

REGISTERED NUMBER: 01429756 (England and Wales)

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017
FOR
BASKETBALL ENGLAND**

Sedulo Audit
7 St Petersgate
Stockport
SK1 1EB

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

DIRECTORS:

S L Bucknall
A L Cohen
A B Heye
G Jacca
S J Kellett
R J Lidstone
N M Shaw
C Wardle
J P Wells

SECRETARY:

M G Hague

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Etihad Campus
Rowsley Street
Gate 13
Manchester
M11 3FF

REGISTERED NUMBER:

01429756 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Sedulo Audit
7 St Petersgate
Stockport
SK1 1EB

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2017.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of administering and governing basketball games.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2016 to the date of this report.

A L Cohen
A B Heye
G Jacca
S J Kellett
R J Lidstone
N M Shaw

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

S L Bucknall - appointed 15 October 2016
C Wardle - appointed 16 May 2016
J P Wells - appointed 16 October 2016
M R Clark - resigned 22 March 2017
J Jones - resigned 15 June 2016
M Bett - resigned 25 August 2016

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;

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

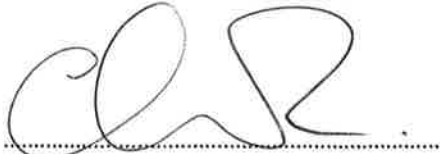
The auditors, Sedulo Audit, were appointed during the year and will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

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:



.....
Director

Date:

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF BASKETBALL ENGLAND

We have audited the financial statements of Basketball England for the year ended 31 March 2017 on pages six to fifteen. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Directors to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

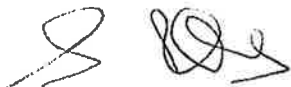
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
BASKETBALL ENGLAND**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.



Steven Rhodes (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Sedulo Audit
7 St Petersgate
Stockport
SK1 1EB

Date: 8/11/17

BASKETBALL ENGLAND**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	31.3.17 £	31.3.16 £
TURNOVER		3,648,139	1,858,656
Cost of sales		1,890,055	776,231
GROSS SURPLUS		1,758,084	1,082,425
Administrative expenses		1,732,980	920,787
OPERATING SURPLUS		25,104	161,638
Interest payable and similar expenses		4,000	4,000
SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		21,104	157,638
Tax on surplus		-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		21,104	157,638

The notes form part of these financial statements

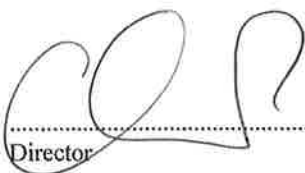
BASKETBALL ENGLAND (REGISTERED NUMBER: 01429756)

**BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	31.3.17 £	£	31.3.16 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	4		114,804		145,903
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	353,083		53,925	
Cash at bank and in hand		774,128		497,757	
		<u>1,127,211</u>		<u>551,682</u>	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>935,658</u>		<u>405,332</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			<u>191,553</u>		<u>146,350</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			306,357		292,253
PENSION LIABILITY	8		<u>(161,000)</u>		<u>(132,000)</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>145,357</u>		<u>160,253</u>
RESERVES					
Income and expenditure account			<u>145,357</u>		<u>160,253</u>
			<u>145,357</u>		<u>160,253</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on and were signed on its behalf by:


.....
Director

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Basketball England 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. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

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

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

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2017 are the first financial statements of Basketball England prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements for the preceding period were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1st April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue grants are recognised in the period to which they relate except for specific project grants which are only recognised in the period received to the extent that related expenditure has been incurred.

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:

Sports equipment	- 20% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% on cost
Trophies	- not provided
Computer Equipment	- 33.3% on cost

The estimated useful life of trophies exceeds 50 years. No depreciation has been charged on the trophies as the directors consider that any charge and accumulated depreciation would not be material. In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard No. 11 an impairment is performed on the trophies if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The LGPS is a funded scheme and the assets are held separately from those of the company in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The amounts charged to operating surplus are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlement and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Activities if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The expected return on assets and the interest cost are shown as a net finance amount of other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other gains and losses.

Vat

The Association is partially exempt and a special method for calculating re-claimable input VAT has been agreed with HM Revenue & Customs.

2. 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 statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic Financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the 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, including creditors, bank loans and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Other financial liabilities

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.

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Judgements 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.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 23 (2016 - 15).

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Sports equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Trophies £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST					
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	142,657	64,590	54,620	64,653	326,520
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 April 2016	-	64,277	54,520	61,820	180,617
Charge for year	28,531	313	-	2,255	31,099
At 31 March 2017	28,531	64,590	54,520	64,075	211,716
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2017	114,126	-	100	578	114,804
At 31 March 2016	142,657	313	100	2,833	145,903

The trophies were valued by an external valuer at replacement cost as at 31 May 1998. The valuation of £100 has been retained in the accounts.

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.17	31.3.16
	£	£
Trade debtors	48,240	31,984
VAT	26,859	6,090
Prepayments and accrued income	277,984	15,851
	<u>353,083</u>	<u>53,925</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.17	31.3.16
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,019	30,920
Trade creditors	676,462	134,739
Social security and other taxes	20,246	19,483
Other creditors	124,225	138,959
Accruals and deferred income	113,706	81,231
	<u>935,658</u>	<u>405,332</u>

7. LEASING AGREEMENTS

At the 31st March 2017, Basketball England had financial commitments of £19,514.

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The LGPS is a funded defined benefit pension scheme, with assets held in separate trustee administered funds. The total contribution made for the period ended 31 March 2017 was £21,000 (2016: £15,000) of which employer's contributions totalled £19,000 (2016: £13,000) and employees' contributions totalled £2,000 (2016: £2,000).

The amounts on which the financial statements are based are from the full actuarial valuation dated 31 March 2017.

The amounts recognised in surplus or deficit are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.3.17	31.3.16
	£	£
Current service cost	8,000	8,000
Net interest from net defined benefit asset/liability	4,000	4,000
Past service cost	-	-
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>
Actual return on plan assets	<u>93,000</u>	<u>(11,000)</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.3.17	31.3.16
	£	£
Opening defined benefit obligation	571,000	964,000
Current service cost	8,000	8,000
Contributions by scheme participants	2,000	2,000
Interest cost	20,000	22,000
Actuarial losses/(gains)	113,000	(69,000)
Benefits paid	(5,000)	(356,000)
	<u>709,000</u>	<u>571,000</u>

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

8. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS - continued

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.3.17	31.3.16
	£	£
Opening fair value of scheme assets	439,000	791,000
Contributions by employer	19,000	13,000
Contributions by scheme participants	2,000	2,000
Interest income on assets	16,000	18,000
Benefits paid	(5,000)	(356,000)
Asset gains/(losses) during the period	77,000	(29,000)
	<u>548,000</u>	<u>439,000</u>

The amounts recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.3.17	31.3.16
	£	£
Asset gains/(losses) during the period	77,000	(29,000)
Liability gains/(losses) arising during the period	(113,000)	69,000
	<u>(36,000)</u>	<u>40,000</u>

The major categories of scheme assets as a percentage of total scheme assets are as follows:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	31.3.17	31.3.16
Equities	77.20%	75.20%
Government bonds	10.10%	10.70%
Corporate bonds	3.90%	4.60%
Property	4.30%	4.90%
Cash	1.20%	1.30%
Other	3.30%	3.30%
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	31.3.17	31.3.16
Discount rate	2.60%	3.50%
RPI inflation	3.10%	2.90%
CPI inflation	2.00%	1.80%
Pension increases	2.00%	1.80%
Pension accounts revaluation rate	2.00%	1.80%
Salary increases	3.25%	3.30%

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

9. APB ETHICAL STANDARD - PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities with the preparation of the financial statements.

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	31.3.17		31.3.16	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Grants	2,728,265		1,132,089	
Memberships	196,381		171,661	
National league	416,456		371,636	
Technical awards	99,269		101,990	
Other income	184,758		60,904	
National teams contribution	19,796		17,563	
Other players contribution	3,214		2,813	
		3,648,139		1,858,656
Cost of sales				
Membership Insurance	28,602		15,074	
Participation, development and performance	1,626,198		408,304	
National teams	235,255		352,853	
		1,890,055		776,231
GROSS SURPLUS		1,758,084		1,082,425
Expenditure				
Rent and rates	80,982		61,859	
Insurance	6,780		9,350	
Directors' salaries	56,666		16,500	
Directors' social security	7,260		-	
Wages	775,645		523,507	
Pensions	18,589		8,000	
Award/shop purchases	5,671		7,815	
Telephone	15,063		4,967	
Post and stationery	19,028		12,981	
Advertising	158		789	
Board & Travel expenses	62,692		9,167	
Motor expenses	23,969		14,006	
National leagues	134,997		45,496	
Computer/website running costs	11,540		28,188	
Sundry expenses	29,157		7,877	
Recruitment costs	19,863		16,646	
Website costs	255,853		64,553	
Accountancy	6,985		-	
Legal fees	31,472		23,773	
Consultancy costs	110,796		50,647	
Auditors' remuneration	5,500		6,000	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets				
Fixtures and fittings	313		503	
Depn of sports equipment	28,531		-	
Computer equipment	2,255		2,283	
Irrecoverable VAT	16,049		-	
		1,725,814		914,907
Carried forward		32,270		167,518

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

**DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	31.3.17		31.3.16	
	£	£	£	£
Brought forward		32,270		167,518
Finance costs				
Bank charges	7,166		5,880	
Interest on pension scheme	4,000		4,000	
		<u>11,166</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>9,880</u>
NET SURPLUS		<u>21,104</u>		<u>157,638</u>

