Company Registration No. 00331905 (England and Wales)

ST HELENS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

SATURDAY

31/10/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

E McManus
J A G Hartley
J Nicholl

K J Marren R K McCormack M Coleman D Coleman

Secretary

C R Whitehead

Company number

00331905

Registered office

St Helens RFC Stadium

McManus Drive St Helens Merseyside WA9 3AL

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

5th Floor One City Place Queens Road Chester CH1 3BQ

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 October 2019.

Review of the business

The results for the year and financial position of the company are as shown in the annexed financial statements.

Strategic objectives

To continue as one of the world's leading professional rugby league clubs and also to maximise non-rugby related revenue streams available to the club as a result of its ownership of its, wholly-owned, stadium facility.

Business performance, risks and uncertainties

St Helens had a very successful season winning the Grand Final, the League Leaders Shield and reaching the final of the Challenge Cup. As a consequence, significant revenue increases in gate receipts, sponsorship, prize money and retail were achieved.

Total revenues increased by 10% from £7,794,653 in 2018 to £8,577,373 in 2019. Operating losses decreased from £442,400 to £311,051 in 2019 as a result of increased revenues due to the team's success on the pitch. Earnings before Interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation increased from a £18,518 in 2018 to £118,400 in 2019.

At 31 October 2019, the company had net current liabilities of £19,701,649 (2018 - £19,652,517). This is as a result of amounts due to the parent company being repayable within 12 months. However, the company has the support of its parent and confirmation that these debts will not be called in within 12 months of the date of signing these financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk of the company is an adverse impact on the pitch, and its knock-on effect on income streams along with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The company believe they have in place the appropriate facilities and staff to ensure the team continues to challenge in all competitions.

Post balance sheet events

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic, with the United Kingdom implementing lockdown measures on 23 March 2020. This resulted in a temporary suspension to Super League. As a result of this, matchday revenues ceased. The company accessed government support by way of the furlough scheme and deferrals of tax repayments, which allowed the company to manage their cash balances throughout the lock down period.

Super League resumed on 2 August 2020 behind closed doors, and therefore, matchday revenues still remained absent. The company has been able to secure a £50k bounce back loan, and a further loan from a £16m fund provided by the Government as support for the sport of Rugby League. The club is optimistic fans will return in the 2021 season. Therefore, the ultimate parent, Crowther Street Holdings Limited has confirmed it will provide financial support to the Group for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, and as a result, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators are operating profit/(loss) and the net assets figure. These Indicators are disclosed in the financial statements on pages 7 and 8 respectively.

Key business areas

The long term TV deals with Sky and the BBC have underpinned the financial performance of Super League and its clubs.

The operation of The Totally Wicked Stadium has strengthened both rugby and non-rugby related revenue streams, particularly in the areas of conferencing and hospitality.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

Future developments

Team performance continues to be strong in 2020. Currently, fans are unable to attend matches which is impacting revenue streams. In the short term, the Group's focus is to manage through this period with a view to fans returning next season and revenues improving as a result.

The brand of the rugby club, together with the quality and facilities of the new stadium, mean it is well placed to perform well financially in the longer term

On behalf of the board

Farmon perpens

E McManus

Director

Date: 30.10.20

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a professional rugby league club.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

E McManus
J A G Hartley
J Nicholl
K J Marren
R K McCormack
M Coleman
D Coleman

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee Involvement

The company encourages the involvement of its employees in its management through regular meetings for the dissemination of Information of particular concern to employees, including the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the group and for receiving their views on important matters of policy.

The club management team meet monthly and holds meetings with staff both pre and post all games to ensure good communication is maintained. Key messages and policy communications are conducted via team briefings and the club undertakes a staff appraisal system to create an environment where two-way communication is encouraged and good working practices are communicated and reviewed with employees and their managers.

Auditor

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Matters of strategic importance

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments, post balance sheet events and going concern.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

On behalf of the board

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E McManus Director

Date: 30.10.20

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and 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 judgements 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST HELENS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St Helens Rugby Football Club Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 October 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are Independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting
 for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2005

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ST HELENS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member 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 member for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rom UN ANDIT LLP

lan Taylor (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
5th Floor
One City Place
Queens Road
Chester
CH1 3BQ

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover Administrative expenses	3	8,577,373 (8,888,424)	7,794,653 (8,237,053)
Operating loss	5	(311,051)	(442,400)
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	(156,919)	(248,857)
Loss before taxation		(467,970)	(691,257)
Tax on loss	8	151,476	(8,713)
Loss for the financial year.		(316,494)	(699,970)
Other comprehensive income			
Tax relating to stadium revaluation		52,752	54,185
Total comprehensive income for the year		(263,742)	(645,785)
Total completioners we meet an une year		COOL TAL	(0-0,700

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2	019	2	018
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		31,455,395	`	31,857,216
investments	10		2		2
			31,455,397		31,857,218
Current assets					
Stocks	11	144,426		134,043	
Debtors	12	1,417,231		833,989	
Cash at bank and in hand		702,397		471,424	
		2,264,054		1,439,456	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(21,965,703)		(21,091,973)	
Net current liabilities		n introduce pro sues	(19,701,649)		(19,652,517
Total assets less current liabilities			11,753,748		12,204,701
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(6,687)		(43,750
Provisions for liabilities	16		(4,756,580)		(4,906,708
Net assets			6,990,501		7,254,243
Capital and reserves			*		
Called up share capital	18		7,000		7,000
Revaluation reserve	19		18,259,297		18,437,007
Profit and loss reserves	19		(11,275,796)		(11,189,764
Total equity			6,990,501		7,254,243
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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30.00.20 and are signed on its behalf by:

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E McManus Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 November 2017	7,000	18,615,919	(10,722,891)	7,900,028
Year ended 31 October 2018:				
Loss for the year	-	•	(699,970)	(699,970)
Other comprehensive income:	,			
Tax relating to stadium revaluation	-	54,185	-	54,185
Total comprehensive Income for the year	er interpretation	54.185	(699,970)	(645,785)
Transfers	-		233,097	-
Balance at 31 October 2018	7,000	18,437,007	(11,189,764)	7,254,243
Year ended 31 October 2019:	410 JA		era de entre e	eur ettre⊆tt manifer tea s tò
Loss for the year	-	-	(316,494)	(316,494)
Other comprehensive income:				
Tax relating to stadium revaluation	-	52,752	-	52,752
Total comprehensive income for the year	A Marie Committee Committe	52,752	(316,494)	(263,742)
Transfers	-	•	230,462	-
Balance at 31 October 2019	7,000	18,259,297	(11,275,796)	6,990,501
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policles

Company information

St Helens Rugby Football Club Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Helens RFC Stadium, McManus Drive, St Helens, Merseyside, WA9 3AL.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of long leasehold land and buildings at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Reduced disclosure exemptions

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' —
 Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial
 instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details
 of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive
 income:
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Sporting Club St Helens Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, St Helens RFC Stadium, McManus Drive, St Helens, Merseyside WA9 3AL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Golna concern

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic, with the United Kingdom implementing lockdown measures on 23 March 2020. This resulted in a temporary suspension to Super League. As a result of this, matchday revenues ceased. The company accessed government support by way of the furlough scheme and deferrals of tax repayments, which allowed the company to manage their cash balances throughout the lock down period.

Super League resumed on 2 August 2020 behind closed doors, and therefore, matchday revenues still remained absent. The company has been able to secure a £50k bounce back loan and a further loan from a £16m fund provided by Government as support the sport of rugby league. The club is optimistic fans will return in the 2021 season. On this basis, the Directors have produced cashflow forecasts to October 2021 which show the company can continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the balance sheet date.

The company has modelled the scenario that fans are unable to return for the 2021 season. The ultimate parent, Crowther Street Holdings Limited has confirmed it will provide financial support to the Group for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. The directors have satisfied themselves Crowther Street Holdings will able to provide any support needed as a result of support it has from its main shareholder.

As a result, the Directors believe it is appropriate to continue to prepare the accounts under the going concern assumption.

Turnover

Prize money is dependent on where the club has finished in the major competitions and the league. It is accounted for in the season to which it relates.

Gate receipts relate to the proceeds taken at the turnstiles for each game and the season ticket sales for the season. Any prepaid season ticket sales are included within deferred income.

Sale of players relates to players sold which were under contract to the club. The income is accounted for when the sale contract is agreed.

Television fees relate to the payments for television coverage from SKY and the BBC. It is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Sponsorship, advertising and hospitality is accounted for in the season to which it relates. Any prepaid sales are included within deferred income.

Merchandising relates to shop sales and is accounted for on a receipts basis.

Lottery donations are accounted for on a receipts basis.

All of the above items exclude value added tax and are recorded at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Long leasehold land and buildings

1% straight line

Plant and machinery Computer equipment at 10% and 20% on reducing balance at 20% and 33% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Properties whose fair value can be measured reliably are held under the revaluation model and are carried at a revalued amount, being their fair value at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. The fair value of the land and buildings is usually considered to be their depreciated replacement cost.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that a revaluation gain reverses a revaluation loss previously recognised in profit or loss or a revaluation loss exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains recognised in equity, such gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in unlisted investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and self. Cost comprises goods for resale.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial Instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade investments, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt Instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity Intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

For non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model, deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset or property.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Valuation of land and buildings

The main estimates applied in preparing these financial statements concern the carrying value of the company's leasehold land and buildings. The basis on which this has been reflected in these financial statements is set out in note 9.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019	2010
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Rugby related income	7,144,189	6,353,160
Catering and hospitality	1,433,184	1,441,493
	er relies roug	
	8,577,373	7,794,653
	ger (n. 1) index and miller (). Com the final paper indextone is and	
	2019	2018
	£	. £
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	8,577,373	7,794,653

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Playing and coaching staff	67	71
General staff	70	70
Catering and stewards	427	445
	564	586
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	4,706,651	4,348,401
Social security costs	448,346	407,931
Pension costs	45,579	24,488
	5,200,576	4,780,820
	The second secon	

Directors of the company are not remunerated, hence no disclosure of director's remuneration.

5 Operating loss

	2019	2018
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	429,451	460,918
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,193,504	1,042,526
Operating lease charges	168,202	80,271
	+0000	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

6	Auditor's remuneration	2019	2018
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	£ £	2018 £
	1 000 payable to allo company o addition and the accordance.	_	-
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	17,200	15,700
	Audit of the financial statements of other group companies	3,800	3,500
		21,000	19,200
		Aproximate to the state of the	
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	2,250	3,050
	Other taxation services	9,000	•
	All other non-audit services	8,985	10,000
		20,235	13,050
		-	4. y. combs
7	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Interest payable to group undertakings	154,272	246,344
	Other interest	2,647	2,513
		450.045	
		156,919	248,857

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

Taxation		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Current tax		
Research and development tax credit	(54,100)	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(97,376)	8,713
Total tax (credit)/charge	(151,476)	8,713
	Current tax Research and development tax credit Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	Current tax Research and development tax credit (54,100) Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences (97,376)

The total tax (credit)/charge for the year included in the profit and loss account can be reconciled to the loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(467,970)	(691,257)
	*****	·
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)	(88,914)	(131,339)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	6,182	10,298
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(101,201)	•
Unutilised tax tosses carried forward	30,773	69,572
Research and development tax credit	(54,100)	•
Short term timing differences	(957)	1,640
Fixed asset timing differences	56,741	58,542
		222 to 1 1 4294-7
Taxation (credit)/charge for the year	(151,476)	8,713
	10-00-00 TR - 11	**************************************

In addition to the amount (credited)/charged to profit or loss, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive Income:

	2019	2018
	£	£.
Deferred tax arising on:		
Revaluation of property	(52,752)	(54,185)
		24

The company has a deferred tax asset of £2,309,060 (2018 - £2,392,349) arising from trading losses available for relief against future profits, which has not been provided for in the balance sheet as it is not expected to be recoverable within the foreseeable future.

The deferred tax liability at 31 October 2019 has been calculated based on a rate of 17% as this is the prevailing rate that the company expected the deferred tax liability to reverse. In the Budget on 12 March 2020, the Government announced that the rate of corporation tax from 1 April 2020 would remain at 19%; had this change been substantively enacted at 31 October 2019, the company's deferred tax liability would have been £559,598 higher.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

9	Tangible fixed assets				
		Long leasehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 November 2018	31,000,000	1,998,788	502,318	33,501,106
	Additions	-	10,517	17,113	27,630
	Disposals	-	(39,650)	(90,050)	(129,700)
	At 31 October 2019	31,000,000	1,969,655	429,381	33,399,036
	Depreciation and impairment	Taylor Comment	***		ACCUSATION SAL SAL FOR
	At 1 November 2018	312,942	856,365	474,583	1,643,890
	Depreciation charged in the year	310,307	84,214	34,930	429,451
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	•	(39,650)	(90,050)	(129,700)
	At 31 October 2019	623,249	900,929	419,463	1,943,641
	Carrying amount	to , case and another			
	At 31 October 2019	30,376,751	1,068,726	9,918	• •
	At 31 October 2018	30,687,058	1,142,423	27.735	31,857,216

The leasehold land and buildings of £31,000,000 were valued at 31 October 2017 based on a depreciated replacement cost by Charterfields a firm of independent Chartered Surveyors, in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Charterfields are not connected with the group.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	midued would have been as follows.	2019 £	2018 £
	Cost Accumulated depreciation	7,984,483 (631,677)	7,984,483 (551,832)
	Carrying value	7,352,806	7,432,651
10	Fixed asset investments	man of the second secon	
		2019 £	2018 £
	Unlisted investments	. 2	2

This investment represents the company's share in Super League (Europe) Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

10	Fixed asset investments (Continued)		
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments other than loans £
	Cost or valuation		L
	At 1 November 2018 & 31 October 2019		2
	Carrying amount At 31 October 2019		2
	At 31 October 2018		2
11	Stocks		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Goods for resale	144,426	134,043
12	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors	485,727	356,873
	Corporation tax recoverable	54,100	•
	Other debtors	150,523	104,210
	Prepayments and accrued income	726,881	372,906
		1,417,231	833,989
13	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	A Section of the sect	
13	Oregitors, amounts issuing our mount one year	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts due to group undertakings	18,745,012	18,611,355
	Trade creditors	1,216,641	. 580,771
	Other taxation and social security	343,930	378,376
	Deferred income	1,031,566	1,104,440
	Other creditors	67,110	80,170
	Accruals	561,444	336,861
		21,965,703	21,091,973

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

14	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
	•		2019	2018
			£	£
	Other creditors		6,667	43,750
			v	
15	Provisions for liabilities			
			2019	2018
		Notes	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities	16	4,756,580	4,906,708
			2777	

16 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

Balances:	Liabilitles 2019 £	Liabilities 2018 £
Accelerated capital allowances	101,201	105,507
Tax losses	(101,201)	-
Revaluations	3,818,190	3,870,942
Rolled over gains	945,828	945,828
Short-term timing differences	(7,438)	(15,569)
	4,756,580	4,906,708
	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
		2019
Movements in the year:		£
Liability at 1 November 2018		4,906,708
Credit to profit or loss		(97,376)
Credit to other comprehensive income		(52,752)
Liability at 31 October 2019		4,756,580

The majority of the deferred tax liability set out above in relation to revaluations will be released in line with the excess depreciation charge transferred from the revaluation reserve annually.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

17 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	2019 £	2018 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	45,579	24,488
		20 0 A 4 5 5 4

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund. At 31 October 2019 pension contributions of £nil (2018 - £10,963) were outstanding and included in other creditors.

18 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
14,000 Ordinary shares of 50p each	7,000	7,000
		*
	7,000	7,000
	one accommode	

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income. Each share is entitled to one vote in any circumstances.

19 Reserves

Revaluation reserve

The cumulative revaluation gains and losses in respect of land and buildings, except revaluation gains and losses recognised in profit or loss, net of respective deferred tax.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

20 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The loans in Sporting Club St Helens Limited from Crowther Street Holdings Limited are secured by a debenture over all of the assets and undertakings of Sporting Club St Helens Limited and its subsidiary, St Helens Rugby Football Club Limited. The total liability at 31 October 2019 was £12,158,333 (2018 -£13,428,455).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

21 Operating lease commitments

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At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Within one year	96,262	160,158
Between one and five years	52,532	33,698
Between one and five years n over five years	190	-
	-	
	148,984	193,854
		ئ ت. ـ ـ ـ

22 Events after the reporting date

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the global coronavirus outbreak to be a pandemic, with the United Kingdom implementing lockdown measures on 23 March 2020. This resulted in a temporary suspension to Super League. As a result of this, matchday revenues ceased. The company accessed government support by way of the furlough scheme and deferrals of tax repayments, which allowed the company to manage their cash balances throughout the lock down period.

Super League resumed on 2 August 2020 behind closed doors, and therefore, matchday revenues still remained absent. The company has been able to secure a £50k bounce back loan, and a further loan from a £16m fund provided by the Government as support for the sport of Rugby League. The club is optimistic fans will return in the 2021 season. Therefore, the ultimate parent, Crowther Street Holdings Limited has confirmed it will provide financial support to the Group for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, and as a result, the company continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

23 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

A director of the company has significant influence over RCMA Stratford Ltd. Sales to the entity during the year have totalled £nil (2018 - £12,000) and a debtor balance of £Nil (2018 - £nil) is held at the year end.

A director of the company has significant influence over APN Facilities Management Limited. Purchases from the entity totalled £nil (2018: £nll) during the year and at the end of the year the balance owed was £10,260 (2018: £10,260).

The company has common shareholders with Rhino Rugby. Purchases from the entity during the year have totalled £536 (2018: £8,634). There is no balance outstanding at year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

24 Ultimate controlling party

In the directors' opinion there is no one single ultimate controlling party.

The ultimate parent company is Sporting Club St Helens Limited and the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts including St Helens Rugby Football Club Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Sporting Club St Helens Limited are available from its registered office, St Helens RFC Stadium, McManus Drive, St Helens, Merseyside WA9 3AL.