

Irish Football Association Limited

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors

Gerry Mallon (Chairperson)
David Martin (President)
Jack Grundie (First Deputy President)
Crawford Wilson (Second Deputy President)
Robert Haworth
Neil Jardine
Conrad Kirkwood
Alan Willis
Norman McKeown
Leslie Caul (Resigned 22 August 2017)
Aidan Murphy (Resigned 10 March 2017)
Gerard Lawlor (Appointed 11 March 2017)
Helen Kirkpatrick (Appointed 23 August 2017)

Company Secretary

Patrick Nelson

Chief Executive Officer

Patrick Nelson

Registered Office

The National Football Stadium
Donegall Avenue
Belfast
BT12 6LW

Bankers

Ulster Bank
91-93 University Road
Belfast
BT7 1NG

Solicitors

A&L Goodbody
42/46 Fountain Street
Belfast
BT1 5EF

King & Gowdy
298 Upper Newtownards Road
Belfast
BT4 3EJ

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
8 Laganbank Road
Waterfront Plaza
Belfast
BT1 3LR

Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Review of the Business

The principal activities of the Irish Football Association Limited (the "company") during the year continued to be the promotion, fostering and development of the game of association football to males and females at all levels throughout Northern Ireland.

The Irish FA has a wholly owned subsidiary, IFA Stadium Development Company Limited ("SDC") with the responsibility for the development and operation of the National Football Stadium. The results of the company and SDC (the "group", the "Irish FA" or the "Association") are consolidated in these financial statements.

The Irish FA operates within a participative governance framework in which volunteers who are involved in football throughout Northern Ireland participate in the governance of the Irish FA as a National Association recognised by UEFA and FIFA. The Irish FA's main sources of income are from sales of International Match tickets, funding provided by UEFA and FIFA, sponsorship and social impact funding.

The Association set up a charitable arm at the end of 2016, the Irish FA Foundation Limited (the "Foundation"). The Foundation became fully operational in 2017, and undertook delivery responsibility of the Association's previously agreed youth and participation strategy, "Let them play".

The financial statements of the Irish FA Foundation Limited are presented in a separate report for company registered number: NI642595

Key Performance Indicators

The Irish FA's key performance indicators are considered to be:

| | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Turnover | £15,443,386 | £23,505,215 |
| Operating profit | £340,901 | £3,809,274 |
| Members funds ¹ | £9,223,210 | £8,970,212 |
| Average number of employees* | 78 | 126 |
| Operating profit per employee | £4,371 | £30,232 |

*Employee numbers have reduced following the incorporation of the Foundation and employees being transferred to the Foundation to deliver its charitable activities.

The Irish FA financial statements report a profit after tax of £252,998 (2016: £3,698,910) for the year end 31 December 2017. This reflected an operating profit of £340,901 (2016: £3,809,274), investment income of £8,606 (2016: £15,047) and a tax charge of £96,509 (2016: £125,411).

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal Funding Sources

During the year, there were no significant or material changes to the financial risk profiles of income streams arising from sponsorship agreements, social impact funding agreements or sales.

The Irish FA continued to work successfully with:

- partner organisations in the private sector, including Adidas, Vauxhall, Hughes Insurance, Electric Ireland, Tennent's, McDonald's, JD Sports, Statsports, McCombs, Thomson Travel and Precision Training;
- partner organisations in the sporting sector including UEFA, FIFA and other national football associations;
- partners in the public sector, including the European Union, Sport NI, Department for Communities; and
- partners in philanthropic and charitable sectors including the Irish FA Foundation.

Corporate Governance

The Irish FA continues to exhibit strong governance through its Board, Council, and a series of subcommittees. The Board meets at least six times a year and the Council at least four times. Direction and management of the company is vested in the Board, and the Council is part of the wider participative governance scheme, affording more company members the opportunity to be briefed on business and football matters.

National Football Stadium

The National Football Stadium at Windsor Park, completed late in 2016, has continued to be the focal point for football in Northern Ireland. Five men's senior international matches were played to almost full capacity crowds culminating in a narrow defeat to Switzerland which ended our interest in the FIFA World Cup 2018. In addition, the Association's key Cup Finals were played at the Stadium, to the satisfaction of the football family.

Corporate Strategy

During the year the Association completed its review of the 2013-2018 strategy document, "We're not Brazil, we're Northern Ireland", and consulted widely on a new long term plan. This plan, "Promoting, Fostering and Developing Football For All" was launched in June 2017 and looks forward as far as 2022.

Senior Leadership Team

The work of the Association continued to be led by the Chief Executive Officer, supported by members of the senior leadership team. There is a scheme of delegation in place from the Board to the Chief Executive Officer, which allows the smooth running of the Association through the staff team.

International Football

The Irish FA's new 5-year strategic plan sets our international teams the aim of 'competing every time and qualifying every other time.' Our men's and women's sides continue to perform on the international stage and to create moments that inspire young boys and girls to dream of wearing the green shirt.

2017 was hugely memorable for our senior men's international team. Michael O'Neill's side achieved memorable victories over Norway, Czech Republic, Azerbaijan and San Marino.

Strategic Report (continued)

International Football (continued)

Germany once again showed why they are world champions, but even they were amazed at the unique and memorable atmosphere of the National Football Stadium at Windsor Park. The crucial games of the year however, came when Northern Ireland faced Switzerland in a FIFA World Cup play-off. A controversial penalty decision in the first-leg meant Northern Ireland trailed by a goal going into the second leg in Basel. However, a remarkable performance in the second leg saw the team come within a whisker of equalising and pushing for extra time and possible qualification. It says something of the progress that Northern Ireland has made in recent years that we now expect to qualify for major tournaments and feel acute disappointment when we miss out.

The senior women started their qualification for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2019 with defeats to Norway and the Republic of Ireland. However, they picked up their first points of the campaign with a hard-fought win in Slovakia.

The Association further underlined Northern Ireland's reputation as a first-class destination for sport by hosting the UEFA Under 19 Women's Championship in August. The tournament delivered numbers – both in terms of spectators in the grounds and in terms of people watching around Europe. Louise McDaniel helped make history by becoming the first woman to score for Northern Ireland in a major tournament in the 1-1 draw with Scotland at Mourneview Park.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Irish FA has identified the principal risks it perceives in the corporate risk register. The Irish FA corporate risks related to:

- performance of the NI Men's International Team and the Elite Performance Programme;
- levels of participation in football at every level;
- stakeholder confidence in the governance and regulation of football in Northern Ireland;
- the National Football Stadium; and,
- the capability of the Irish FA.

The Irish FA Audit and Risk Committee assesses the major risks to which the Association may be exposed, including those related to the operations and finances of the Irish FA. The directors review corporate risks and the internal control environment on an ongoing basis. The directors are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate any exposure to major risks.

Financial Risk Management

The group's principal financial instruments comprise cash, trade debtors and creditors, and certain other debtors and creditors. The main risks associated with these financial assets and liabilities are believed to be credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk.

Credit risk

The group has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on all clubs and individual debtors. The amount of exposure to clubs or individuals is subject to limits and is regularly reviewed and assessed by management.

Strategic Report (continued)

Liquidity risk

The group maintains cash balances consisting of GBP, USD and Euro currencies which are placed on deposit and spread over the short term and is designed such that the group has sufficient available funds for operations and other planned events.


Working capital is monitored by management on a regular basis as a way of managing the company's liquidity risk.

It should be noted that as the annual financial commitments of the Association become more significant, particularly in relation to the maintenance of the National Football Stadium, there is more pressure and therefore management focus on operational cash flow management.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency exposure is limited mainly to UEFA and FIFA funding. The group uses financial instruments to hedge foreign exchange exposure, this position is kept constantly under review.

By order of the Board



Patrick Nelson
Company Secretary
26 April 2018

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the group and parent company for the year ended 31 December 2017. The information on the principal activities and results are included in the strategic report detailed on pages 2 to 5 and included in this report by cross reference.

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to date of signing the financial statements were:

Gerry Mallon (Chairperson)
David Martin (President)
Jack Grundie (First Deputy President)
Crawford Wilson (Second Deputy President)
Robert Haworth
Neil Jardine
Conrad Kirkwood
Alan Willis
Norman McKeown
Leslie Caul (Resigned 22 August 2017)
Aidan Murphy (Resigned 10 March 2017)
Gerard Lawlor (Appointed 11 March 2017)
Helen Kirkpatrick (Appointed 23 August 2017)

The directors benefit from qualifying third party indemnity provisions which continued in place from their appointments and at the date of this report or to the date of resignation.

Audit and Risk Committee

The officers who served on the Audit and Risk Committee during the year were:

Norman McKeown (Chairperson)
Alan Willis
Gerard Lawlor
John McCollum (Stadium Development Company)
Ivor Johnston (Independent)

Remuneration Committee

The officers who served on the Remuneration Committee during the year were:

Helen Kirkpatrick (Chairperson Appointed 23 August 2017)
Gerry Mallon
Aidan Murphy (Resigned 10 March 2017)
Robert Haworth
Neil Jardine

Directors' Report (continued)

Attendances at Regular Board Meetings – 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017

The Board held planned Board meetings on a regular basis throughout 2017.

| | Possible Attendance | Actual Attendance |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Gerry Mallon | 8 | 8 |
| David Martin | 8 | 7 |
| Crawford Wilson | 8 | 8 |
| Jack Grundie | 8 | 6 |
| Neil Jardine | 8 | 7 |
| Alan Willis | 8 | 8 |
| Conrad Kirkwood | 8 | 8 |
| Aidan Murphy | 1 | 1 |
| Gerard Lawlor | 7 | 6 |
| Leslie Caul | 3 | 3 |
| Norman McKeown | 8 | 7 |
| Helen Kirkpatrick | 5 | 5 |
| Robert Haworth | 8 | 8 |

Future Developments

In 2018, the Irish FA will continue to deliver its five-year strategy "Promoting, Fostering and Developing Football For All".

The Irish FA aim to equip our international teams to challenge every time and qualify every other time, help rebuild the football estate, assist NIFL to break the top 40 in European Leagues, reinvigorate the everyday game, continue to build a thriving stadium business and seek to serve the community better.

To support these aims the Association will welcome a new Chief Operating Officer in June 2018. Working with the Chief Executive and the senior leadership team, he will take full responsibility for Football Operations, Human Resources, Quality, the National Football Stadium at Windsor Park, Sales and Marketing and the Sub Regional Facilities Strategy.

Our stadium continues to cement its unique place in the sporting life of Northern Ireland and the possibility of hosting a large non-football event at the stadium would be hugely significant in terms of further promoting a positive image of the National Football Stadium at Windsor Park.

The UEFA Nations League, which kicks off in the Autumn of 2018, will be an exciting new competition for our Senior Men's international side to be a part of. With matches against Bosnia – Herzegovina and Austria, it will offer new challenges and new experiences for our players and fans alike.

Overall, 2018 promises to be another memorable and successful year for the Irish Football Association.

Provision of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors, the directors have taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' Report (continued)

Auditor

In accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditor of the company.

This report was approved by the Board on 26 April 2018 and signed on its behalf.



Patrick Nelson
Company Secretary
26 April 2018

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the group and parent company financial statements (the "financial statements") in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

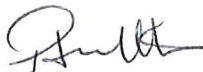
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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 group and the parent company and of the profit or loss of the group and parent company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and the parent company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group and parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and parent company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and parent company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This statement was approved by the Board on 26 April 2018 and signed by order of the Board.



Patrick Nelson
Company Secretary
26 April 2018

Independent auditors' report to the members of Irish Football Association Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Irish Football Association Limited's group financial statements and parent company financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the consolidated and parent company balance sheets as at 31 December 2017; the consolidated statement of total comprehensive income, the consolidated cash flow statement, and the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- 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 group's and parent 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Irish Football Association Limited (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Irish Football Association Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit (continued)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the parent company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Martin Pitt (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Belfast
26 April 2018

Consolidated statement of total comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2017

| | Note | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--|------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Turnover | 5 | 15,443,386 | 23,505,215 |
| Cost of sales | | <u>(11,074,600)</u> | <u>(16,247,608)</u> |
| Gross profit | | 4,368,786 | 7,257,607 |
| Administrative expenses | | <u>(4,301,666)</u> | <u>(3,833,969)</u> |
| Other gains/ (losses) | 6 | 273,781 | (362,189) |
| Other operating expenses | 7 | - | (1,500,000) |
| Other operating income | 8 | - | 2,247,825 |
| Operating profit | 9 | 340,901 | <u>3,809,274</u> |
| Income from other fixed asset investments | | 6,168 | 4,951 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 11 | 2,438 | 10,096 |
| Profit before taxation | | 349,507 | <u>3,824,321</u> |
| Tax on profit | 12 | <u>(96,509)</u> | <u>(125,411)</u> |
| Profit for the financial year | | 252,998 | <u>3,698,910</u> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 252,998 | <u>3,698,910</u> |

The company has no other items of comprehensive income and so no statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

Registered No. R0000327

Consolidated balance sheet

at 31 December 2017

| | Note | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--|------|---------------------|--------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 13 | 36,743,503 | 36,750,350 |
| Investments | 14 | 4,238,895 | 3,782,674 |
| | | 40,982,398 | 40,533,024 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 15 | 3,013,599 | 4,451,204 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 4,746,865 | 1,568,076 |
| | | 7,760,464 | 6,019,280 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 16 | (10,191,652) | (8,811,005) |
| Net current liabilities | | (2,431,188) | (2,791,725) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 38,551,210 | 37,741,299 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 17 | (28,906,896) | (28,446,492) |
| Provisions for liabilities | 19 | (421,104) | (324,595) |
| Net assets | | 9,223,210 | 8,970,212 |
| Reserves | | | |
| Revaluation reserve | | 2,608,774 | 2,152,553 |
| Profit and loss account | | 6,614,436 | 6,817,659 |
| Total reserves | | 9,223,210 | 8,970,212 |

The notes on pages 18 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 12 to 37 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


Gerry Mallon (Chairperson)
26 April 2018


David Martin (President)
26 April 2018

Registered No. R0000327

Parent company balance sheet

at 31 December 2017

| | Note | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--|------|--------------------|-------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 13 | 573,031 | 282,981 |
| Investments | 14 | 4,238,897 | 3,782,676 |
| | | 4,811,928 | 4,065,657 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 15 | 8,044,113 | 8,910,909 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 4,606,524 | 1,547,691 |
| | | 12,650,637 | 10,458,600 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 16 | (8,420,864) | (7,266,194) |
| Net current assets | | 4,229,773 | 3,192,406 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 9,041,701 | 7,258,063 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 17 | (1,607,637) | (173,506) |
| Provisions for liabilities | 19 | (273,690) | (218,193) |
| Net assets | | 7,160,374 | 6,866,364 |
| Reserves | | | |
| Revaluation reserve | | 2,608,774 | 2,152,553 |
| Profit and loss account | | 4,551,600 | 4,713,811 |
| Total reserves | | 7,160,374 | 6,866,364 |

The Parent company has taken the exemption under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 from presenting its profit and loss account. The profit for the financial year for the parent company was £294,010 (2016: £1,398,461).

The notes on pages 18 to 37 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 12 to 37 were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


Gerry Mallon (Chairperson)
 26 April 2018


David Martin (President)
 26 April 2018

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

| | Revaluation reserve £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total £ |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| At 1 January 2016 | 2,169,456 | 3,101,846 | 5,271,302 |
| Profit for the financial year | 314,860 | 3,384,050 | 3,698,910 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 314,860 | 3,384,050 | 3,698,910 |
| Transfer to profit and loss account | (331,763) | 331,763 | - |
| At 31 December 2016 | 2,152,553 | 6,817,659 | 8,970,212 |

| | Revaluation reserve £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total £ |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| At 1 January 2017 | 2,152,553 | 6,817,659 | 8,970,212 |
| Profit for the financial year | 456,221 | (203,223) | 252,998 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 456,221 | (203,223) | 252,998 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 2,608,774 | 6,614,436 | 9,223,210 |

Parent company statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2017

| | Revaluation reserve £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total £ |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| At 1 January 2016 | 2,169,456 | 3,298,447 | 5,467,903 |
| Profit for the financial year | 314,860 | 1,083,601 | 1,398,461 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | <u>314,860</u> | <u>1,083,601</u> | <u>1,398,461</u> |
| Transfer to profit and loss account | (331,763) | 331,763 | - |
| At 31 December 2016 | <u>2,152,553</u> | <u>4,713,811</u> | <u>6,866,364</u> |

| | Revaluation reserve £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total £ |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| At 1 January 2017 | 2,152,553 | 4,713,811 | 6,866,364 |
| Profit for the financial year | 456,221 | (162,211) | 294,010 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | <u>456,221</u> | <u>(162,211)</u> | <u>294,010</u> |
| At 31 December 2017 | <u>2,608,774</u> | <u>4,551,600</u> | <u>7,160,374</u> |

Consolidated cash flow statement
for the year ended 31 December 2017

| | | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|------|------------------|-------------|
| | Note | £ | £ |
| Net cash from operating activities | 21 | 3,693,917 | 1,599,233 |
| Taxation paid | | - | (44,731) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | | 3,693,917 | 1,554,502 |
| | | | |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | |
| Interest received | | 2,438 | 10,096 |
| Dividends received from investments | | 6,168 | 4,951 |
| Purchase of tangible assets (net of grants) | | (523,734) | (6,098,626) |
| Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets (net of legal costs) | | - | 989,930 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (515,128) | (5,093,649) |
| | | | |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash in the year | | 3,178,789 | (3,539,147) |
| Cash at bank and in hand at the beginning of the year | | 1,568,076 | 5,107,223 |
| Cash at bank and in hand at the end of the year | | 4,746,865 | 1,568,076 |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

The principal activities of the Irish Football Association Limited (“the company”) and its subsidiary (together the “group”) during the year was the promotion, fostering and development of the game of association football to males and females at all levels throughout Northern Ireland. The company is a private company limited by guarantee and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office during the year was the National Football Stadium, Donegall Avenue, Belfast, BT12 6LW, which is also the address of the head office.

2. Statement of compliance

The group and individual financial statements of Irish Football Association Limited have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

These consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the group and company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the company's members. The parent company has taken advantage of:

- the exemption from preparing a statement of cash flow, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in these financial statements, includes the Company's cash flow.
- the exemption in from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b), 11.48(c), 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A, as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statement disclosures.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and of its subsidiary undertaking made up to 31 December 2017. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the group and value added taxes. The group bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash and cash equivalents is deferred and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured at the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest. The group recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the group retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow through the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the group's sales channels have been met, as described below.

i) Sale of goods – ticket income

Income from sales of tickets to matches are recognised upon completion of a match.

ii) Grant income

Grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred credits and released to the Statement of total comprehensive income over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to the Statement of total comprehensive income as the related expenditure is incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

iii) Funding from UEFA / FIFA

Funding income relating to campaigns (including television rights and track income) are capitalised in deferred income and released to the Statement of total comprehensive income over the term of the campaign. Additional funding income earned at qualification and provided for participating in final competitions are recognised as turnover in the period of participation in the related tournament.

iv) Other income

Other income is recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income when the terms of revenue recognition have been met.

Exceptional items

The group classifies certain one off charges or credits that have a material impact on the group's financial results as "exceptional items". These are disclosed separately as other operating income and expense to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the group.

Employee benefits

The group provides a range of benefits to employees, including bonuses, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including bonuses, holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

ii) Defined contribution pension plans

The group operates a defined contribution scheme for employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the group has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently administered funds.

iii) Bonus plan

The group operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the group has a legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Taxation expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

Depreciation and residual values

Depreciation on assets is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the cost to their residual values over their estimated economic lives, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Fixtures and fittings | - | 20 - 25% |
| Long leasehold property (Structure) | - | 2 - 5% |
| Long leasehold property (Fixtures and fittings) | - | 5% |
| Motor vehicles | - | 25% |
| CRM systems | - | 33% |
| Computer equipment | - | 25% |

The long leasehold property includes the National Football Stadium and the North Stand. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Subsequent additions and major components

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as a separate asset where they have a significantly different pattern of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over its useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Assets in the course of construction

Assets in the course of construction are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until available for use.

Derecognition

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Leased assets

At inception the group assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets (continued)

Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The capital element of lease obligations is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Investments

Investment in a subsidiary company is held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each balance sheet date fixed assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the assets.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions and Contingencies

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligations can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the group's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The group has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or, (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

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 publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derivatives, including forward 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 as other gains and losses as appropriate, unless they are included in a hedging arrangement.

Foreign currency

i) Functional and presentation currency

The group and company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within "Administrative expenses".

Related party transactions

The group discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the group financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

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

Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

There are no critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies.

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

There are no critical accounting estimates or judgements.

5. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the group and relates entirely to activities in the UK.

6. Other gains/(losses)

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Fair value gain on listed investments (note 14) | 456,221 | 314,860 |
| Profit on disposal of fixed assets | - | 552,328 |
| Foreign exchange losses | (182,440) | (1,229,377) |
| | <u>273,781</u> | <u>(362,189)</u> |

7. Other operating expenses

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|----------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Exceptional item: Donation made to Irish FA Foundation Limited | - | 1,500,000 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>1,500,000</u> |

8. Other operating income

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|----------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Exceptional item: Insurance receipts re West Stand | - | 2,247,825 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>2,247,825</u> |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

9. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Wages and salaries | 2,975,876 | 4,242,085 |
| Social security costs | 331,488 | 428,515 |
| Other pension costs | 217,879 | 233,192 |
| Total staff costs* | 3,525,243 | 4,903,792 |

Total staff costs are after deducting £Nil (2016: £72,641) in relation to amounts capitalised. The parent company total staff costs are £3,300,408 (2016: £4,786,642).

*Total staff costs have reduced following the incorporation of the Foundation and employees being transferred to the Foundation to deliver its charitable activities.

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: owned fixed assets | 1,252,720 | 417,490 |
| Operating lease charge | 214,400 | 446,521 |
| Release of deferred credit | (945,856) | (295,673) |
| Insurance receipts (see below) | - | (2,247,825) |
| Foreign exchange losses | 182,440 | 1,229,377 |
| DCAL and Sport NI | (47,872) | (284,056) |
| Department of Education funding | (136,285) | (749,927) |
| Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the parent company and the group's consolidated financial statements | 22,800 | 25,000 |
| Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services: | | |
| Audit of the company's subsidiaries | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Tax compliance services | 3,900 | 4,690 |
| Tax advisory services | 20,825 | 34,250 |
| Other assurance services | 2,917 | 26,058 |

Insurance receipts

The insurance receipts were received in 2016 against the damage sustained to the West Stand.

Foreign exchange losses

The foreign exchange losses were incurred after adjusting the fair value of Euro forward exchange contracts held by the group due to the adverse movement of the GBP: Euro exchange rates post the Brexit Referendum result.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

10. Employees and directors

Employees

The average monthly number of employees employed by the Group during the year was:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|
| | No. | No. |
| Administrative | 23 | 22 |
| Match and development | 55 | 104 |
| Total | 78 | 126 |

*Employee numbers have reduced following the incorporation of the Foundation and employees being transferred to the Foundation to deliver its charitable activities.

Directors

During the year, no director received any emoluments (2016: £Nil).

Key management compensation

Key management includes the directors and members of senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Salaries and other short term benefits | 493,670 | 516,613 |
| Other pension costs | 26,329 | 37,126 |
| | 519,999 | 553,739 |

11. Interest receivable and similar income

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | £ | £ |
| Interest receivable on cash balances | 2,438 | 10,096 |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

12. Tax on profit

a) Tax expense included in profit or loss

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|--|----------------|-----------|
| Current tax: | | |
| UK corporation tax on profits for the year | - | - |
| Adjustment in respect of prior periods | - | - |
| Total current tax | - | - |
| Deferred tax: | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | 61,956 | 164,649 |
| Adjustment in respect of prior periods | 43,254 | (12,090) |
| Effect of changes in tax rates | (8,701) | (27,148) |
| Total deferred tax (note 19) | 96,509 | 125,411 |
| Tax on profit | 96,509 | 125,411 |

b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax of 19.25% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below:

| | 2017 £ | 2016 £ |
|---|------------------|-----------|
| Profit before taxation | 349,507 | 3,824,321 |
| Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%) | 67,280 | 764,864 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Expenses not deductible | 178,598 | 27,246 |
| Income not taxable | (183,922) | (633,715) |
| Movement in deferred tax not provided | - | - |
| Adjustment in respect of prior periods | 43,254 | (12,090) |
| Other changes due to rates and reliefs | (8,701) | (27,148) |
| Gains / rollover relief | - | 6,254 |
| Tax on profit | 96,509 | 125,411 |

c) Tax rate changes

The UK corporation tax rate reduced to 19% for years beginning on or after 1 April 2017 and 17% for years beginning on or after 1 April 2020. These changes have been reflected in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

13. Tangible assets

| Group | National football stadium £ | North stand £ | CRM systems £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Cost or valuation: | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 35,735,466 | 1,997,248 | 787,289 | 707,186 | 120,968 | 39,348,157 |
| Additions | 545,249 | - | 1,320 | 699,304 | - | 1,245,873 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 36,280,715 | 1,997,248 | 788,609 | 1,406,490 | 120,968 | 40,594,030 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 245,129 | 1,180,688 | 736,491 | 355,669 | 79,830 | 2,597,807 |
| Charge for the year | 987,223 | 34,696 | 27,035 | 176,557 | 27,209 | 1,252,720 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 1,232,352 | 1,215,384 | 763,526 | 532,226 | 107,039 | 3,850,527 |
| Net book value: | | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2017 | 35,048,363 | 781,864 | 25,083 | 874,264 | 13,929 | 36,743,503 |
| At 31 December 2016 | 35,490,337 | 816,560 | 50,798 | 351,517 | 41,138 | 36,750,350 |

Tangible assets include assets under construction with net book value of £Nil (2016: £Nil).

The net carrying amount of assets held under finance leases included in plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings is £293,280 (2016: £Nil).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

13. Tangible assets (continued)

Company

| | CRM systems £ | Fixtures and fittings £ | Motor vehicles £ | Total £ |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Cost or valuation: | | | | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 787,289 | 545,152 | 120,968 | 1,453,409 |
| Additions | 1,320 | 486,961 | - | 488,281 |
| 31 December 2017 | 788,609 | 1,032,113 | 120,968 | 1,941,690 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 736,492 | 354,106 | 79,830 | 1,170,428 |
| Charge for the year | 27,035 | 143,987 | 27,209 | 198,231 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 763,527 | 498,093 | 107,039 | 1,368,659 |
| Net book value: | | | | |
| At 31 December 2017 | 25,082 | 534,020 | 13,929 | 573,031 |
| At 31 December 2016 | 50,797 | 191,046 | 41,138 | 282,981 |

The net carrying amount of assets held under finance leases included in plant, machinery, fixtures and fittings is £293,280 (2016: £Nil).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

14. Investments

Group

| | Listed investments £ |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Valuation: | |
| At 1 January 2017 | 3,782,674 |
| Movement in fair value | 456,221 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 4,238,895 |

| Company | Investments in subsidiary companies £ | Listed investments £ | Total £ |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| Valuation: | | | |
| 1 January 2017 | 2 | 3,782,674 | 3,782,676 |
| Movement in fair value | – | 456,221 | 456,221 |
| At 31 December 2017 | 2 | 4,238,895 | 4,238,897 |

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Class of shares</u> | <u>Holding</u> |
|---|------------------------|----------------|
| IFA Stadium Development Company Limited | Ordinary shares | 100% |

The IFA Stadium Development Company Limited has been trading from 6 May 2014. Its principal activity in the year was the continued development and operation of the National Football Stadium for Northern Ireland. Its registered office address is the National Football Stadium, Donegall Avenue, Belfast, BT12 6LW.

Listed investments

Listed investments are measured at their fair value based on quoted market prices. The investments are administered by Davy Private Clients UK, advisors to the Irish FA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

15. Debtors

| | Group | | Company | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 679,675 | 390,967 | 488,173 | 298,881 |
| Other debtors | 495,566 | 1,574,030 | 158,811 | 352,279 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | - | - | 5,698,032 | 6,008,664 |
| VAT | 86,772 | 107,576 | - | - |
| Prepayments | 535,391 | 671,712 | 482,902 | 544,166 |
| Forward currency contracts (note 20) | 609,864 | 544,924 | 609,864 | 544,924 |
| Accrued income | 606,331 | 1,161,995 | 606,331 | 1,161,995 |
| | 3,013,599 | 4,451,204 | 8,044,113 | 8,910,909 |

Trade receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £5,000 (2016: £5,000).

Amounts owed from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | Group | | Company | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 1,518,368 | 916,516 | 1,224,129 | 816,561 |
| Taxation and social security | 171,484 | 121,932 | 170,125 | 136,689 |
| VAT | - | - | 38,705 | - |
| Accruals and deferred income | 7,270,363 | 6,397,959 | 6,610,199 | 5,689,018 |
| Forward currency contracts (note 20) | 193,007 | 550,618 | 193,007 | 550,618 |
| Deferred credit reserve (note 18) | 972,064 | 823,980 | 118,333 | 73,308 |
| Finance lease | 66,366 | - | 66,366 | - |
| | 10,191,652 | 8,811,005 | 8,420,864 | 7,266,194 |

17. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | Group | | Company | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------------|---------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deferred credit reserve (note 18) | 27,581,528 | 28,320,468 | 282,270 | 47,482 |
| Forward currency contracts (note 20) | 387,802 | 126,024 | 387,802 | 126,024 |
| Deferred income | 780,224 | - | 780,223 | - |
| Finance lease | 157,342 | - | 157,342 | - |
| | 28,906,896 | 28,446,492 | 1,607,637 | 173,506 |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

18. Deferred credit reserve

| | Group | | Company | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deferred credit reserve – opening | 29,144,448 | 27,678,490 | 120,790 | 156,120 |
| Additions for the year | 355,000 | 1,761,631 | 355,000 | 37,978 |
| Release for the year | (945,856) | (295,673) | (75,188) | (73,308) |
| Deferred credit reserve – closing | 28,553,592 | 29,144,448 | 400,602 | 120,790 |
| Falling due within one year | (972,064) | (823,980) | (118,333) | (73,308) |
| Falling due after more than one year | 27,581,528 | 28,320,468 | 282,269 | 47,482 |

19. Provisions for liabilities

| | Group | | Company | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 2017 | 2016 | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Deferred tax provision – opening | 324,595 | 199,184 | 218,193 | 199,184 |
| Charge for the financial year | 96,509 | 125,411 | 55,497 | 19,009 |
| Deferred tax provision – closing | 421,104 | 324,595 | 273,690 | 218,193 |
| The year end liability is made up of: | | | | |
| Timing differences on fixed assets | 411,263 | 354,430 | 252,370 | 220,962 |
| Other timing differences | 9,841 | (29,835) | 21,320 | (2,769) |
| | 421,104 | 324,595 | 273,690 | 218,193 |

20. Financial instruments

Group

The group has the following financial instruments:

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Listed investments (note 14) | 4,238,895 | 3,782,674 |
| Forward currency contracts (note 15) | 609,864 | 544,924 |
| | 4,848,759 | 4,327,598 |
| Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost | | |
| Cash | 4,746,865 | 1,568,076 |
| Trade debtors (note 15) | 679,675 | 390,967 |
| Other debtors (note 15) | 495,566 | 1,574,030 |
| Accrued Income (note 15) | 606,331 | 1,161,995 |
| | 6,528,437 | 4,695,068 |
| Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Forward currency contracts (note 16,17) | 580,809 | 676,642 |
| Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | | |
| Trade creditors (note 16) | 1,518,368 | 916,516 |
| Accruals (note 16) | 1,795,554 | 1,361,094 |
| | 3,313,922 | 2,277,610 |

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

20. Financial instruments (continued)

The group enters into forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange risk for certain foreign currency receivables. At 31 December 2017, the outstanding contracts mature within 24 months (2016: 24 months) of the year end. The group is committed to sell €5,000,000 (2016: €6,500,000) and receive a fixed sterling amount. The forward currency contracts are measured at fair value which is determined using valuation techniques that utilise observable inputs. The key assumptions used in valuing the derivatives are the forward exchange rates for GBP:EUR.

21. Net cash from operating activities

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Profit for the financial year | 252,998 | 3,698,910 |
| Tax on profit on ordinary activities | 96,509 | 125,411 |
| Net interest income | (8,606) | (15,047) |
| Operating profit | 340,901 | 3,809,274 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 1,252,720 | 417,490 |
| Profit on disposal of fixed assets | - | (552,328) |
| Amortisation of deferred income | (945,856) | (295,673) |
| Fair value movement on investments | (456,221) | (314,860) |
| Movement in debtors | 522,898 | (1,009,363) |
| Movement in creditors | 2,979,475 | (455,307) |
| Net cash from operating activities | 3,693,917 | 1,599,233 |

22. Contingent asset & liabilities

In the normal course of business the Irish FA is involved in ongoing legal cases. The Irish FA takes legal advice and accrues an amount based upon the best estimate of the potential exposure.

The lead contractor responsible for building the National Football Stadium expressed its intention to claim additional amounts over and above the final completion certificate. The amount has not as yet been quantified and will be challenged, however disclosure of the fact of a potential claim is required for a proper understanding of the financial statements.

At the end of the year there are ongoing insurance claims relating to the National Football Stadium construction, which although the timing and quantum of receipt is not certain, settlement is probably in 2018 and disclosure is required for a proper understanding of the financial statements.

The Department for Communities has provided grant funding to build the National Football Stadium under an agreement dated May 2014. There is the potential for the recognition of contingent liabilities in the event of the Irish FA failing to meet their obligations under this agreement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

23. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2017, the group had total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, relating to the National Football Stadium, expiring as follows:

| | Long leasehold properties | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | 2017 | 2016 |
| | £ | £ |
| Payments due in less than one year | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Payments due in two to five years | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Payments due in more than five years | 8,466,667 | 8,666,667 |

24. Capital commitments

A group subsidiary is committed to completing a capital purchase in 2018, the remaining committed costs being £nil (2016: £120,000).

25. Related party transactions

The following transactions were identified requiring disclosure:

- Purchases at normal market prices totalling £6,451 (2016: £7,540) were made from Trisport Trophies Limited, of which David Martin is a common director. The balance outstanding at 31 December 2017 was £875 (2016: £1,640).
- A donation of £nil (2016: £1,500,000) was paid to Irish FA Foundation Limited.

26. Ultimate controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party.

Additional Financial Information

The following pages do not form part of the statutory financial statements which are the subject of the independent auditors' report on pages 8 - 9

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Income and Match & Development Expenditure (unaudited)

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Turnover | | |
| Football Funding | 5,018,009 | 12,187,592 |
| Commercial Activities | 6,229,825 | 7,088,375 |
| International Matches & Competitions | 2,786,213 | 2,220,118 |
| Grant Funding | 853,644 | 1,292,316 |
| Coaching Activities | 555,695 | 716,814 |
| | <u>15,443,386</u> | <u>23,505,215</u> |

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cost of staging matches and development programmes | | |
| International Match Expenditure | 5,328,718 | 9,958,793 |
| Football Operations | 5,745,882 | 6,288,815 |
| | <u>11,074,600</u> | <u>16,247,608</u> |

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Administrative Expenses | | |
| Administrative overheads | 3,994,802 | 3,712,155 |
| Depreciation Charge | 1,252,720 | 417,490 |
| Release of Deferred Credit | (945,856) | (295,676) |
| | <u>4,301,666</u> | <u>3,833,969</u> |

