THE WATFORD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors S I Duxbury

D B Fransen S R Timperley

Secretary P J Wastall

Company number 104194

Registered office Vicarage Road Stadium

Watford Herts WD18 0ER

Auditor Myers Clark

Egale 1

80 St Albans Road

Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

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STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their report on the affairs of The Watford Association Football Club Limited ("the Company" or "the Club"), together with the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Background

As at the year end, the Club's Board consists of three directors (as detailed in the Company information section on the first page), being the executive chairman and two independent non-executive directors.

The executive chairman has responsibility, in close liaison with other directors, for the day to day running and long term operation and running of the Club and refers to the Board in regard to significant decisions affecting all aspects of the Club.

Business Review

The Club had previously retained its position in the Premier League for the 18/19 season and had another successful season in the League.

The Club finished in 11th position in the 2018/2019 Premier League season, recording 50 points from fourteen wins and eight draws.

Principal Risks and Uncertanties

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Company's long term performance. These risks and uncertainties are monitored by the Board on a regular basis.

Income

The Club derives its income from three principal sources: gate receipts, television and commercial relationships. All three sources of income are dependent on the performance of the first team and its appeal to football supporters. The performance of the first team is significantly influenced by the quality of the coaching staff and the players that the Club can attract in a highly competitive market on both domestic and European levels.

Expenditure

In order to attract talent, which will continue to improve the performances of the first team, the Club continually invests in the playing staff by way of both transfers and wages.

Regulatory environment

The Club is regulated by the rules of the FA, EPL, UEFA and FIFA. These regulations have a direct impact on the Club as they cover areas such as the division of centrally negotiated television deals and the operation of the transfer market. The Club has staff whose roles include ensuring that the Club monitors the evolution of the rules and ensures compliance with them.

Funding

Funds are provided by the Club's parent Company Hornets Investment Limited. The Club reviews and updates its cash forecasts on a regular basis and keeps the owners aware of financial commitments going forwards.

The Board has considered the risks and uncertainties that face the business which are principally related to the costs and revenues involved in maintaining a playing squad and trading in players, and of maintaining its league status. It has also considered the financing requirements of the business that may result and these are referred to in note 1.2.

Corporation tax

In April 2017 the government made a change to the corporation tax legislation. This change restricts the amount of previously accumulated corporation tax losses that a Company can utilise against its taxable profits in any one period. For the Club this means that corporation tax will be due in earlier periods than if the change in legislation had not taken place.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Development and Performance

The Club's owners continue to be committed to new investment into the business in respect of playing staff and updating the facilities at the stadium and the Club's Training Ground at London Colney. This strategy continues to be evident at the Vicarage Road Stadium with ongoing works relating to the new corner seating and the new large LED screens. The Club continue to review options for further development of the stadium in order to increase capacities in both hospitality and general seating areas. Works to improve the Club's Training Ground at London Colney are also ongoing and the new thirty year lease signed is reflective of the intent to further improve facilities and ensure the Club is equipped with state of the art training facilities. The Club also continues to invest in its playing squad, in order to sustain performance and improve on its 11th position finish in the Premier League during 2018/2019.

Key Performance Indicators

	2019	Т	2018
	£'000	T	£'000
		T	
Turnover	147,661	丁	128,885
Wages and salary costs	(83,599)	丁	(85,915)
Other operating expenses	(38,350)	T	(30,270)
Amortisation and impairment of player registrations	(36,224)	T	(41,433)
Other operating income	4,584	T	69
Operating loss	(5,928)		(28,664)
		_	
Profit on disposal of player registrations	22,330		2,901
Net interest charges	(6,638)	\perp	(5,189)
Profit/ (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	9,764	\pm	(30,952)
Cash generated (absorbed) by operations	32,472	+	9,041
Wages to revenue ratio	57%	十	67%
League position	11th		14th

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Financial Review

The profit for the year before taxation was £9.7m compared to a loss of £30.9m for the prior year. A higher finishing position, FA Cup success and profit on disposal of players were the principal reasons for this increase.

Total turnover increased by £18.7m from £128.8m to £147.6m. This was mainly due to an increase in Media & Broadcasting revenue because of a higher finishing position consequently attracting increased centralised distributions from the Premier League.

Salary costs, have decreased overall from £85.9m to £83.6m.

Other operating expenses have increased from £30.2m to £38.3m mainly due to an increase in football costs.

The football Club made a profit on disposal of player registrations of £22.3m (2018: £2.9m) principally due to the sales of Richarlison, Amrabat and Zarate.

Intangible assets have decreased from £123.5m to £92.3m mainly due to player disposals during the year.

As in previous years, the financial performance of the Club is reflective of its progression in the Premier League - turnover continues to grow steadily, as do the running costs associated with running a successful business within the Premier League.

Retention of the Premier League status for the 19/20 season remains a priority and the shareholders are committed to invest in the Club to enhance its value and performance on and off the pitch by investing in upgrades for both the stadium and the training ground, along with strengthening the squad in an effort to increase commercial revenues and diversify the revenue streams.

On behalf of the board

S I Duxbury

Director

24/10/19

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continues to be that of a Premier League football club.

Directors

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

S I Duxbury

D B Fransen

S R Timperley

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

The Company recorded a profit before taxation of £9,764,000 (2018 - loss of £30,952,000).

The results for the year, together with a review of the Company's business performance for the year, its future prospects and its approach to financial risk management, are considered in the Strategic Report.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors' insurance

The Company has in place Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance with a third party.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the Company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee involvement

Within the bounds of commercial confidentiality, the Company endeavours to keep staff at all levels informed of matters that affect the progress of the Company and are of interest to them as employees.

The Company operates an equal opportunities policy. The aim of the policy is to ensure that there should be equal opportunity for all and this applies to external recruitment, internal appointments, terms of employment, conditions of service and opportunity for training and promotion regardless of gender, ethnic origin or disability. Disabled persons are given full and fair consideration for all types of vacancy in as much as the opportunities available are constrained by the practical limitations of their disability. Should for whatever reason, an employee of the Company become disabled whilst in employment, every step, where appropriate, will be taken to assist with rehabilitation and suitable retraining.

The Company maintains its own health, safety and environmental policies covering all aspects of its operations. Regular meetings and inspections take place to ensure all legal requirements are adhered to and that the Company is responsive to the needs of its employees and the environment.

Post reporting date events

Details of the post balance sheet events are set out in note 28 to the financial statements.

Auditor

In accordance with the Company's articles, a resolution proposing that Myers Clark be reappointed as auditor of the Company will be put at a General Meeting.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report 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 profit or loss 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards 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 Company will continue in business.

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

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore they have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies in note 1 to the financial statements.

On behalf of the board

S I Duxbury **Director**

24/10/19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WATFORD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Watford Association Football Club Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WATFORD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor'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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Paul Windmill (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Myers Clark

28 October 2019

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Egale 1 80 St Albans Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		Operations excluding player trading	Player trading	Year ended 30 June 2019	Operations excluding player trading	Player trading	Year ended 30 June 2018
	Notes	000.3	000.₹	000.₹	000,3	€.000	as restated £'000
Turnover Cost of sales	m	146,647 (106,146)	1,014 (36,224)	147,661 (142,370)	127,440 (102,327)	1,445 (41,433)	128,885 (143,760)
Gross profit/(loss)		40,501	(35,210)	5,291	25,113	(39,988)	(14,875)
Administrative expenses Other operating income		(15,803) 4,584	1 1	(15,803) 4,584	(13,858) 69	1 1	(13,858) 69
Operating loss	4	29,282	(35,210)	(5,928)	11,324	(39,988)	(28,664)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Profit on disposal of player registrations	യ ത	107 (6,745)	22,330	107 (6,745) 22,330	24 (5,213)	2,901	24 (5,213) 2,901
Profit/(loss) before taxation		22,644	(12,880)	9,764	6,135	(37,087)	(30,952)
Tax on profit/(loss)	10	ı	ı	ı	889	I	888
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		22,644	(12,880)	9,764	7,024	(37,087)	(30,063)
Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income for the year				9,764			(30,063)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

		201	L9	2018	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	as restate £'000	f £'000
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	11		-		17
Other intangible assets	11		92,339		123,502
Total intangible assets			92,339		123,519
Tangible assets	12		38,732		35,876
			131,071		159,395
Current assets					
Stocks	14	144		554	
Debtors falling due after more than one	15	15 221		6.073	
year	15	15,321		6,873	
Debtors falling due within one year	15	28,272		16,479	
Cash at bank and in hand		14,435		8,195	
		58,172		32,101	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	16	(103,587)		(123,760)	
Net current liabilities			(45,415)		(91,659)
Total assets less current liabilities			85,656		67,736
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		(102,498)		(94,282)
Provisions for liabilities	20		(177)		(177)
Deferred capital grants and					
contributions	22		(421)		(481)
Net liabilities			(17,440)		(27,204)
Canital and resemps					
Capital and reserves Called up share capital	24		1,073		1,073
Profit and loss reserves	24				
From and 1055 reserves			(18,513)		(28,277)
Total equity			(17,440)		(27,204)
. ,			====		

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{24}{6}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

S I Duxbury **Director**

Company Registration No. 104194

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Share capitallo £'000	Profit and oss reserves as restated £'000	Total
As restated for the period ended 30 June 2018:			
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,073	1,786	2,859
Year ended 30 June 2018: Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(30,063)	(30,063)
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,073	(28,277)	(27,204)
Year ended 30 June 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		9,764	9,764
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,073	(18,513)	(17,440)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

		201	9	2018	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	as restate £'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	31		32,472		9,041
Interest paid			(6,236)		(3,275)
Income taxes paid			-		(80)
Net cash inflow from operating activiti	es		26,236		5,686
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(60,262)		(51,022)	
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		22,314		19,261	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(6,190)		(5,409)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed ass	sets	-		1	
Interest received		107		24	
Net cash used in investing activities			(44,031)		(37,145)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		5,118		35,000	
Proceeds of other loans		25,000		1,670	
Repayment of other loans		(6,185)		(7,000)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(479)		(486)	
Net cash generated from financing					
activities			23,454		29,184
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cas	sh				
equivalents			5,659		(2,275)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning o	f year		7,758		10,033
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		13,417		7,758
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			14,435		8,195
Bank overdrafts included in creditors					
payable within one year			(1,018)		(437)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

The Watford Association Football Club Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Vicarage Road Stadium, Watford, Herts, WD18 0ER.

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.

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 £'000.

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.

The Watford Association Football Club Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hornets Investment Limited. The result of the Club are included in the consolidated accounts of Hornets Investment Limited which are available at 15-17 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0BD.

1.2 Going concern

The Company has a profit before tax for the year of £9,764,000 (2018 - loss of £30,952,000) and had net liabilities at 30 June 2019 of £17,440,000 (2018 - £27,204,000).

Following retention of Premier League status, the Company's income over the next twelve months, along with the continued support of the parent company, is sufficient to provide the necessary working capital for the Company and therefore it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The Company's bankers have indicated that, so long as the Company continues to operate within its financial plan, regular renewal of the £25,000,000 (2018 - £5,000,000) overdraft facility will be available.

The parent company has confirmed that they will not seek repayment of the balance outstanding to them of £5,739,000 (2018 - £5,477,000) if to do so would jeopardise the Club's ability to continue as a going concern. The Club's owner is committed to new investment into the business in respect of playing staff and in order to update the facilities at the Stadium and the ultimate beneficial owner has entered into a financial commitment to financially support the Company for the next 12 months.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income arising from sales to third parties and excludes transfer fees receivable (which are dealt with in the profit on disposal of players' registrations) and value added tax. Included in turnover are match day receipts and other match day income.

Season ticket and corporate hospitality income is recognised over the period of the football season as home matches are played.

Fixed elements of English Premier League central broadcasting contracts are recognised over the period of the football season as league matches (home and away) are played.

Sponsorship contracts are recognised over the duration of the contract, either on a straight-line basis, or over the period of the football season, as appropriate, based on the terms of the contract.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue arises principally from the advance sale of season tickets, executive boxes and players' loan fees and is recognised as income in the period to which it relates.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of Watford Catering Limited (which was dissolved on 22nd March 2011) is capitalised as an intangible fixed asset and is amortised on a straight line basis over the economic life, estimated at 10 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Acquired players' registrations

The costs associated with the acquisition of players' registrations are initially recorded at the date of acquisition as intangible fixed assets. Part of the acquisition cost may be dependent upon the number of appearances and the directors exercise their judgement on the probability of the deferred consideration becoming payable and capitalising that cost as an intangible asset. These costs are fully amortised over the period of the relevant player's contract.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the assets carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. The directors' valuation of a player's registration is arrived at by reference to market conditions and comparative data of recent transactions. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the length of each player's contract.

Software and website development costs

Software and website development costs (not research costs) are recognised as internally generated intangibles when the following can be demonstrated:

- a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.
- c) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- e) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- f) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Amortisation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over 10 years.

Pouring rights

Payments made to release the Company from exclusive supply provisions relating to alcoholic beverages have been recognised under the description of "Pouring rights". Pouring rights are capitalised as an intangible fixed asset and were amortised on a straight line basis over the economic life, estimated at 10 years. The Company's supply agreement was renegotiated in a prior year. As a result the asset was fully written down in that year's financial statements.

1.6 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. Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Capital grants and contributions to capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Freehold land and buildings over 25 years and 10 years

Leasehold improvements over the shorter of the unexpired term of lease and 20 years

Plant and equipment 25% on reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated. Assets with a Net Book Value of less than £1,000 are written off.

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 profit or loss.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

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 profit or loss, 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.

1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes purchase price less discounts where applicable. Stock is valued on a FIFO basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price. Provision is made for obsolete or slow moving stocks.

1.9 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

1.10 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 publicly 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.

If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial liability is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

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 though 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.

1.11 Equity instruments

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

1.12 Derivatives

The Company enters into foreign exchange contracts in order to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.13 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 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 when the Company has 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.

1.14 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.

Signing on fees

Signing on fees are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the player's contract.

1.15 Retirement benefits

The Company contributes to The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme for certain employees and also contributes to players' own pension plans, the assets of which are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account over the period to which they relate.

In addition the Company is making contributions in respect of its share of the deficit of the defined benefit section of The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (the "Scheme"). A provision has been established for the Company's share of the deficit which exists in this section of the Scheme and this additional contribution is being charged to the profit and loss account over the remaining service life of those employees who are members of the Scheme.

Under the provisions of FRS 102 Section 28 the Scheme would be treated as a defined benefit multiemployer scheme. The Scheme's actuary has advised that the participating employer's share of the underlying assets and liabilities cannot be identified on a reasonable and consistent basis. Therefore in accordance with FRS 102 Section 28 the Scheme has been accounted for as if it were a defined contribution plan.

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Lease incentives are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Grants

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

Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

1.18 Foreign exchange

The Company's accounting records are maintained in Pounds sterling. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

2 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Current and deferred taxation

The complex nature of the tax legislation under which the Company operates necessitates the use of estimates and assumptions in assessing the tax amounts provided in the financial statements. Actual tax payable may differ from the amounts provided.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

3 Turnover and other revenue

The Company has one main business segment, that of professional football operations. As a result, no additional business segment information is required to be provided. It operates in one geographical segment, the United Kingdom, and accordingly no additional geographical information is required to be provided.

Notwithstanding this, a voluntary analysis of the revenue streams is given below to assist with an understanding of the business.

Revenue streams comprise:

Matchday - season and matchday tickets and corporate hospitality.

Media - television and broadcasting income, including distributions from the English Premier League broadcasting agreements, cup competitions and local radio.

Commercial - sponsorship income & merchandising.

Other - loan fee receivable and other sundry income.

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Matchday	9,233	7,959
Media & Broadcasting	123,798	108,822
Commercial	13,247	10,619
Other	1,383	1,485
	147,661	128,885
	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	107	24
Release of capital grants	60	62
Other	4,500	7
		===

Other income of £4,500,000 relates to amounts receivable in settlement of a dispute.

4 Operating loss

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Exchange losses	1,342	331
Government grants	(60)	(70)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	4,037	3,383
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	197	263
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	37	22
Amortisation of intangible assets	36,290	41,499
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense	1,192	682
Operating lease charges	339	319

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

4 Operating loss (Continued)

Within amortisation is £1,868,000 of impairment (2018 - £3,512,000) on intangible fixed assets.

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to a gain of £nil (2018 gain - £612,000).

5 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the Company	32	32
For other services Other services	18	10

6 Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Players	65	75
Coaching staff	70	74
Part-time coaching staff	24	20
Commercial staff	50	44
Part-time commercial staff	40	34
Administration	16	13
Ground staff	32	32
	297	292
	===	===

In addition to the above the Company employed an average of 119 (2018 - 114) part-time match day staff during the year.

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Wages and salaries Social security costs	73,364 9,965	75,805 9,932
Pension costs	270	178
	83,599 ====	85,915

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

7	Directors' remuneration	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Remuneration for qualifying services	768 ——	638
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defi amounted to 1 (2018 - 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the year retirement benefits amounted to £46,500 (2018: £21,000).		
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher	st paid director:	
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	705 47 ———	610 21
8	Interest receivable and similar income	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	107	24
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	107	24
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest payable to group undertakings Other finance costs:	5,830	4,530
	Other interest	915	683
		6,745	5,213
10	Taxation		
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	- -	(889)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

10 **Taxation** (Continued)

The enacted rate of corporation tax will reduce to 17% from April 2020. The Company's deferred tax asset has been valued based on 17%.

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	9,764	(30,952)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Unutilised tax losses carried forward Change in unrecognised deferred tax assets Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances Utilisation of losses Tax effect of utilisation of reinvestment relief	1,855 732 - - - (1,757) (830)	(5,881) 298 5,371 (889) 333 (121)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	-	(889)

Tax losses at 30 June 2019 available for offset against future trading profits are in excess of £53 million (2018 - £53 million).

Intangible fixed assets

-	Goodwill	Website Po	uring rights	Players' registrations	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	177	484	752	191,333	192,746
Additions - separately acquired	-	-	-	20,857	20,857
Disposals	-	-	(752)	(38,832)	(39,584)
At 30 June 2019	177	484	-	173,358	174,019
Amortisation and impairment					
At 1 July 2018	160	88	752	68,227	69,227
Amortisation charged for the year	17	49	-	36,224	36,290
Disposals	-	-	(752)	(23,085)	(23,837)
At 30 June 2019	177	137		81,366	81,680
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	-	347	-	91,992	92,339
			===		
At 30 June 2018	17	396	-	123,106	123,519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

11 Intangible fixed assets

(Continued)

The figure for cost of player registrations are historic cost figures for purchased players only. Accordingly, the net book amount of player registrations will not reflect, nor is it intended to reflect, the current market value of these players nor does it take any account of players developed through the Club's youth system.

The directors consider the value of intangible assets to be significantly greater than their book value.

The amortisation of players' registration costs is included within cost of sales in the profit and loss account.

There is impairment of £1,868,000 (2018 - £3,512,000), included within the amortisation charge for the year.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land L and buildings		Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 July 2018	30,519	3,165	4,672	10,475	48,831
Additions	2,100	979	3,076	972	7,127
Disposals	-	-	-	(295)	(295)
Transfers	2,529	1,511	(4,390)	350	
At 30 June 2019	35,148	5,655	3,358	11,502	55,663
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2018	6,804	1,026	-	5,125	12,955
Depreciation charged in the year	2,102	444	-	1,688	4,234
Eliminated in respect of disposals				(258)	(258)
At 30 June 2019	8,906	1,470	-	6,555	16,931
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2019	26,242	4,185	3,357	4,948	38,732
At 30 June 2018	23,715	2,139	4,672	5,350	35,876

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixtures and fittings	591 ———	789 ———
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	197 ———	263 ——

Capitalised under assets under construction are the improvement works being made to the Company's stadium and training ground facilities, which are to be transferred to the corresponding asset category on completion of the works.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

13	Financial instruments	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
	Carrying amount of financial assets		
	Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	33,029	15,597
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
	Measured at amortised cost	117,732 ———	151,573
14	Stocks		
		2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Goods for resale	144 ———	554
	The estimated replacement cost of stocks does not materially diff	er from their balance sheet valu	ıe.
15	Debtors		2010
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Trade debtors	4,724	2,266
	Transfer fees receivable	18,280	12,148
	Prepayments and accrued income	5,268	2,065
		28,272 ———	16,479
		2019	2018
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£'000	£'000
	Transfer fees receivable	10,020	1,183
	Prepayments and accrued income	41	430
		10,061	1,613
	Deferred tax asset (note 21)	10,061 5,260	1,613
	Deferred tax asset (note 21)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

16	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	18	1,018	437
	Obligations under finance leases	19	89	486
	Other borrowings	18	15,864	21,652
	Trade creditors		5,420	3,308
	Player registration costs		32,298	63,982
	Corporation tax		1	1

Other creditors of £16,750,000 relates to amounts payable on transfer fees received in advance. A further £10,000,000 is repayable after more than one year. The corresponding debtor is shown in note 15 under transfer fees receivable. Total interest charged during the year is £853,000. Interest prepaid at the year end was £465,000.

7,159

16,750

24,023

103,587

965

7,518

6,170

19,241

123,760

965

Of the total liability of £26,750,000, £25,000,000 is due to Santander. This debt is secured by way of Promissory note with The Premier League over future transfer fees receivable.

17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

Other taxation and social security

Accruals and deferred income

Other creditors

Directors' loans

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Obligations under finance leases	19	-	81
Other borrowings	18	70,319	59,319
Player registration costs		19,742	30,395
Long term directors' loans		-	965
Other creditors		10,000	750
Accruals and deferred income		2,437	2,772
		102,498	94,282

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

18	Loans and overdrafts		
10	Edulis und Overdruits	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Bank overdrafts	1,018	437
	Loans from group undertakings	85,739	80,477
	Other loans	1,409	2,424
		88,166	83,338
		===	
	Payable within one year	17,847	23,054
	Payable after one year	70,319	60,284
	•		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

18 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

Loans from group undertakings

Loans from group undertakings includes the following loans with the immediate parent company, Hornets Investment Limited:

A £25,000,000 loan, attracting interest of 5%. £10,000,000 is due in less than one year. Total interest charged in the year is £1,833,000 (2018 - £712,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £1,315,000 (2018 - £712,000). The senior creditor on this loan is XXIII Capital who have no connection to the group.

A £55,000,000 loan, originally attracting interest of 6.28% above LIBOR. The full balance is due in more than one year. Total interest charged in the year is £3,755,000 (2018 - £3,576,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £1,718,000 (2018 - £1,759,000). The senior creditor on this loan is XXIII Capital who have no connection to the group.

Since the year end the above two loans have been refinanced into one single loan. £10,000,000 was repaid at the point of refinancing and the remaining £70,000,000 is due in more than one year. The new loan attracts interest of 5.35% above LIBOR. The senior creditor on this loan is XXIII Capital who have no connection to the group.

An unsecured interest free loan of £889,000 (2018 - £627,000). This is repayable on demand and is therefore due within one year.

A £2,250,000 loan, attracting interest of 4.5% per annum. The total amount is due in less than one year (2018 - £900,000). The balance due in more than one year is nil (2018 - £1,350,000). Total interest charged in the year is £101,000 (2018 - £101,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £25,000 (2018 - £25,000).

A £1,000,000 loan, fully repayable in less than one year (2018 - £1,000,000). The loan attracts interest of 4.5% per annum. Total interest charged in the year was £45,000 (2018 - £45,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £238,000 (2018 - £193,000).

A £1,600,000 loan, fully repayable in less than one year (2018 - £1,600,000). The loan attracts interest of 6% per annum. Total interest charged during the year was £96,000 (2018 - £96,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £340,000 (2018 - £244,000).

Other loans

Other loans includes the following:

A secured loan from Watford FC's Community Sports & Education Trust of £369,000 (2018 - £419,000), attracting interest of 1.5% above Barclays Bank base rate. The balance due in less than one year is £50,000 (2018 - £50,000). The balance due in more than one year is £319,000 (2018 - £369,000). The total interest charged for the year is £8,000 (2017 - £9,000).

An unsecured interest free loan of £75,000 (2018 - £75,000) due within one year.

An unsecured directors loan of £965,000, attracting interest at 3% per annum. The total amount of the loan is due in less than one year (2018 - £965,000). The balance due in more than one year is nil (2018 - £965,000). Total interest charged in the year totals £31,000 (2018 - £54,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £85,000 (2018 - £54,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

18 Loans and overdrafts (Continued)

Security

XXIII Capital hold a fixed and floating charge secured over all assets and undertakings of the Company.

Hornets Investment Limited hold a fixed and floating charge secured over all assets and undertakings of the Company.

Barclays Bank PLC hold a first legal charge over the freehold property at Vicarage Road. Barclays also hold a debenture granted by the Company in their favour. They also have security over the Premier League Basic Award for the 2019/20 season.

Watford FC's Community Sports & Education Trust hold a legal charge secured on the Vicarage Road Stadium.

Amounts owed to Santander are secured by way of promissory note with The Premier League over future transfer fees receivable.

The carrying amount of the total assets of the Company is £189,483,000 (2018 - £190,832,000) and the carrying amount of the Vicarage Road Stadium is £26,242,000 (2018 - £23,715,000).

19 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Within one year In two to five years	89	486 81
	 89	567
	===	===

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the Company for a certain item of plant and machinery. The finance lease liability is secured by the asset held under the lease. The lease agreement includes fixed lease payments, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the asset.

The term of the lease is 36 monthly repayments, due to end in August 2019.

20 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Deferred tax liabilities	21	177	177

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

21 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Company and movements thereon:

Balances:	Liabilities 2019 £'000	Liabilities 2018 £'000	Assets 2019 £'000	Assets 2018 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances Tax losses	177	177 -	- 5,260	- 5,260
14.7.103303				
	177	177	5,260	5,260

There were no deferred tax movements in the year.

22 Deferred income

Deferred income	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Arising from deferred capital grants and contributions	421	481
	==	

Capital grants include a balance of ± 675 (2018 - ± 800) relating to the grant received principally from the Football Stadium Improvement Fund, formerly the Football Trust, towards the cost of stadium redevelopment.

Also included is a grant received from Fabulous Fan Fayre Limited, towards the cost of catering equipment. At the balance sheet date £420,000 (2018 - £480,000) of this remains within deferred income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

23	Retirement benefit schemes 2019 2018			
	Defined contribution schemes	£,000	£,000	
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	270	178	

Defined benefit scheme

	2019	2018
	£'000	£′000
Liability at start of the year	264	320
Payments in year	(72)	(69)
Increase in provision	-	13
Liability at end of year	192	264

The Company has been advised of its share of the deficit of the Scheme. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Scheme was at August 2018 and indicated that contributions required from the Company towards making good the deficit was £559,464 at 1 September 2018 (the total deficit in the Scheme at this date was £30.4 million). The Company's share of the deficit is being paid over a period of seven and three quarter years commencing September 2018.

Additional contributions are being charged to the profit and loss account over the remaining life of those employees who are members of the Scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account during the year was £nil (2018 - £23,893).

24 Share capital

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid		
1,072,722 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,073	1,073
1,300,000 ordinary 'A' shares of £0.001 each	-	-
	1,073	1,073

The Ordinary 'A' shares rank pari-passu with the existing Ordinary shares. The shares have attached to them full voting rights, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up). Any capital distribution shall be applied amongst the holders of the A ordinary shares and ordinary shares pari-passu as though the same constituted one class of shares pro rata to their numerical holdings notwithstanding they are of different nominal values. They do not confer any rights of redemption. Hornets Investment Limited own 99.7% of the Company's issued share capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

25 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities and assets

The Company has liabilities under transfer agreements to pay additional sums dependent upon players' attainment and subsequent transfer value. The maximum that can be calculated and could be payable in respect of transfers made before 30 June 2019 is £30,018,000 (2018 - £21,172,000). Since the year end £897,000 has become payable (2018 - £560,000).

At 30 June 2019, the Club had sums receivable from other clubs in respect of players, dependent upon the number of first team appearances or percentage sell-on clauses. Due to the uncertainty of receipt of these contingent assets, it is not practical to calculate the amount likely to be received. Since the year end £256,000 (2018 - £nil) has become due.

26 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the Company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Within one year	481	651
Between two and five years	1,517	1,701
In over five years	8,053	8,406
	10,051	10,758
		====

27 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	811	468

28 Events after the reporting date

As outlined in note 25, subsequent to the year end, sums have been receivable from other clubs in respect of appearance and sell-on clauses in respect of players previously sold. It is estimated that net income of at least £nil is to be reflected in the financial statements for the current year. Since the year end various players' registration have been sold or terminated and in respect of those it is estimated that net income of £18,891,000 is to be reflected in the financial statement for the current year.

Since the year end there have been several new player registrations. The net payments to which the Club is committed in respect of those transactions is estimated to be £38,889,000 (dependent upon certain exchange rates at the date of payment), with further potential amounts of £5,372,000 due dependent upon Club and / or player performance.

Since the year end the Club has entered into a new loan agreement. Details of the new agreement are disclosed in note 18.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

29 Related party transactions

Entities with control over the entity

As at 30 June 2019 the Company owed a total of £85,739,000 in loans and a total of £3,636,000 of unpaid interest to Hornets Investment Limited, its immediate parent company. Details of the loans are included in further detail in note 18.

During the year, management fees of £115,000 (2018: £145,000) were charged to the profit and loss account, payable to Hornets Investment Limited, the Company's immediate parent company.

Key management personnel of the entity

Other than the directors there are no other members of key management. Directors' remuneration is reported in note 7.

During the year, the Company made a repayment of £965,000 (2018 - £965,000) towards the unsecured loan from one of its directors. Details of the loan are included in further detail in note 18.

Other related parties

During the year, a salary of £31,000 (2018 - £31,000) was paid to the majority shareholder and ultimate controlling party. Also during the year, a salary of £31,000 (2018 - £nil) was paid to a close family member of the majority shareholder and ultimate controlling party.

During the year, commission fees of £125,000 (2018 - nil) were charged to the profit and loss account, payable to BGB Weston Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales. The company is related to the Company's parent company through associated directors.

During the year, the Company was charged £5,346,000 (2018 - £4,004,000) in respect of transfer fees, £43,000 (2018 - £44,000) in respect of solidarity fees, £nil (2018 - £5,140) in respect of gifts to the board, and £nil (2018 - £20,254) in respect of solidarity received, by Udinese Calcio SpA, a company under common control. There is a balance of £613,000 (2018 - £nil) outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

During the year, total amounts of £102,000 (2018 - £121,000) and £nil (2018: £50,000) were payable to Galzar Consulting Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales, in relation to consultancy services and assistance with accountancy matters respectively. The company is related to the Company's parent company through associated directors. There is no balance (2018 - £nil) outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

30 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Hornets Investment Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Diversify Sport Investment SL, a company registered in Spain. The sole shareholder and therefore the ultimate controlling party is Gino Pozzo.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

31	Cash generated from operations		
-	generates nem epotations	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
	Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	9,764	(30,063)
	Adjustments for:		
	Taxation charged/(credited)	-	(889)
	Finance costs	6,745	5,213
	Investment income	(107)	(24)
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	37	22
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	36,290	41,499
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	4,235	3,646
	Foreign exchange gains on cash equivalents	557	(29)
	Gain on sale of intangible asset	(22,330)	(2,901)
	(Decrease) in deferred income	(60)	(62)
	Movements in working capital:		
	Decrease/(increase) in stocks	410	(213)
	(Increase) in debtors	(4,185)	(1,702)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	1,116	(5,456)
		· 	
	Cash generated from operations	32,472 ———	9,041
32	Prior period adjustment		
	Reconciliation of changes in equity		
		1 July	30 June
		2017	2018
		£'000	£'000
	Equity as previously reported	2,859	(27,867)
	Adjustments to prior year		
	Loan fee income	-	663
	Equity as adjusted	2,859	(27,204)
	Equity as adjusted	====	====
	Reconciliation of changes in loss for the previous financial period		
			2018 £'000
	Loss as previously reported		(30,726)
	Adjustments to prior year		
	Loan fee income		663
	Loss as adjusted		(30,063)
			====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

32 Prior period adjustment

(Continued)

Notes to reconciliation

Loan fee income

The prior year adjustment relates to loan fee income for the year ended 30 June 2018, not included in last year's financial statements.