Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

for

NORFOLK COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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Company Information for the year ended 30 June 2024

DIRECTORS: P Ballard

M Banham
J Conway
P Marshall
M Wells
A C Judd
K J Hirst
O Amadasun
S P Annison
M J Carpenter

REGISTERED OFFICE:

theFDC

Clover Hill Road

Norwich Norfolk NR5 9ED

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03830562 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Sexty & Co

Chartered Certified Accountants

& Statutory Auditor 124 Thorpe Road

Norwich Norfolk NR1 1RS

Report of the Directors for the year ended 30 June 2024

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2024.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2023 to the date of this report.

P Ballard

M Banham

J Conway

P Marshall

M Wells

A C Judd

K J Hirst

O Amadasun

S P Annison

M J Carpenter

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

J Turner ceased to be a director after 30 June 2024 but prior to the date of this report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently:
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Sexty & Co, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Report of the Directors for the year ended 30 June 2024

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

M J Carpenter - Director

Date: 28th October 2024

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Norfolk County Football Association Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Norfolk County Football Association Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of its deficit 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.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Norfolk County Football Association Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

At the planning stage, we Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to non-compliance with laws and regulations, fraud or errors and then design audit procedures responsive to those risks.

Enquiries have been made to gain an understanding of any changes to the internal controls. Audit procedures have been designed specific to these controls. Further enquiries have been made with management with regards to any specific instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

We are alert to the possibility of the risk of management overrides of controls. We exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Norfolk County Football Association Limited

Use of our report

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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

IABON

I A Barlow (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Sexty & Co Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditor 124 Thorpe Road Norwich Norfolk NR1 1RS

Date: 28/10/24

Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024 £	2023 £
TURNOVER	1,532,694	1,375,196
Cost of sales	188,435	149,149
GROSS SURPLUS	1,344,259	1,226,047
Administrative expenses	1,385,875	1,243,379
OPERATING DEFICIT	(41,616)	(17,332)
Interest receivable and similar income	17,264	6,304
	(24,352)	(11,028)
Interest payable and similar expenses	13,346	12,293
DEFICIT BEFORE TAXATION	(37,698)	(23,321)
Tax on deficit	(133)	(2,956)
DEFICIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(37,565)	(20,365)

NORFOLK COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 03830562)

Balance Sheet 30 June 2024

		20	24	202	23
FIVER AGOSTO	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets Investments	5 6		2,361,125 1,013		1,886,029 1,013
			2,362,138		1,887,042
CURRENT ASSETS Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	4,591 71,581 734,374		5,709 88,635 714,965	
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	8	810,546 1,835,648		809,309 1,321,750	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(1,025,102)		(512,441)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			1,337,036		1,374,601
RESERVES Income and expenditure account			1,337,036		1,374,601
			1,337,036		1,374,601

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

M J Carpenter - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Norfolk County Football Association Limited is a private company, limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

Turnovei

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services (excluding value added tax) and revenue grants received.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life

Long leasehold

Over the lease term or shorter

FDC Pitches

-10% on cost

Fixtures and fittings

-25%, 20%, 10% & 5% on cost

Motor vehicles

-25% on costs

Computer equipment

-25% on costs

The directors perform an annual impairment review of freehold property and long leasehold property to ensure that the recoverable amount is not lower than the carrying value. They consider that there has been no impairment during the year.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2024

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2024

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

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

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to surplus or deficit on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a workplace pension scheme in line with auto-enrolment. Contributions payable for the year are charged in the profit and loss account.

Grants received

Grants relating to assets are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset.

Contributions to revenue expenditure are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 37 (2023 - 36).

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery etc £	Totals £
COST	2	4	~
At 1 July 2023	1,857,028	429,944	2,286,972
Additions	627,652	11,247	638,899
Disposals	(7,000)	_	(7,000)
At 30 June 2024	2,477,680	441,191	2,918,871
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2023	221,511	179,432	400,943
Charge for year	106,517	52,246	158,763
Eliminated on disposal	(1,960)	-	(1,960)
At 30 June 2024	326,068	231,678	557,746
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2024	2,151,612	209,513	2,361,125
At 30 June 2023	1,635,517	250,512	1,886,029

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the year ended 30 June 2024

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

COST	Other investments £
At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024	1,013
NET BOOK VALUE At 30 June 2024	1,013
At 30 June 2023	1,013

The directors consider the market value of fixed asset investments not to be materially different from their original cost and therefore appropriate to disclose as such.

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	47,881	68,933
Other debtors	1,494	3,770
Prepayments and accrued income	22,206	15,932
	71,581	88,635

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

ONEDITORONALINO DOL WITHIN ONE PARTIC	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	41,283	27,905
Taxation and social security	25,065	34,163
Other creditors	1,769,300	1,259,682
	1,835,648	1,321,750

9. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Within one year Between one and five years	7,067	7,067 7,067
	7,067	14,134

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There were no business relationships or related party transactions during the year.

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 June 2024

	20	24	202	23
	£	£	£	£
Sales, registrations and fines		1,532,694		1,375,196
Cost of sales				
Purchases		188,435		149,149
GROSS SURPLUS		1,344,259		1,226,047
Other income		47.004		6 204
Bank interest		17,264		6,304
		1,361,523		1,232,351
Expenditure				
Rent	53,238		48,550	
Rates	2,366		5,012	
Light, heat and water	30,794		19,136	
Cleaning	6,895		7,170	
Directors' salaries	56,013		54,260	
Directors' social security	6,885		6,386 4,755	
Directors' pension contributions Salaries	1,755 738,002		1,755 680,463	
Pensions	21,998		16,500	
Hire of plant and machinery	10,577		8,640	
Office supplies and provisions	8,819		4,828	
Telephone	14,027		12,283	
Postage	785		906	
Marketing	13,329		7,428	
Travelling	9,721		14,877	
Depreciation	158,763		122,823	
Insurance	14,006		11,361	
Repairs and renewals	123,222		30,921	
Kits	766		848	
Grants and awards	425		595	
Sundry expenses	57,166		40,085	
Coaching expenses	360		3,674	
Training	7,268		6,204	
Legal fees	14,557		- 20.704	
Development Auditors' remuneration	24,771 4,927		38,784	
Contract termination	4,927		4,075 89,000	
Contract termination		1,381,435		1,236,564
		1,001,400		
		(19,912)		(4,213)
Finance costs				
Bank charges		13,346		12,293
Carried forward		(33,258)		(16,506)
Carred forward		(55,256)		(10,500)

Detailed Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30 June 2024

	2024	4	2023	
Brought forward	£	£ (33,258)	£	£ (16,506)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets Freehold property Fixtures and fittings	4,440		- 6,815	
1 Marios and manigo	8	4,440		6,815
NET DEFICIT		(37,698)	-	(23,321)