501
Charge for the year	2,669	56	2,927	-	6,990	12,642
Disposals	(70)	(35)	-	-	(848)	(953)
Reclassification	(199)	-	9	-	190	-
As at 31 May 2016	3,728	145	8,593	-	20,724	33,190
Net book value						
As at 31 May 2016	173,244	1,449	187,592	2,392	33,872	398,549
As at 31 May 2015	183,486	1,470	135,582	46,293	26,777	393,608

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

12. Tangible fixed assets *(continued)*

Finance Lease on Etihad Stadium

On 5 August 2003, Maine Road was exchanged for a 250 year leasehold interest in the Etihad Stadium. Rental payments are made quarterly. The lease has been treated as a finance lease, with the lease premium and the net present value of future rental obligations capitalised.

A finance lease creditor equal to the future obligations under the lease has been established. In calculating the future obligations an interest rate of 7.57% and an estimated long term inflation rate of 2.5% have been applied.

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at its original cost to the Company with the exception of the Etihad Stadium. Under UK GAAP, the stadium was previously held at depreciated replacement cost and revalued every three years. Management has elected to carry the Etihad Stadium at cost under IFRS, as such; the transitional 'deemed cost' as at 1 June 2014 is the previously revalued Etihad Stadium value from 31 May 2012 plus additions thereafter at cost to 31 May 2014. The revaluation completed at 31 May 2015 has been reversed as part of the transitional adjustments.

13. Fixed asset investments

	Shares in Subsidiary Undertakings £000
Cost and net book value at 31 May 2016	-
Cost and net book value at 31 May 2015	-

Subsidiary undertakings	Principle activities	Proportion of voting rights and share capital held
Manchester City Investments Limited	Dormant company	100%
Eastlands Strategic Development Company Limited	Dormant company	33%

Incorporated in England and Wales.

14. Assets held for sale

The Company classified a training facility as held for sale from the point at which management was committed to selling the facility. At this date, the facility was reclassified as held for sale in current assets and measured at fair value (being the selling price less cost to sell) as the sale was highly probable and the facility was in a condition that would mean it could be sold immediately. The reclassification occurred in a prior year as a GAAP conversion adjustment as UK GAAP does not require assets to be classified as held for sale. See note 27 for further details.

The loss upon reclassification recognised in the 1 June 2014 brought forward reserves was £1,281,000. The sale was completed in the year ended 31 May 2016.

There are no discontinued operations associated with the sale of the facility as the operations have continued elsewhere.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

15. Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade debtors	65,498	32,584
Debtors arising from player transfers	26,129	41,486
Amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 24)	46,142	39,806
Amounts owed by related party undertakings (Note 24)	206	-
Other debtors	23	21
Prepayments and accrued income	64,446	60,031
	202,444	173,928
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Trade debtors	-	5,625
Debtors arising from player transfers	13,299	18,813
Other debtors	321	530
	13,620	24,968
Total debtors	216,064	198,986

The fair values of the above trade and other receivables are equal to their carrying values.

Trade and other debtors are non-interest bearing and credit terms vary depending on the type of sale. Credit terms relating to player transfers are determined on a player by player basis. Seasonal facilities are paid in advance of the season or are collected via direct debit on a monthly basis throughout the season. Credit terms in relation to sponsorship agreements are agreed on a contract by contract basis, usually over the life of the contract. Other sales have credit terms ranging between 21 and 30 days.

16. Creditors: due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Obligations under finance leases (Note 18)	347	331
Trade creditors	5,142	2,801
Creditors arising from player transfers	49,409	19,871
Amounts owed to group undertakings (Note 24)	289	101
Amounts owed to related party undertakings (Note 24)	611	5,105
Other creditors including tax and social security	17,212	13,720
Accruals	49,320	56,030
	122,330	97,959

17. Creditors: due after more than one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Obligations under finance leases (Note 18)	66,323	66,669
Creditors arising from player transfers	26,922	8,425
	93,245	75,094

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

18. Borrowings

	2016 Total £000	2015 Total £000
Maturity of obligations under finance leases:		
Within one year	347	331
Between one and two years	365	347
Between two and five years	1,210	1,151
After more than five years	64,748	65,171
	66,670	67,000

During the year all external loans were repaid.

Finance Leases

Obligations under finance leases include future obligations under the lease of the Etihad Stadium. Details are provided within note 12.

The maturity of obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts is as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Within one year	3,550	3,550
In the second to fifth year	14,200	14,200
Over five years	153,825	157,375
Less future finance charges	(104,905)	(108,125)
	66,670	67,000

19. Deferred income

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Within one year:		
Deferred income	37,992	25,127
Deferred credit for capital grants	-	45
	37,992	25,172
More than one year:		
Deferred income	-	-
Deferred credit for capital grants	-	1,028
	-	1,028
Total deferred income	37,992	26,200

Deferred credit for capital grants

The movements in deferred credit for capital grants during the year were as follows:	£000
At 31 May 2015	1,073
Grants released in the year	(1,073)
31 May 2016	-

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

20. Deferred tax

The following are the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised alongside details of the movements on each are listed below.

	Property revaluation £000	Total £000
At 31 May 2015	8,937	8,937
Credited to profit and loss account	(894)	(894)
Credited to other comprehensive income	-	-
As at 31 May 2016	8,043	8,043

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset where a legally enforceable right exists to do so. The table below analyses the deferred tax balances:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Deferred tax liabilities	8,043	8,937

The Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £116.1m (2015: £132.3m) in relation to accumulated losses, accelerated capital allowances and short term timing differences due to the uncertainty as to whether it can be utilised in the foreseeable future. The losses do not have an expiry date.

21. Share capital

The authorised and issued share capital at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Issued, fully paid and called up		
1,258,345,585 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2015: 1,258,345,585)	1,258,345	1,258,345
3,399 Ordinary shares of £1 each – 25p paid (2015: 3,399)	1	1
	1,258,346	1,258,346

No shares were issued during the year.

22. Pensions

Defined contribution scheme

Contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable. The total contributions in the year amounted to £554,344 (2015: £476,914). As at 31 May 2016, contributions of £75,000 (2015: £76,000) due to the pension scheme were unpaid and recorded in current liabilities.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

22. Pensions *(continued)*

Defined benefit scheme

Manchester City Football Club ('the Club') participates in the Football League Pension and Life Assurance Scheme ('the Scheme'). The Scheme is a funded multi-employer defined benefit scheme, with 92 participating employers, and where members may have periods of service attributable to several participating employers. The Club is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the Scheme and therefore accounts for its contributions as if they were paid to a defined contribution scheme.

The last actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 August 2014 where the total deficit on the on-going valuation basis was £21.8 million.

The accrual of benefits ceased within the Scheme on 31 August 1999. The Club pays monthly contributions based on a notional split of the total expenses and deficit contributions of the Scheme.

The Club currently pays total contributions of £63,857 per annum which increases at 5.0% per annum (first increase due as at 1 September 2016) and based on the actuarial valuation assumptions detailed above, will be sufficient to pay off the deficit by 31 August 2022.

As at 31 May 2016, the present value of the Club's outstanding contributions (i.e. their future liability) is £396,313. This amounts to £65,272 (2015: £62,913) due within one year and £331,041 (2015: £330,265) due after more than one year.

The funding objective of the Trustees of the Scheme is to have sufficient assets to meet the Technical Provisions of the Scheme. In order to remove the deficit revealed at the previous actuarial valuation (dated 31 August 2014), deficit contributions are payable by all participating clubs. Payments are made in accordance with a pension contribution schedule. As the Scheme is closed to accrual, there are no additional costs associated with the accruing of members' future benefits. In the case of a club being relegated from the Football League and being unable to settle its debt then the remaining clubs may, in exceptional circumstances, have to share the deficit.

Upon the wind-up of the Scheme with a surplus, any surplus will be used to augment benefits. Under the more likely scenario of there being a deficit, this will be split amongst the clubs in line with their contribution schedule. Should an individual club leave the Scheme, they may be required to pay their share of the deficit based on a proxy buyout basis (i.e. valuing the benefits on a basis consistent with buying out the benefits with an insurance company). The Club is a member of the Scheme, a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. As this subsidiary is one of a number of participants in the scheme, it is unable to identify its share of assets and liabilities and therefore accounts for the contributions payable as if they were made to a defined contribution scheme. The Club is advised by the scheme administrators of the additional contributions required to fund the deficit. The administrators have confirmed that the assets and liabilities cannot be split between the participating entities.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

23. Commitments

Operating leases

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are set out below.

	2016 £000	2015 £000
<i>Expiring:</i>		
Within one year	1	1
Within two and five years	-	-
After five years	-	-
	1	1

Capital commitments

The capital commitments contracted but not provided for are as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Contracted but not provided for	2,112	10,036

Transfer fees payable

Additional transfer fees, signing on fees and loyalty bonuses of £123,390,000 (2015: £112,918,000) that will become payable upon the achievement of certain conditions contained within player and transfer contracts if they are still in the service of the Club on specific future dates are accounted for in the year in which they fall due for payment.

24. Related party transactions

Transactions with subsidiaries of City Football Group Limited

Transactions during the year ended 31 May 2016 with New York City Football Club LLC, a fellow subsidiary of City Football Group Limited, consisted of loans totalling £13,000 (2015: £70,000), which are included in debtors due within one year and the provision of services of £4,000 (2015: £58,000).

Transactions with Brookshaw Developments Limited

During the year, tangible assets consisting of land and buildings with a net book value of £nil (2015: £2,158,000) were purchased from Brookshaw Developments Limited, a company also owned by Abu Dhabi United Group Investment and Development Ltd, a balance of £611,000 (2015: £5,105,000) is included in creditors due within one year.

Transactions with Abu Dhabi United Group Investment and Development Ltd

During the year, costs of £206,000 (2015: £nil) were recovered from the ultimate parent company. A balance of £206,000 (2015: £nil) was included in debtors due within one year.

25. Events after the reporting date

Since the year-end the Club has entered into agreements to acquire the football registrations of Leroy Sané (from FC Schalke 04), John Stones (from Everton FC), Claudio Bravo (from FC Barcelona), Nolito (from RC Celta de Vigo), İlkay Gündoğan (from Borussia Dortmund), Oleksandr Zinchenko (from FC Ufa), Marlos Moreno (from Atlético Nacional), Gerónimo Rulli (from Deportivo Maldonado) and Gabriel Jesus (from Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras). The football registrations of Seko Fofana (to Udinese Calcio), Florian Lejeune (to SD Eibar) and Stevan Jovetić (to FC Internazionale Milano) have been sold. The net expenditure on these transactions was approximately £158m.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

26. Ultimate parent company

As at the 31 May 2016 the Company's ultimate parent undertaking was Abu Dhabi United Group Investment and Development Ltd, a company registered in Abu Dhabi and wholly owned by His Highness Sheikh Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan.

Manchester City Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. City Football Group Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Manchester City Limited and City Football Group Limited consolidated financial statements can be obtained from Companies House.

27. Reconciliation of equity and profit between UK GAAP and FRS 101

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 May 2016, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 May 2015, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the previously extant UK GAAP.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with FRS 101 applicable for periods ending on or after 31 May 2016, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 May 2015, as described in the accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 June 2014, the Company's date of transition to FRS 101. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its UK GAAP balance sheet as at 1 June 2014 and its previously published UK GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 May 2015.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 First-time adoption of international financial reporting standards allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain IFRSs.

The Company has applied the following exemptions:

The Etihad Stadium was carried in the balance sheet prepared in accordance with UK GAAP on the basis of the valuation performed on 31 May 2012 with additions recognised at cost thereafter. The Company has elected to regard those values as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation since they were broadly comparable to fair value.

Estimates

The estimates as at 1 June 2014 and at 31 May 2015 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with UK GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies). The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with FRS 101 reflect conditions at 1 June 2014, the date of transition to FRS 101 and as at 31 May 2015.

An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 has impacted the Company's balance sheet, profit and loss account and other comprehensive income is set out in the following tables and accompanying notes.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

27. Reconciliation of equity and profit between UK GAAP and FRS 101 *(continued)*

Reconciliation of equity as at 1 June 2014	UK GAAP £000	A £000	B £000	C £000	D £000	E £000	FRS 101 £000
Fixed assets							
Intangible assets	207,264	-	-	(81)	576	-	207,759
Tangible assets	346,310	-	(4,281)	-	(576)	-	341,453
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	553,574	-	(4,281)	(81)	-	-	549,212
Current assets							
Assets held for sale	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
Debtors - amounts due within one year	176,956	-	-	-	-	-	176,956
Debtors - amounts due after more than one year	22,873	-	-	(318)	-	-	22,555
Cash at bank and in hand	21,401	-	-	-	-	-	21,401
	221,230	-	3,000	(318)	-	-	223,912
Creditors – due within one year	(116,988)	-	-	-	-	-	(116,988)
Deferred income – due within one year	(14,504)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,504)
Net current assets	89,738	-	3,000	(318)	-	-	92,420
Total assets less current liabilities	643,312	-	(1,281)	(399)	-	-	641,632
Creditors - due after more than one year	(69,910)	-	-	81	-	-	(68,829)
Deferred income – due after more than one year	(1,073)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,073)
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(8,937)	(8,937)
Net assets	572,329	-	(1,281)	(318)	-	(8,937)	561,793
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	1,174,046	-	-	-	-	-	1,174,046
Share premium account	45,008	-	-	-	-	-	45,008
Revaluation reserve	44,686	(44,686)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit and loss account	(691,411)	44,686	(1,281)	(318)	-	(8,937)	(657,261)
Shareholders' funds	572,329	-	(1,281)	(318)	-	(8,937)	561,793

A: Reclassification of revaluation reserve following management's decision to use the 31 May 2012 Etihad Stadium valuation (being the latest valuation performed at 31 May 2014) as deemed cost upon transition.

B: Reclassification to assets held for sale and adjustment to fair value of a training facility that management intended to sell within 12 months of the transition date. All operations linked to this facility continued at another site.

C: Adjustment to recognise deferred consideration of debtors and creditors arising from player transfers at fair value.

D: Reclassification of software and website development costs between tangible and intangible assets.

E: Recognition of deferred tax liability arising from the historical revaluation of the Etihad Stadium.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

27. Reconciliation of equity and profit between UK GAAP and FRS 101 *(continued)*

Reconciliation of equity as at 31 May 2015	UK GAAP £000	A £000	B £000	C £000	D £000	E £000	F £000	FRS 101 £000
Fixed assets								
Intangible assets	194,155	-	-	(296)	218	-	-	194,077
Tangible assets	406,698	(8,869)	(4,003)	-	(218)	-	-	393,608
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	600,853	(8,869)	(4,003)	(296)	-	-	-	587,685
Current assets								
Assets held for sale	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000
Debtors - amounts due within one year	174,418	-	-	-	-	(490)	-	173,928
Debtors - amounts due after more than one year	25,773	-	-	(805)	-	-	-	24,968
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	490	-	490
Cash at bank and in hand	74,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,752
	274,943	-	3,000	(805)	-	-	-	277,138
Creditors – due within one year	(97,959)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(97,959)
Deferred income – due within one year	(25,172)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,172)
Net current assets	151,812	-	3,000	(805)	-	-	-	154,007
Total assets less current liabilities	752,665	(8,869)	(1,003)	(1,101)	-	-	-	741,692
Creditors - due after more than one year	(75,390)	-	-	296	-	-	-	(75,094)
Deferred income – due after more than one year	(1,028)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,028)
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,937)	(8,937)
Net assets	676,247	(8,869)	(1,003)	(805)	-	-	(8,937)	656,633
Capital and reserves								
Called up share capital	1,258,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,346
Share premium account	45,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,008
Revaluation reserve	53,555	(53,555)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit and loss account	(680,662)	44,686	(1,003)	(805)	-	-	(8,937)	(646,721)
Shareholders' funds	676,247	(8,869)	(1,003)	(805)	-	-	(8,937)	656,633

A: Reclassification of revaluation reserve and reversal of the 31 May 2015 revaluation following management's decision to use the 31 May 2012 Etihad Stadium valuation (being the latest valuation performed at 31 May 2014) as deemed cost upon transition.

B: Reclassification to assets held for sale and adjustment to fair value of a training facility that management intended to sell within 12 months of the transition date. Operations linked to the facility continued at another site.

C: Adjustment to recognise deferred consideration of debtors and creditors arising from player transfers at fair value.

D: Reclassification of software and website development costs between tangible and intangible assets.

E: Reclassification of the fair value of derivative financial instruments previously offset against the instrument to which it related.

F: Recognition of deferred tax liability arising from the historical revaluation of the Etihad Stadium.

Manchester City Football Club Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

27. Reconciliation of equity and profit between UK GAAP and FRS 101 *(continued)*

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 May 2015	UK GAAP £000	A £000	B £000	C £000	FRS 101 £000
Turnover	351,766	-	-	-	351,766
Other operating income	800	-	-	-	800
Operating expenses	(350,613)	-	278	126	(350,209)
Operating profit	1,953	-	278	126	2,357
Profit on disposal of players	13,832	-	-	(922)	12,910
Profit before interest and taxation	15,785	-	278	(796)	15,267
Interest receivable and similar income	30	-	-	435	465
Interest payable and similar charges	(1,279)	-	-	(126)	(1,405)
Stadium finance lease charges	(4,167)	-	-	-	(4,167)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	10,369	-	278	(487)	10,160
Taxation	380	-	-	-	380
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	10,749	-	278	(487)	10,540
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of properties	8,869	(8,869)	-	-	-
Total recognised profit for the year	19,618	(8,869)	278	(487)	10,540

A: Reversal of the 31 May 2015 revaluation following management's decision to use the 31 May 2012 Etihad Stadium valuation (being the latest valuation performed at 31 May 2014) as deemed cost upon transition.

B: Reversal of depreciation charge in the year following the reclassification to assets held for sale and adjustment to fair value of a training facility that management intended to sell within 12 months of the transition date. All operations linked to this facility continued at another site.

C: Adjustment to recognise deferred consideration of debtors and creditors arising from player transfers at fair value and the unwinding of the interest cost and income thereon.