Company Registration No. 3721546 (England and Wales)
DORSET COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LTD ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors C Charlton

S A Hough A M Mercer S D Miles G Pike S N Whittle G A Theobald W A Toms

W A Toms (Appointed 1 September 2019)
D G Drew (Appointed 5 September 2019)

S Fitzgibbon

Secretary S Hough

Company number 3721546

Registered office County Ground

Blandford Close

Poole Dorset BH15 4BF

Accountants Hill Osborne

Tower House Parkstone Road

Poole Dorset BH15 2JH

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The comparative figures relate to the period 1st January 2019 to 30th June 2019.

Directors

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

C Charlton

S A Hough

A M Mercer

S D Miles

G Pike

S N Whittle

G A Theobald

W A Toms

(Appointed 1 September 2019) D G Drew (Appointed 5 September 2019)

S Fitzgibbon

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies

On behalf of the board

S D Miles

Director

9 March 2021

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REVIEW REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF DORSET COUNTY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LTD

We have reviewed the financial statements of Dorset County Football Association Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the income and expenditure account, the 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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Accountants' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised) 'Engagements to review historical financial statements' and ICAEW Technical Release TECH 09/13AAF (Revised) 'Assurance review engagements on historical financial statements'. ISRE 2400 (Revised) requires us to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. ISRE 2400 (Revised) also requires us to comply with the ICAEW Code of Ethics.

Scope of the assurance review

A review of financial statements in accordance with the ISRE 2400 (Revised) is a limited assurance engagement. We have performed procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and evaluating the evidence obtained. The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements have not been prepared:

- so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020, and of its profit for the vear ended:
- in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 3 March 2020. Our review work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we have agreed to state to them in a reviewer's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's directors as a body, for our review work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

Hill Osborne 11 March 2021

Chartered Accountants Tower House
Parkstone Road

Poole Dorset BH15 2JH

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Year ended 30 June 2020 £	Period ended 30 June 2019 £
Income Administrative expenses	583,680 (543,867)	280,711 (279,722)
Operating surplus	39,813	989
Interest receivable and similar income	2,598	666
Surplus before taxation	42,411	1,655
Tax on surplus	(482)	(126)
Surplus for the financial year	41,929	1,529
		

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		673,606		734,569
Investments	4		205,427		288,941
			879,033		1,023,510
Current assets					
Debtors	6	26,661		29,189	
Cash at bank and in hand		157,426		19,053	
		184,087		48,242	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(91,387)		(96,233)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			92,700		(47,991)
Total assets less current liabilities			971,733		975,519
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(352,210)		(397,926)
Net assets			619,523		577,593
Reserves					
Revaluation reserve	10		175,000		175,000
Income and expenditure account			444,523		402,593
Members' funds			619,523		577,593

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 March 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Charlton

Director

Company Registration No. 3721546

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dorset County Football Association Ltd is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is County Ground, Blandford Close, Poole, Dorset, BH15 4BF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold land and buildings2% straight lineFixtures and fittings25% reducing balance3G pitch5% and 10% straight lineClassroom10% straight line

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

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date if the shares are publicly traded or if their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably. Other investments are measured at cost less impairment, if material.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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

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

1.8 Taxation

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.9 Employee benefits

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

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

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

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

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

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2 Employees

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

Land and Plant and buildingsmachinery etc E E E E E E E E E						2020 Number	2019 Number
Land and buildingsmachinery etc £ £ £ £ Cost At 1 July 2019 183,847 98,246 609,616 137,278 1,028,98 Additions - 4,381 4,38 Disposals - (3,407) - (3,407) At 30 June 2020 183,847 102,627 606,209 137,278 1,029,98 Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2019 68,363 88,926 136,557 572 294,41 Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,93 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,38 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,605 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,565		Total			=	18	18
E £ <	3	Tangible fixed assets					
Cost At 1 July 2019 183,847 98,246 609,616 137,278 1,028,98 Additions - 4,381 - - 4,38 Disposals - - (3,407) - (3,407) At 30 June 2020 183,847 102,627 606,209 137,278 1,029,96 Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2019 68,363 88,926 136,557 572 294,41 Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,93 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,35 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,60 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,56					3G pitch	Classroom	Total
At 1 July 2019 183,847 98,246 609,616 137,278 1,028,98 Additions - 4,381 4,385			£	£	£	£	£
Additions Disposals Dispos			400.047	00.010	000 040	107.070	4 000 007
Disposals (3,407) - (3,407) At 30 June 2020 183,847 102,627 606,209 137,278 1,029,967 Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2019 68,363 88,926 136,557 572 294,419 Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,933 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,357 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,607 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,567 4 Fixed asset investments		•	183,847			137,278	
At 30 June 2020 183,847 102,627 606,209 137,278 1,029,96 Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2019 68,363 88,926 136,557 572 294,41 Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,93 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,35 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,60 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,56			-			-	
Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2019 68,363 88,926 136,557 572 294,41 Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,93 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,35 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,60 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,56		Disposais			(3,407)		(3,407)
At 1 July 2019 68,363 88,926 136,557 572 294,41 Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,93 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,35 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,60 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,56 4 Fixed asset investments		At 30 June 2020	183,847	102,627	606,209	137,278	1,029,961
Depreciation charged in the year 3,675 4,645 39,892 13,725 61,932 At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,353 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,603 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,563 Fixed asset investments 2020 201		Depreciation and impairment					
At 30 June 2020 72,038 93,571 176,449 14,297 356,35 Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,60 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,56		At 1 July 2019	68,363	88,926	136,557	572	294,418
Carrying amount At 30 June 2020 At 30 June 2019 At 30 June 2019 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,60 734,56		Depreciation charged in the year	3,675	4,645	39,892	13,725	61,937
At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,600 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,560 4 Fixed asset investments 2020 201		At 30 June 2020	72,038	93,571	176,449	14,297	356,355
At 30 June 2020 111,809 9,056 429,760 122,981 673,600 At 30 June 2019 115,484 9,320 473,059 136,706 734,560 4 Fixed asset investments 2020 201		Carrying amount					
4 Fixed asset investments 2020 201			111,809	9,056	429,760	122,981	673,606
2020 201		At 30 June 2019	115,484	9,320	473,059	136,706	734,569
2020 201	4	Fixed asset investments					
	7	. Mad door involution				2020	2019
							£
Other investments other than loans 205,427 288,94		Other investments other than loans				205,427	288,941

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Movements in fixed asset investments	Investments other than loans £
	288,941
Cost or valuation At 1 July 2019	200,341
Disposals	(83,514)
At 30 June 2020	205,427
Carrying amount	005.407
At 30 June 2020	205,427
At 30 June 2019	288,941
5 Financial instruments	
2020 £	2019 £
Carrying amount of financial assets	_
Instruments measured at fair value through surplus or deficit 205,427	288,941 ———
6 Debtors	
Amounts falling due within one year: £	2019 £
Service charges due 2,276	7,384
Other debtors 24,385	21,805
26,661	29,189
7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	
2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors 1,243	3,654
Corporation tax 494	421
Other taxation and social security 9,409	10,153
Other creditors 80,241	82,005
91,387	96,233

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

2020 2019 f

Other creditors 352,210 397,926

The grants are secured on the property known as Hamworthy Recreation Ground, Blandford Close, Poole.

The company received grants in respect of the 3G astro pitch and a classroom, which are being written off to the profit and loss account over the expected life of each asset.

9 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £10.

10 Revaluation reserve

	2020 £	2019 £
At the beginning and end of the year	175,000	175,000

11 Related party transactions

C Charlton (Director)

During the year the company purchased accountancy services of £3,040 (2019: £1,520) from Chris Charlton Ltd, a company of which Chris Charlton is a director. At the year end the amount due to Chris Charlton was £nil (2019: £nil). All transactions took place at an arm's length basis. Chris Charlton was paid a salary of £7,423.40 from Dorset County Football Association Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2020 (6 months ended 30 June 2019: £3,611).

12 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by the members.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.