



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The law applicable to charities in Northern Ireland requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation and of the incoming resources and application of resources of the Foundation for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- Make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable accounting standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Foundation will continue in business

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

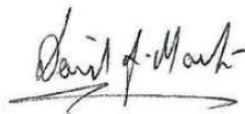
In so far as the trustees are aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the Foundation's auditor is unaware
- The Trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to remain in office and a resolution for their re-election will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The trustees' report was approved by the Board of Trustees and signed on their behalf.



David Martin
Trustee and Chairman

Date: 20 April 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IRISH FA FOUNDATION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

OPINION

In our opinion, Irish FA Foundation Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, 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, including 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 Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Charity balance sheet as at 31 December 2022; the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account) and the statement of cash flow for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include the 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 charitable company 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

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 charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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

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

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 trustees 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 Trustees' Annual Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 and Charities Act 2011 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2022 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 charitable company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Trustees' Annual Report.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable 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 trustees

either intend to liquidate the charitable 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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the charitable company, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006, the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 and Regulation (8) of The Charities (Accounts and Reports)

Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results, including the recognition of incoming resources, and management bias in accounting estimates or significant judgements. Audit procedures performed included:

- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations;
- Assessed management's compliance with the commitments under their restricted funds;
- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing the charitable company's litigation register as far as it related to non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud; and
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Trustees.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations or through collusion.

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 charity'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 obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

ENTITLEMENT TO EXEMPTIONS

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the trustees were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime; take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Trustees' Annual Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Martin Cowie

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory
Auditors
Belfast
31 May 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022			2021		
		Restricted Funds	Un-restricted Funds	Total Funds 2022	Restricted Funds	Un-restricted Funds	Total Funds 2021
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Incoming resources							
Incoming resources from generated funds	4						
Contributions from governing bodies		1,478	-	1,478	939	-	939
Coaching, education and training		-	526	526	-	515	515
Sponsorship income		312	-	312	218	-	218
Grant funding		1,313	-	1,313	850	-	850
Income from other trading activities							
Income from other trading activities	5	-	46	46	-	24	24
Total incoming resources/income		3,103	572	3,675	2,007	539	2,546
Resources expended/expenditure							
Charitable activities	6	(3,289)	-	(3,289)	(2,173)		(2,173)
Support costs	7	(269)	-	(269)	(299)		(299)
Total resources expended/expenditure		(3,558)	-	(3,558)	(2,472)		(2,472)
Net (outgoing)/incoming resources before transfers		(455)	572	117	(465)	539	74
Transfer between funds		455	(455)	-	465	(465)	-
Net movement in funds		-	117	117	-	74	74
Reconciliation of funds							
Total funds brought forward		-	1,536	1,536	-	1,462	1,462
Total funds carried forward		-	1,653	1,653	-	1,536	1,536

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

CHARITY BALANCE SHEET

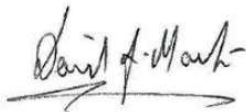
Registered No. NI642595

at 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£000	£000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	2,373	2,591
Cash and cash equivalents		122	641
		2,495	3,232
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(842)	(1,696)
Net current assets		1,653	1,536
Net assets		1,653	1,536
The funds of the charity			
Unrestricted funds	15	1,653	1,536
Restricted funds	15	-	-
Total funds		1,653	1,536

The notes on pages 53 to 59 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 50 to 59 were approved by the trustees on 20 April 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



David Martin
Trustee and Chairperson
Date: 20 April 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Cash generated from operating activities		
Net outgoing/(incoming) resources before transfers	117	74
Movement in debtors	218	(595)
Movement in creditors	(854)	851
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(519)	330
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	641	311
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	122	641

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
Cash and cash equivalents	122	641
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	122	641

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Irish FA Foundation Limited is a private company limited by guarantee, incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is the National Football Stadium at Windsor Park, Donegall Avenue, Belfast, BT12 6LU.

The principal accounting policies adopted, judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

a) Basis of Preparation

The Foundation's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) effective 1 January 2015 (Charities SORP (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.

Irish FA Foundation Limited meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102. Assets and liabilities are initially recognised at historical cost and transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant accounting policy note(s). The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Taking account of the risk review undertaken by the Trustees they do not consider there to be a risk to the going concern status of the Foundation.

b) Going concern

At the time of approving the accounts, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the Foundation has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and it is not anticipated that significant losses will be incurred over the period of 12 months from signing the financial

statements. Thus, the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the accounts.

c) Incoming resources

Income is recognised when the Foundation is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Donations are recognised on receipt. Other donations are recognised once the Foundation has been notified of the donation, unless performance conditions require deferral of the amount. Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under gift aid or deeds of covenant is recognised at the time of the donation.

On receipt, donated facilities or gifts in kind are recognised on the basis of the value of the gift to the Foundation which is the amount the Foundation would be willing to pay to obtain services and facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market, a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

Income from government and other grants, whether 'capital' or 'revenue' grants, is recognised when the Foundation has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the grant have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

d) Resources expended

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Support costs are those functions

that assist the work of the Foundation but do not directly undertake charitable activities.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the Foundation in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to supply them. Support costs are allocated to their relevant activity based on the income received.

Pension Costs

The Foundation operates a defined contribution scheme for its employees. Contributions are charged to the statement of financial activities in the period to which they relate.

e) Fund accounting

The Foundation has various types of funds for which it is responsible and which require specific disclosure. A definition of the different types is as follows:

Restricted Funds

Restricted funds are to be used for specified purposes as laid down by the donor. Expenditure which meets these criteria is charged to the fund, together with a fair allocation of overheads and support costs.

Unrestricted Funds

Funds which are expendable at the discretion of the Foundation in furtherance of the purpose of the charity. In addition to expenditure on activities, such funds may be held in order to finance capital investment and working capital.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Foreign currency

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 Statement of Financial Activities.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Financial Activities. 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.

h) Grants payable

Grants are recognised in the accounts as liabilities after they have been approved by the trustees even if there are conditions attached to them. This is because there is a valid expectation by the recipients that they will receive the grant.

Where a grant is awarded for a period of greater than one year, future instalments of which are subject to satisfactory reports to the Foundation, the future grant instalments are included in commitments but are not recognised in the accounts until satisfactory reports are received. This is because the terms on which these grants are awarded do not create a valid expectation of receipt until the Foundation's trustees are satisfied with the reports received on the use made of the previous year's instalments.

i) Financial instruments

The Foundation 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 Foundation's balance sheet when the Foundation 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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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.

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 operations 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.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgments 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 entity's accounting policies.

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

There are no critical estimates and assumptions.

3. LEGAL STATUS OF THE FOUNDATION

The Foundation is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. The liability of each member in the event of winding-up is limited to £1.

4. INCOMING RESOURCES FROM GENERATED FUNDS

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Contributions from football governing bodies	1,478	939
Coaching, education & training	526	515
Sponsorship income	312	218
Grant funding	1,313	850
Total	3,629	2,522

5. INCOME FROM OTHER TRADING ACTIVITIES

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Other income	46	24

6. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURE

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	1,607	1,518
Events & competitions	958	288
Equipment & facilities	526	205
Grants provided	198	162
Total	3,289	2,173

7. SUPPORT COSTS EXPENDITURE

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	121	101
Administration & professional fees	148	198
Total	269	299

8. NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
This is stated after charging:		
Salaries	1,482	1,410
Social security costs	142	125
Other pension costs	104	84
Staff costs	1,728	1,619

9. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

Employees

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

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Average	57	59

Trustees

During the year no trustee received any emoluments (2021: £Nil).

Key management compensation

The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Key management compensation	232	175

£155k of Key Management Compensation was paid, and the charge borne, by the Irish Football Association (2021: £120k).

10. DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	2,067	2,403
Prepayments and accrued income	306	188
Total	2,373	2,591

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Trade Creditors	78	166
Accruals and deferred income	697	1,498
Other taxation and social security	67	32
Total	842	1,696

Deferred income relates to fundraising income and contributions from governing bodies recognised over more than one financial year in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1.

12. DEFERRED INCOME

	At 1 January 2022	Amounts released in the year	Additional provisions made	At 31 December 2022
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Contributions from football governing bodies	589	(262)	81	408
Coaching, education & training	8	(8)	27	27
Sponsorship income	82	(293)	260	49
Grant funding	669	(1,251)	691	109
Total	1,348	(1,814)	1,059	593

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Foundation has the following financial instruments:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Financial assets held at amortised cost		
Trade debtors	2,067	2,403
Accrued income	165	118
Total	2,232	2,521
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	78	166
Accruals	104	150
Total	182	316

14. TAXATION

The Foundation is a registered charity and, as such, is entitled to certain tax exemptions on income and profits from investments and surpluses on any trading activities carried on in furtherance of the Foundation's primary objectives, if these profits and surpluses are applied solely for charitable purposes.

15. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS

Unrestricted Funds

	£000
At 1 January 2022	1,536
Coaching, education and training	526
Other trading activities	46
Net outgoing resources before transfers	-
Transfer to restricted funds	(455)
At 31 December 2022	1,653

15. ANALYSIS OF CHARITABLE FUNDS (continued)

Restricted Funds

	£000
At 1 January 2022	-
Contributions from governing bodies	1,478
Sponsorship income	312
Grant funding	1,313
Net outgoing resources before transfers	(3,558)
Transfer from unrestricted funds	455
At 31 December 2022	-

A transfer between funds is performed to relocate sufficient unrestricted funds to ensure that there is no overspend on the restricted fund for the year.

16. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Restricted Funds	Unrestricted Funds	Total Funds
	£000	£000	£000
Net current assets	-	1,653	1,653
Total	-	1,653	1,653

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

Transactions with related parties included:

- Transactions with the Irish Football Association Limited of £1,035k (2021: £1,265k)
- Grant funding of £500k from Irish Football Association released in 2022, with £100k included in deferred income at year-end (2021: £600k)
- Amounts receivable at the year-end of £2,025k (2021: £1,971k) due from the Irish Football Association Limited
- Amounts payable at the year-end of £391 (2021: £Nil) due to the IFA Stadium Development Company Limited
- Purchases at normal market prices totalling £1,448 (2021: £455) were made from Tri-sport Trophies Limited, who are controlled by a family member of a current Director. The balance outstanding at 31 December 2022 was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

18. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

Irish Football Association Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. The liability of the members is limited to an amount not exceeding £1.

19. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

There were no financial commitments as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: none).

*Registered number: NI642595
Charity Commission number: NIC 106229
Inland Revenue Charity number: NI00616*

Directors/Trustees

David Martin (Chairman)
Patrick Nelson
Allen McKinstry
Ryan Adams
Clare McAuley
Alan Willis

Company Secretary

Rebekah Shearer

Registered Office

The National Football Stadium at Windsor Park
Donegall Avenue
Belfast
BT12 6LU

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
Merchant Square
20-22 Wellington Place
Belfast
BT1 6GE





IRISH FA FOUNDATION LIMITED

