FORDSTAM LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

E Tenenbaum

Secretary

P Heagren

Company number

04784127

Registered office

40 Bank Street

London UK E14 5DS

Auditor

KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

London E14 5GL

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Results for the year

The net loss for the year, after taxation, was £85.4m (2015: loss of £33.0m).

Fair review of the business

Profit and Loss

The loss before tax for the year was £84.5m compared to a loss of £32.3m for the previous year. This was predominantly due to the accrual of a termination fee following the decision to terminate the partnership agreement with the club kit sponsor, as well as termination payments and compensation fees paid in relation to the changes in first team management.

This year saw turnover increase from £319.5m to £334.6m. This increase can be attributed to an increase in broadcasting revenue, due to the increased distribution from UEFA for participation in the Champions League, as well as an increase in commercial revenue following the new shirt sponsorship agreement.

Pre-exceptional item operating expenses of £395.4m were £1.5m up on the previous year. There were exceptional items of £75.3m in the year, compared to £nil in the previous year. More information on the exceptional items are explained in note 4 to the accounts.

The football club made a profit on player trading of £49.0m in the year (2015: £40.8m) principally due to the sales of Petr Cech to Arsenal, Ramires to Jiangsu Suning, Mohamed Salah to Roma, Stipe Perica to Udinese and Oriol Romeu to Southampton.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets have increased to £246.0m from £226.2m as a result of £119.1m of player acquisitions offset by the net book value of disposals of £28.9m and amortisation of £70.9m. Other intangible assets have been recognised with £2.0m of additions, an amortisation charge of £1.0m and an impairment of £0.5m, explained in note 12 to the accounts.

Tangible fixed assets and Investment properties are £230.0m at the year end. As in prior years, the bulk of the £10.3m additions have been spent on improving facilities at Stamford Bridge and the training ground at Cobham.

The net current liabilities at £98.7m have increased by £70.5m. This is as a result of an increase in trade creditors of £33.2m as well as an increase in accruals and deferred income of £75.7m. This has been offset by an increase in trade debtors of £7.5m as well as other net movements that resulted in a change in working capital of £30.9m.

Creditors falling due after more than one year of £1,103.6m include £1,052.6m on a loan account repayable on eighteen months' notice.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Group's long term performance. These risks and uncertainties are monitored by the Board on a regular basis.

Income

The Group derives the bulk of its income from football activities and related merchandising of which three principal sources stand out; gate receipts, television and commercial income including merchandising.

All three sources of income are largely dependent on the performance of the first team and its appeal to football supporters. The performance of the first team is significantly influenced by the quality of the coaching staff and the players that the football club can attract in a highly competitive market both on the domestic and European levels.

Expenditure

In order to attract the talent which will continue to win domestic and European trophies and therefore drive increases in our revenue streams, the football club continually invests in the playing staff by way of both transfers and wages.

Regulatory Environment

The football club is regulated by the rules of the FA, FAPL, UEFA and FIFA. These regulations have a direct impact on the football club as they cover areas such as the division of centrally negotiated television deals and the operation of the transfer market. The football club has staff whose roles include ensuring that the football club monitors the evolution of these rules and ensures compliance with them.

The introduction of the UEFA financial fair play regulations from the 2011/12 season provides a significant challenge. The football club needs to balance success on the field together with the financial imperatives of this new regime.

Funding

Fordstam Limited is supported by its ultimate owner Mr R Abramovich. The funding of the Group has increased by £43.3m in the last financial year (2015: increase of £75.1m). The football club reviews and updates its forecasts on a regular basis and keeps the owner aware of its financial commitments going forward.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Key performance indicators

The principal key performance indicators for 2015/16 of both a financial and non-financial nature were as follows:-

Non Financial

- FAPL 10th place (2015: FAPL Champions)
- Champions League Round of 16 (2015: Champions League Round of 16)
- FA Cup 6th round (2015: FA Cup 4th Round)
- League Cup 4th Round (2015:Winners)
- Average league attendance of 41,500 (2015: 41,546)

Financial (reviewed by the Board on a monthly basis)

- Revenue growth
- Payroll costs
- Operating result before player trading and amortisation
- · Gains/losses on player trading
- Player acquisition costs
- Compliance with UEFA Financial Fair Play Regulations
- Compliance with FAPL enhanced financial regulations

Other information and explanations

Going concern basis

The Company has received confirmation from its ultimate controlling party that sufficient funds will be provided to finance the business for the foreseeable future. The Director has therefore adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Fixed assets

The movements in fixed assets during the year are as shown in notes 12 to 14 to the financial statements. The intangible fixed assets include the unamortised portion of the cost of players' registrations and internally generated software.

Officers of Chelsea Football Club Limited have valued the playing staff. The average of their aggregate valuation as at 30 June 2016 was £398.8m (2015: £349.7m). The valuations assume willing buyers for the relevant players' registrations on normal contractual terms and an orderly disposal over a period of time.

By order of the board

P Heagren Secretary

18 November 2016

40 Bank Street Canary Wharf LONDON E14 5DS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The director presents the annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are the operation of a professional football club, the provision of catering and function facilities, hoteliers, retailing and media activities, restauranteur, car park management, event organisation, health and fitness club operators and property development and management.

Directors

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

E Tenenbaum

Company Secretary

P Heagren served as the Company Secretary throughout the year.

Results and dividends

The net loss for the year, after taxation, was £85.4m (2015: loss of £33.0m).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Disabled persons

Disabled persons are given full and fair consideration in all applications for employment. Equal consideration is also given for training, career development and opportunities for promotion. If an existing employee becomes disabled, such steps that are practical are taken, in respect of adjustments to premises or employment arrangements, to retain him/her in employment. Where appropriate, rehabilitation and suitable training are given.

Employee involvement

The Group recognises the importance of good employee relations and communications and involves employees as appropriate to each company's circumstances. Employees are regularly kept informed of and express their view on activities which are of concern to them or are likely to affect their interests.

Auditor

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the Company and Group is unaware. Additionally, the 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 auditor of the Company and Group is aware of that information.

By order of the board

Secretary 18 November 2016

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

The director is responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director 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 Group and Company, and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 Group and Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and 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 Group and 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 FORDSTAM LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Fordstam Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Group Profit And Loss Account, the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group Balance Sheet, the Company Balance Sheet, the Group Statement of Changes in Equity, the Company Statement of Changes in Equity, the Group Statement of Cash Flows 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council'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 Group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and
 of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF FORDSTAM LIMITED

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

M Malares

Michael Maloney (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

18/11/16

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

FORDSTAM LIMITED GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Notes	Operations excluding player trading 30 June 2016 £000	Player amortisation and trading 30 June 2016 £000	Total 30 June 2016 £000	30 June 2015 £000
Tumover Cost of sales	3	334,629 (253,220)	•	334,629 (253,220)	319,456 (267,251)
Gross profit		81,409		81,409	52,205
Administrative expenses Exceptional item	4	(71,297) (75,315)	(70,877) -	(142,174) (75,315)	(126,676) -
Operating loss		(65,203)	(70,877)	(136,080)	(74,471)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges Profit on disposal of player registrations Fair value gains on investment properties Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Loss on disposal of investments	9 10	55,865 (55,704) - 100 (23) (128)	2,885 (450) 49,000 - -	58,750 (56,154) 49,000 100 (23) (128)	55,944 (53,870) 40,811 345 - (1,063)
Loss before taxation	5	(65,093)	(19,442)	(84,535)	(32,304)
Taxation	11	(827)		(827)	(724)
Loss for the financial year		(65,920)	(19,442)	(85,362)	(33,028)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 16 to 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	2016 £000	2015 £000
	2000	2000
Loss for the year	(85,362)	(33,028)

Other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges (loss)/gain arising in the year	(28,510)	6,251
		
Other comprehensive income for the year	(28,510)	6,251
		
Total comprehensive income for the year	(113,872)	(26,777)

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

		201	2016		2015		
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000		
Fixed assets							
Intangible assets	12		245,996		226,165		
Tangible assets	13		189,837		189,371		
Investment properties	14		40,212		25,536		
			476,045		441,072		
Current assets							
Stocks	18	809		869			
Debtors	19	126,286		127,405			
Cash at bank and in hand		27,128		831			
0 - 44	22	154,223		129,105			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(252,937)		(157,332)			
Net current liabilities			(98,714)		(28,227)		
Total assets less current liabilities			377,331		412,845		
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21		(1,103,558)		(1,029,376)		
Provisions for liabilities	22		(638)		(375)		
Net assets			(726,865)		(616,906)		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital	24		1		1		
Share premium account			59,999		59,999		
Revaluation reserve			1,314		1,214		
Retranslation reserve			3		(5)		
Hedging reserve			(22,259)	•	6,251		
Capital contribution reserve			88,021		84,680		
Profit and loss reserves			(853,944)		(769,046)		
Total equity			(726,865)		(616,906)		

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 November 2016 and are signed on its behalf by:

E Tenebaum Director

Company Registration No. 04784127

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

		2016	2016		15
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	13		21		-
Investment properties	14		36,962		22,386
Investments	15		826,381		810,141
			863,364		832,527
Current assets		•	•		ŕ
Debtors	19	231 ,		60	
Cash at bank and in hand					
		231		60	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	20	201		00	
one year		(93)		(37)	
Net current assets			138		23
Total assets less current liabilities			863,502		832,550
Creditors: amounts falling due after	21				
more than one year		(1,052,580)		(1,012,621)
Net assets			(189,078)		(180,071)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	24		1		4
Share premium account	44		59,999		1 59,999
Capital contribution reserve			88,021		84,680
Profit and loss reserves			(337,099)		(324,751)
Total equity			(189,078)		(180,071)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on le November 26 and are signed on its behalf by:

E Tenenbaum Director

Company Registration No. 04784127

FORDSTAM LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Balance at 30 June 2015	Total comprehensive income for the year Retranslation of foreign subsidiary Other movements	Year ended 30 June 2015: Loss for the year Other comprehensive income: Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year	As restated	Balance at 1 July 2014 Effect of transition to FRS 102	
	ne for the year bsidiary	5: me: rising in the year		102	
				32	Notes
					Share Capital £000
59,999			59,999	59,999	Share premium account £000
84,680	4,326		80,354	80,354	Capital contribution reserve
1,214	276		938	938	Revaluation reserve
6,251	6,251	6,251			HedgingRetranslation reserve reserve
(5)	748		(753)	(753)	translation reserve £000
(769,046)	(33,028) - (26)	(33,028)	(735,992)	(724,861) (11,131)	Profit and loss reserves £000
(616,906)) (26,777) 748 4,576	(33,028)	(595,453)) (664,676) 69,223	Total £000

FORDSTAM LIMITED

GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

Balance at 30 June 2016	Total comprehensive income for the year Other movements	Cash flow hedges losses arising in the year	Year ended 30 June 2016: Loss for the year Other comprehensive income:		
_			1	€000	Share capital
59,999			1	account £000	Share Capital premium contribution
88,021	3,341		•	reserve £000	Capital Rontribution
1,314	100			€000	Capital Revaluation
(22,259)	(28,510)	(28,510)	ï	€000	HedgingRetranslation reserve reserve
ω	. .		•	€000	
(853,944)	(85,362) 464		(85,362)	reserves £000	Profit and loss
(726,865)	(113,872) 3,913	(28,510)	(85,362)	£000	Total

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Balance at 30 June 2016	Total comprehensive income for the year Other movements	Other comprehensive income: Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year	Year ended 30 June 2016: Loss for the year	Balance at 30 June 2015	Total comprehensive income for the year Other movements	Cash flow hedges gains arising in the year	Year ended 30 June 2015: Loss for the year	As restated	Balance at 1 July 2014 Effect of transition to FRS 102	
									32	Notes
		.		_		1		_	_	Share capital
59,999			1	59,999	1 1	•	1	59,999	59,999	Share premium co account £000
88,021	3,341		•	84,680	4,326	1	•	80,354	80,354	Share Capital Profit and premium contribution loss reserves account reserve £000 £000
(337,099)	(12,348)		(12,348)	(324,751)	(5,384)	•	(5,384)	(319,367)	(319,367) -	Profit and ss reserves
(189,078)	(12,348) 3,341		(12,348)	(180,071)	(5,384) 4,326		(5,384)	(179,013)	(259,367) 80,354	Total £000

GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		20 ⁻	2016		5
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cash flows from operating activities				•	
Cash generated from operations	31		10,114		3,823
Interest paid			(10)		(1)
Interest received			110		98
Net cash inflow from operating activities			10,214		3,920
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(88,858)		(131,820)	
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		80,715		78,312	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(24,919)	•	(32,592)	
Net cash used in investing activities			(33,062)		(86,100)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from funding party		90,300		129,358	
Repayments to funding party		(47,000)		(73,300)	
Interest paid		(450)		(1,020)	•
Interest received		2,946		2,997	
Capital contribution		3,341		4,326	
Net cash generated from financing					•
activities			49,137		62,361
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	5		26,289		(19,819)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of ye	ear		831		19,902
Retranslation of foreign currency subsidiary			8		748
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			27,128		831
					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Fordstam Limited ("the Company") is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 40 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, UK, E14 5DS.

The "Group" consists of Fordstam Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

1.1 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.

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 £000.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These group and company financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are the first financial statements of Fordstam Limited and the Group prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The financial statements for the preceding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1st July 2014. An explanation of how transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 32.

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the Company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The Company's loss for the year was £12.3m (2015: £5.4m loss).

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In the parent company financial statements, the cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date. Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date. Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Fordstam Limited and all of its subsidiaries (ie entities that the Group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 30 June 2016. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

Entities other than subsidiary undertakings or joint ventures, in which the Group has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the Group exercises a significant influence, are treated as associates. In the Group financial statements, associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Entities in which the Group holds an interest and which are jointly controlled by the Group and one or more other venturers under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the Group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

1.3 Going concern

The Director has adopted the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements on the basis of assurances received from the funding party (see note 30) that sufficient funds will be made available to allow the Company and Group to continue trading for the foreseeable future.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents all income arising from the ordinary activities of the Group excluding transfer fees and excluding Value Added Tax. Principal sources of income include gate receipts, sponsorship, sale of broadcasting rights, matchday, central awards from the FAPL, UEFA solidarity and prize money and other commercial activities.

Gate receipts, matchday and other event day revenue is recognised over the period of the football season as games are played and events are staged. Sponsorship and similar commercial income is recognised over the duration of the respective contracts. The fixed element of broadcasting revenues is recognised over the duration of the football season whilst facility fees for live coverage or highlights are taken when earned at the point of broadcast. Merit awards are accounted for over the period of the football season based on known position in the league. UEFA pool distributions relating to participation in the Champions League are recognised when received whilst distributions relating to match performance are taken when earned; these distributions are classified as broadcasting revenues.

1.5 Players' registrations

All costs less financing element associated with the acquisition of a player's registration are capitalised as intangible fixed assets and are amortised evenly over the period of the player's initial contract of employment with the Group. In the event that the initial contract is renegotiated prior to expiry, the written down value at the date of renegotiation is amortised over the extended period. Fees receivable are set off against the players' net book value at the date of sale, plus any payments made in settlement of the contracts, and the difference is treated as a profit or loss on disposal. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate for a similar debt instrument.

The Directors review the carrying value of the players' registrations for impairment where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. To the extent that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date if the fair value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation 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:

Software

3 to 5 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

1.7 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.

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:

Freehold land Not depreciated Leasehold land Not depreciated

Freehold and long leasehold buildings 50 years on a straight line basis

Assets in the course of construction
Not depreciated

Plant & Equipment 2 to 10 years on a straight line basis

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.8 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is measured using the fair value model and stated at its fair value as the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.12 Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, 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 publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

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.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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 Group 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 Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.13 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Group.

1.14 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.15 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The charge for tax is based on the profit or loss for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised without discounting in respect of all timing differences when items are included in a tax assessment in one period and recognised in the financial statements in another, except as otherwise required by FRS 102.29 'Income Tax'.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only when, on the basis of available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that the reversal of underlying timing differences will result in a reduction in future tax payments.

1.16 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

1 Accounting policies

1.17 Retirement benefits

The Group operates a number of defined contribution schemes. Contributions to these schemes are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred. The Group is one of a number of employers in a shared defined benefit scheme for playing staff.

The defined benefit scheme is a multi-employer scheme. Where there is insufficient information to enable the entity to adopt defined benefit accounting, the scheme is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme in line with FRS102.28.11.

1.18 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.19 Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the transaction date. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are included in the profit and loss account.

1.20 Retranslation Reserve

Balances within reserves that relate to the foreign subsidiaries within the Group are retranslated on consolidation and the difference shown within the Retranslation reserve. The Group currently has one foreign subsidiary, Chelsea FC Pte Limited, which is a company registered in Singapore.

1.21 Deferred Income

Income from season tickets, sponsorship, broadcasting and other commercial contracts, which has been received prior to the period end in respect of future football seasons, is treated as deferred income. Income is then recognised in the profit and loss account in the relevant financial period in line with the recognition criteria of FRS 102.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group'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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

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

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Turnover	2000	
Broadcasting	142,933	135,565
Commercial	122,021	113,113
Matchday	69,675	70,778
	334,629	319,456
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2016	2015
	£000	£000
United Kingdom	334,629	319,456
Exceptional costs	2016	2015
•	£000	£000
Exceptional items	75,315	-
		

Exceptional items consist of termination payments and compensation totalling £8.3m (2015: £nil) in relation to the changes in the first team management during the year as well as an accrual of £67m (2015: £nil) relating to a compensation fee arising as a result of the early termination of the club's kit sponsorship deal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

5	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		
	•	2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Loss for the year before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	9,854	10,167
	Amortisation of goodwill	-	93
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	23	-
	Loss on disposal of investments	128	1,063
	Profit on disposal of player registrations	(49,000)	(40,811)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	72,389	70,002
	Operating lease charges	519	538
			
6	Auditor's remuneration		
		2016	2015
	Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:	2000	£000
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the Group and Company	7	7
	Audit of the Company's subsidiaries	119	103
		126	110
	For other services		
	Taxation compliance services	48	45
	Other taxation services	108	74
	Review of the Company's interim accounts	29	29
		185	148
			-

7 Employees

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

	2016	2015
	Number	Number
Administration and commercial	677	626
Playing staff, managers and coaches	137	92
		
	814	718

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

7	Employees		
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Wages and salaries	196,992	192,679
	Social security costs	25,400	23,141
	Pension costs	1,273	1,247
		223,665	217,067
8	Directors' remuneration		
		2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Remuneration for qualifying services	50	-
9	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	110	98
	Other interest income	58,640	55,846
	Total income	58,750	55,944

Other interest income in the year comprises £55.7m (2015: £52.8m) relating to the reassessment of the repayment date of a long term loan. As the timing of the repayment of the interest free loan is uncertain the repayment date has been reassessed as the minimum contractual repayment term of the at the balance sheet date using a market value interest rate of a similar transaction.

Debtor balances relating to future amounts receivable have been recorded at the net present value of future payments, discounted using a market rate of interest resulting in other interest income of £3.0m (2015: £2.9m) being recognised over the period of the transactions.

10 Interest payable and similar charges

	2016	2015
•	£000	£000
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	•	
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10	1
Other interest	56,144	53,869
		
Total finance costs	56,154	53,870

Other interest payable comprises £55.7m (2015: £52.8m) relating to the unwinding of the long term loan. The loan is measured initially at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. The loan is then unwound over a period of 18 months from the previous balance sheet date as the timing of the repayment of this loan is uncertain.

Creditor balances relating to future transfer fees payable have been recorded at the net present value of future payments, discounted using a market rate of interest resulting in an interest expense of £0.5m (2015: £1.0m) being recognised over the period of the transactions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11	Taxation		
		2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	288	412
	Changes in tax rates	334	-
	Other adjustments	205	312
		827	724
	The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the profit and loss acco	ount as follows:	
		2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(84,535)	(32,304)
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 20.00% (2015: 20.75%)	(16,907)	(6,703)
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	4,317	3,086
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(4,502)	(72)
	Movement in deferred tax	33	-
	Difference between capital allowances and depreciation	-	275
	Other short term timing differences	-	(4)
	Deferred tax recognised in relation to property valuations	40	69
	Fixed asset differences	195	801
	Group relief	2	-
	Adjustment in respective change of rate	1,654	233
	Deferred tax not recognised	15,995	3,039
	Tax expense for the year	827	724

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

12 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Software	Players' registrations	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost			
At 1 July 2015	5,851	406,607	412,458
Additions - separately acquired	1,952	119,132	121,084
Disposals		(75,185)	(75,185) ———
At 30 June 2016	7,803	450,554	458,357
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 July 2015	1,574	184,719	186,293
Amortisation charged for the year	1,032	70,877	71,909
Impairment	480	-	480
Disposals		(46,321)	(46,321)
At 30 June 2016	3,086	209,275	212,361
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2016	4,717	241,279	245,996
At 30 June 2015	4,277	221,888	226,165

Intangible assets relating to players' registrations relate entirely to the carrying value of the playing squad and are being amortised over the remaining length of the players' contracts. The figures used are historical cost figures and relate solely to purchased players. Where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable, to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the impairment is recognised in profit and loss. Officers of Chelsea Football Club Limited have reviewed the carrying amount of players' registrations as at 30 June 2016 and no impairment was deemed necessary (2015: £0).

The software relates to internally generated platforms and applications developed, largely relating to website costs and the club's digital platform. The impairment in the year relates to an internally generated application which is deemed to no longer be a revenue generating asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

13	Tangible fixed assets			
	Group	Land and	Assets under	

Group	buildings £000	construction	Equipment £000	£000
Cost	2000	2000	2000	2000
At 1 July 2015	202,555	568	82,277	285,400
Additions	,	4,516	5,827	10,343
Disposals	-	-	(1,969)	(1,969)
Transfers		(464)	464	-
At 30 June 2016	202,555	4,620	86,599	293,774
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2015	48,217	-	47,812	96,029
Depreciation charged in the year	3,572	-	6,282	9,854
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-		(1,946)	(1,946)
At 30 June 2016	51,789	-	52,148	103,937
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2016	150,766	4,620	34,451	189,837
At 30 June 2015	154,338	568	34,465	189,371
Company			Plant & Equipment	Total
			£000	£000
At 1 July 2015			· _	-
Additions			23	23
At 30 June 2016			23	23
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 July 2015			-	-
Depreciation charged in the year			2	2
At 30 June 2016			2	2
At 30 June 2016			21	21
At 30 June 2015			-	

Plant &

Total

14

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

ļ	Investment property		
		Group	Company
		2016	2016
		£000	£000
	Fair value		
	At 1 July 2015	25,536	22,386
	Additions	14,576	14,576
	Net gains or losses through fair value adjustments	100	-
	At 30 June 2016	40.212	36.962

The fair value of the investment properties have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 30 June 2016 by Rawley & Co, Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the Company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

15 Fixed asset investments

	Subsidiary undertakings	Loan to group Undertaking	Total
Company	£000	0003	£000
Cost			
At 30 June 2015	1,083,310	36,742	1,120,052
Additions	-	16,240	16,240
Capitalisation of loan to equity	12,500	(12,500)	-
At 30 June 2016	1,095,810	40,482	1,136,292
Amortisation			
At 30 June 2015	309,911	-	309,911
At 30 June 2016	309,911	-	309,911
Net book value			
At 30 June 2016	785,899	40,482	826,381
At 30 June 2015	773,399	36,742	810,141

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

16 Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and country of incorporation or residency	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held DirectIndirect
Chelsea FC plc**	Holding company	Ordinary	100.00
Stamford Bridge Projects Limited**	Restaurant operation	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea Car Parks Limited	Car park management	Ordinary	100.00
The Hotel at Chelsea Limited	Hotel management and catering services	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea FC Merchandising Limited	Merchandising, mail order and publications	Ordinary	100.00
Briskspring Limited	Investment holding company	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea FC Pte Limited	Sales office	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea Football Club Limited	Professional football club	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea TV Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea Ladies' Football Club Limited	Professional football club	Ordinary	100.00
Under the Bridge Limited	Music venue	Ordinary	100.00
Chelsea Leisure Services Limited	Health and fitness club/visitor attraction	Ordinary	100.00
Stamford Bridge Securities Limited	Property holding	Ordinary	100.00

All the subsidiary undertakings are incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, with the exception of Chelsea FC Pte Limited which is incorporated and registered in Singapore.

Chelsea FC Pte Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chelsea FC plc and was formed as a management company. The registered office of this company is 21 Merchant Road, #04-01 Royal Meukh S.E.A., Singapore 058267.

The entire ordinary share capital and control of 100% of the voting rights of all the subsidiary undertakings are held by the Company. Those subsidiary undertakings highlighted by ** are direct subsidiaries of Fordstam Limited, the other subsidiaries are directly controlled either by Chelsea FC plc or Stamford Bridge Projects Limited.

17 Financial instruments

	Group		Company	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Carrying amount of financial assets/(liabilities)				
Instruments measured at fair value through profit or				
loss	(22,259)	6,251	-	-

The Group manages significant transactional currency exposures by using forward currency contracts to minimise the net currency exposures. The financial assets/(liabilities) relate to future cash inflows and have been designated as a cash flow hedge and the gain/(loss) has been recognised in Other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

40	Stanko				
18	Stocks	- Group		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		£000	£000	£000	£000
	Finished goods and goods for resale	809	869	-	-
19	Debtors				
		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Trade debtors	97,386	82,766	-	-
	Amount due from parent undertaking	-	-	-	-
	Other debtors	965	8,290	231	60
	Prepayments and accrued income	11,446	6,509		
		109,797	97,565	231	60
	Amounts falling due after one year:		<u> </u>		
	Trade debtors	15,316	22,410	-	-
	Derivative financial instruments	-	6,251	•	-
	Other debtors	1,173	1,179		-
		16,489	29,840	-	-
	Deferred tax asset (note 22)				
		16,489	29,840	<u>-</u>	
	Total debtors	126,286	127,405	231	60

As part of the Eurobond issue in 1997 the Company made a loan to Chelsea Pitch Owners plc of £11,151,000, which is interest free and has an unspecified repayment date. This was used to acquire the share capital of Chelsea Stadium Limited (previously Stardust Investments Limited) and discharge the debts of that company in order to leave the freehold interest in the stadium site unencumbered.

On the same date, Chelsea Stadium Limited (previously Stardust Investments Limited) granted a long leasehold interest over the stadium site at a peppercom rent to Chelsea Football Club Limited. Chelsea Pitch Owners plc is obliged to repay the debt in full. The balance outstanding at 30 June 2016 was £8.34m (2015: £8.40m). The directors believe that the balance outstanding will be ultimately recovered. The loan is currently held in the accounts at its present value, using a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

20	Creditors: amounts falling due within one	e year			
		Group		Company	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		£000	£000	£000	£000
	Trade creditors	63,654	42,376	-	-
	Other taxation and social security	14,143	13,672	-	_
	Other creditors	3,649	5,475	-	-
	Accruals and deferred income	171,491	95,809	93	37
		252,937	157,332	93	37

£40,359,000 (2015: £43,246,000) of the accruals and deferred income balance represents season ticket sales for the 2016/17 season.

21 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2016 £000	2015 £000	Company 2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade creditors	28,719	16,755	_	
Amounts owed to related parties	1,052,580	1,012,621	1,052,580	1,012,621
Derivative financial instruments	22,259	, . 	· · ·	-
	1,103,558	1,029,376	1,052,580	1,012,621

Amounts owed to related parties comprises the balance of a loan repayable to Lindeza Worldwide Limited. The terms of the loan are such that 18 months' notice must be given for the loan to be repaid. No such notice has been received; therefore, the amount is shown within amounts owed falling due after more than one year. The balance outstanding at 30 June 2016 was £1,140.6m (2015: £1,097.3m). The loan is currently held in the accounts at its present value, using a market rate of interest.

22 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Group or 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:

Group	Liabilities 2016 £000	Liabilities 2015 £000	Assets 2016 £000	Assets 2015 £000
Tax losses	92	(275)		
	82	(375)	-	-
Revaluations	76	-	-	-
Other timing differences	-	-	-	-
Capital gains	(796)	-	-	-
	(638)	(375)	-	-
				·

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

22 Deferred taxation

The Company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.

	Movements in the year:		Group 2016 £000
	Asset/(Liability) at 1 July 2015 Charge to profit or loss Credit to equity		(375) (827) 564
	Asset/(Liability) at 30 June 2016	- -	(638)
23	Retirement benefit schemes Defined contribution schemes	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Charge to profit and loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	1,273	1,247

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.

Defined benefit schemes

Certain employees of the Group are members of The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme ('the scheme'). Accrual of benefits under a final salary basis was suspended with effect from 31 August 1999 following an actuarial review which revealed a substantial deficit.

As one of a number of participating employers, the Group is advised only of its share of the deficit in the scheme. The latest actuarial valuation as at 31 August 2014 highlighted that the Group share of the deficit was £284,158. The revised deficit is being paid off over a period of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ years from 1st September 2014. The charge for the year is £64,572 (2015: £64,572).

24 Share capital

·	Group and	Group and Company	
	2016	2015	
Ordinary share capital	£000	£000	
Issued and fully paid			
601 Ordinary shares of £1 each at 30 June	1	1	

25 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Under the terms of certain contracts with other football clubs in respect of player transfers, additional amounts would be payable by the Company if certain conditions are met. The maximum amount that could be payable is £2,405,482 (2015: £1,483,214).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

26 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2016 £000	2015 £000
Within one year	388	519
Between two and five years	249	1,321
	637	1,840

27 Capital commitments

At 30 June 2016 the Group had capital commitments as follows:

	Group	
	2016	2015
•	£000	£000
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	14,010	5,684

28 Events after the reporting date

Acquisition and disposal of players

Since the year end the Group has acquired the registration of 4 football players at an initial cost of £96.3m (2015: £69.1m) and disposed of the registration of 4 players at a profit of £2.37m (2015: £21.2m).

The Group also received £1.8m (2015: £5.7m) in respect of sell on clauses for players disposed of in previous years.

29 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel, who are also directors, is as follows.

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Aggregate compensation	50	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

29 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

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

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Group				
Mr R Abramovich	1,000	1,000	-	-
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom UK	-	-	90	-
	1,000	1,000	90	-
			1111	

Sales to the Ultimate Controlling Party, Mr R Abramovich, were in relation to corporate hospitality boxes. These sales were made at current market rates in line with other corporate hospitality box sales.

Purchases from Skadden, Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom UK were in relation to legal and professional fees.

Mr. Buck is a partner of Skadden, Arps, Slate Meagher & Flom.

Lindeza Worldwide Limited provide funding to Fordstam Limited and its subsidiaries as required to enable the Group to continue as a going concern. $^{\circ}$

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

		Amounts owed to related parties		
	2016	2015		
	£000	£000		
Group				
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom UK	51	-		
Lindeza Worldwide Limited	1,052,580	1,012,621		

No guarantees have been given or received.

30 Controlling party

The Directors consider Fordstam Limited to be the ultimate parent company of the Group, and the ultimate controlling party is Mr R Abramovich. The largest group of undertakings for which group accounts have been drawn up is that headed by Fordstam Limited.

The consolidated accounts of this company and its parent company may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

Cash generated from group operations		
	2016	2015
	000£	£000
Loss for the year after tax	(85,362)	(33,028)
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	827	724
Finance costs	56,154	53,870
Investment income	(58,750)	(55,944)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	23	_
(Gain)/loss on disposal of business	128	1,063
Fair value gains and losses investment properties	(100)	(345)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	72,389	70,753
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	9,854	12,487
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of player registrations	(49,000)	(40,811)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	60	279
(Increase) in debtors	(14,735)	(11,403)
Increase in creditors	78,626	6,178
Cash generated from operations	10,114	3,823

32 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

As stated in note 1, these are the Group's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2016 and the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2015.

In preparing the accounts in accordance with FRS 102, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with its old basis of accounting (UK GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from UK GAAP to the measurement and recognition principles of FRS 102 has affected the Group's financial position and financial performance is set out below and in the following tables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

32 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of net assets - group			
		1 July	30 June
		2014	2015
	Notes	£000	£000
Net assets as reported under previous UK GAAP		(664,676)	(697,647)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Revaluation of CPO loan	1	(7,286)	(7,225)
Revaluation of long term debtors/creditors	2	(3,037)	(2,095)
Movement in value of forward exchange contracts	3	-	6,251
Deferred Tax on revaluation reserve	4	(808)	(870)
Revaluation of Lindeza Worldwide loan	5	80,354	84,680
Net assets reported under FRS 102		595,453	616,906
Reconciliation of profit or loss - group			
			2015
			£000
Loss as reported under previous UK GAAP			(34,064)
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Movement in amortisation of Intangible Assets	2		242
Movement in profit/(loss) on disposal of Intangible assets	2		(1,216)
Movement in interest income received	1,2,5		55,846
Movement in interest payable	2,5		(53,869)
Gain on revaluation of investment properties	6		345

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 - group

1 Chelsea Pitch Owners plc loan

Loss reported under FRS 102

Deferred Tax on gain on revaluation

Deferred Tax charge

Under FRS102, the loan to Chelsea Pitch Owners plc is classified as a financing transaction. As a result, the loan has been discounted to its present value using a market rate of interest. The interest element is then unwound each year using the effective interest rate method.

4.6

(69)

(243)

(33,028)

The difference between the initial book value of the loan and the present value of the loan is deemed to be a lease prepayment as the transaction is treated as a sale and leaseback transaction. The lease prepayment is subsequently impaired, reflecting the inherent uncertainty in realising the prepayment value over the lease term due to the long-term nature of the loan.

At transition date, the impairment is recognised in reserves and the remaining debtor continues to be recognised on the Balance Sheet. The full value of the loan is anticipated to be recovered over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

32 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

2 Long term player debtors and creditors

Debtor and creditor balances relating to future transfer fees receivable and payable have been recorded at the net present value of future payments, discounted using a market rate of interest resulting in interest expense and interest income being recognised over the period of the transactions.

3 Cash flow hedge

Under FRS102, changes in the value of the cash flow hedge are recognised initially in Other Comprehensive Income and later removed or reclassified and ultimately recognised in profit or loss at the same time as the hedged item. Cash flow hedges relate to foreign exchange forward contracts that convert contractual revenue in currencies other than sterling to sterling at the same timing as the cashflows are received.

4 Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities have been recognised in relation to the revaluation of fixed assets and investments properties at the substantively enacted tax rate at the applicable balance sheet date.

5 Lindeza Worldwide Limited Ioan

Under FRS102, the loan from Lindeza Worldwide Limited is classified as a financing transaction. As the loan is interest free it is deemed to have been provided on beneficial terms and hence is required to be fair valued. Financing transactions are measured initially at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. The interest element is then unwound each year using the effective interest rate method.

The unwinding creates a finance expense in the income statement each year which was not previously recognised under old UK GAAP. Each year the remaining terms of the loan is reassessed, and if there is a change in the expectation of repayment, this change is calculated and will pass through the Income Statement.

The interest expense reflects a market value interest rate of a similar loan unwound over a period of 18 months from the previous balance sheet date as the timing of the repayment of this loan is uncertain. This has resulted in an interest expense of £52.8m being recognised on this loan in the prior year.

The difference between the gross outstanding loan balance and the fair value of the loan is treated as a capital contribution representing additional investment in Fordstam. At each balance sheet date the interest from the loan in place at the previous balance sheet date is unwound using the assumptions at the previous balance sheet date.

As the timing of the repayment of the interest free loan is uncertain the repayment date has been reassessed as the minimum contractual repayment term of the at the balance sheet date using a market value interest rate of a similar transaction, creating notional interest income. This has resulted in interest income of £52.8m being recognised on this loan in the prior year.

6 Gains on Investment Properties

Under FRS102, gains on the revaluation of investment properties are now recognised in the profit and loss account.