

Company Registration Number NI072951

Crusaders Football Club

**Report And
Financial Statements**

Year Ended 31 December 2023

Crusaders Football Club

Balance Sheet

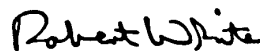
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	5,320	13,198
Tangible assets	8	2,297,156	2,369,906
		-----	-----
		2,302,476	2,383,104
		-----	-----
Current assets			
Stock		12,628	11,851
Debtors	9	219,935	84,971
Bank and cash balances		4,020	20
		-----	-----
		236,583	96,842
Creditors due within one year	10	(264,492)	(291,227)
		-----	-----
Net current assets (liabilities)		(27,909)	(194,385)
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		2,274,567	2,188,719
		-----	-----
Creditors due after one year	10	1,563,361	1,528,543
		-----	-----
		711,206	660,176
		=====	=====
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account	11	711,206	660,176
		-----	-----

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2024, and are signed on their behalf by:



RONNIE MILLAR
Chairman



ROBERT WHITE
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Crusaders Football Club

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

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

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents gate receipts, members' subscriptions, advertising, sponsorship and other operating income, and is recognised in the period to which it relates.

1.3 Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets at the following annual rates:

Land and buildings	: 2% to 10% straight line
Equipment, plant and fittings	: 10% reducing balance

1.4 Intangible Assets

Cost of contracts amortised over the length of the contract.

1.5 Stocks

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.6 Operating leases

Costs under operating leases are charged to the income and expenditure account in the period to which they relate. Outstanding commitments are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

1. Accounting Policies *(continued)*

1.7 Judgement and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

1.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

1.9 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the group's statement of financial position when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, 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 trade and other receivables 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

1.9 Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.10 Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis. The Board have considered the financial position of the Company and are content the going concern basis is appropriate.