THE WATFORD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020



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

CONTENTS

	:
	Page
Strategic report	1 - 4
Directors' report	5 - 7
Directors' responsibilities statement	8
Independent auditor's report	9 - 10
Profit and loss account	11
Statement of comprehensive income	12
Balance sheet	13
Statement of changes in equity	14
Statement of cash flows	15
Notes to the financial statements	16 - 40

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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 2020.

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.

Promoting the success of the company

Section 172(1) (A) to (F) of the Companies Act 2006 require Directors to explain how they considered the interests of key stakeholders when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company. This includes considering the interest of other stakeholders which will have an impact on the long-term success of the Company. The Board welcomes the direction of the UK Financial Reporting Council (the 'FRC'). This S172 statement, which is reported for the first time, explains how Watford FC (WFC) Directors consider:

S172(1) (A) "The likely consequences of any decision in the long term"

The Directors understand the business and the evolving environment in which we operate, including from the footballing side, the challenges of identifying and scouting new talent. Based on WFC's purpose to scout young talent and develop them into professional athletes by providing a clear path to first team football, the strategy set by the Board is intended to strengthen our position as a club with one of the strongest scouting networks globally.

The Directors recognise how our operations are viewed by different parts of society and that some decisions they take today may not align with all stakeholder interests, however the Directors have taken the decisions they believe best support WFC's strategic ambitions.

S172(1) (B) "The interests of the company's employees"

The Directors recognise that WFC employees are fundamental and core to our business and delivery of our strategic ambitions. The success of our business depends on attracting, retaining and motivating employees. From ensuring that we remain a responsible employer, from pay and benefits to our health, safety and workplace environment, the Directors factor the implications of decisions on employees and the wider workforce, where relevant and feasible.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

S172(1) (C) "The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others"

Delivering our strategy requires strong mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers, customers, governments, other football clubs and regulatory bodies. WFC seeks the promotion and application of certain general principles in such relationships. The Club continuously assesses the priorities related to customers and those with whom we do business.

\$172(1) (D) "The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment"

This aspect is inherent in our strategic ambitions, most notably the Club has partnered with the local community in various projects including supporting the NHS, local schools and various charitable trusts. As such, the Board receives information on these topics to both provide relevant information for specific Board decisions.

S172(1) (E) "The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct"

WFC aims to meet the world's growing need to be environmentally and socially responsible. The Board periodically reviews and approves clear frameworks. This, complemented by the ways the Board is informed and monitors compliance with relevant governance standards help assure its decisions are taken and that WFC act in way that promote high standards of business conduct.

S172(1) (F) "The need to act fairly as between members of the company"

After weighing up all relevant factors, the Directors consider which course of action best enables delivery of our strategy through the long-term, taking into consideration the impact on stakeholders.

Business Review

2019/20 was a unique and challenging year for the Club, primarily due to the Covid-19 pandemic which led to a pro-longed and disturbed season.

The Covid-19 pandemic led to postponement of games from the beginning of March 2020 with games being resumed at the end of June, however in a very different setting without spectators. The Club were out of the relegation zone before this pandemic/postponement of games and had an historic win against the Champions, Liverpool FC. The exemplary performance was recognised globally as the win that ended Liverpool's 44 match unbeaten run. The suspension of the season had a significant impact on the Club and the 2019/20 season ended with relegation from the Premier League.

The Club has made the necessary changes since relegation with regards to player movements and aims for promotion back to the Premier League.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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, EFL, 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. 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.

Development and Performance

The Club's owners continue to be committed to new investment into the business to ensure quick promotion back to the Premier League. Investment continues 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 as the Club continue to review options for further development of the stadium in order to increase capacities in both hospitality and general seating areas, upon return to the Premier League. Works to improve the Club's Training Ground at London Colney have continued throughout 2019/20 to ensure the Club is equipped with state of the art training facilities, enabling it to attract the best talent. The Club has also maintained investment in its playing squad, in order to sustain performance and bounce back into the top tier of English football.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Key Performance Indicators

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	119,985	147,661
Wages and salary costs	(96,201)	(83,599)
Other operating expenses	(29,736)	(38,350)
Amortisation and impairment of player registrations	(39,836)	(36,224)
Other operating income	63	4,584
Operating loss	(47,374)	(5,928)
Profit on disposal of player registrations	18,082	22,330
Net interest charges	(6,309)	(6,638)
Profit/ (Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(35,601)	9,764
Cash generated (absorbed) by operations	32,067	32,472
Wages to revenue ratio	80%	57%
League position	19th	11th

Financial Review

The loss for the year was £35.6m compared to a profit of £9.7m for the prior year. Despite the Club growing sponsorship and commercial revenues in the year, the results were driven down by lower broadcasting revenues and the Covid-19 pandemic.

Total turnover decreased by £27.4m from £147.6m to £120.2m. This was mainly due to the Covid-19 broadcaster rebate, a lower finishing position consequently resulting in reduced centralised distributions from the Premier League, and reduced matchday revenues due to matches being played behind closed doors.

Salary costs have increased overall from £83.6m to £96.2m.

Other operating expenses have decreased from £38.3m last year to £29.7m mainly due to a decrease in football costs.

The football Club made a profit on disposal of player registrations of £18.1m (2019: £22.3m) principally due to the sales of Lukebakio, Foulgiuer and Oulare.

Intangible assets have increased from £91.9m to £111.6m mainly due to player additions and renewals during the year.

As in previous years, the financial performance of the Club is reflective of its position in the League; despite growing commercial revenues and reducing operating costs, turnover and profit declined overall this year due to the mitigating factors described earlier in the report.

Promotion into the Premier League for the 2021/22 season is the goal we set ourselves and the shareholders are committed to invest in the Club to support this goal. The Club continues 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 201

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company continues to be that of a Championship 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 11.

The Company recorded a loss before taxation of £35,601,000 (2019: profit of £9,764,000).

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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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.

The Company has a number of effective workforce engagement mechanisms in place across the Club:

Employees are kept informed of performance and strategy through regular appraisals and performance reviews;

The executive directors attend key business meetings throughout the year;

Employee engagement surveys are undertaken covering the vast majority of the workforce, and the results are reported to the Board.

Post reporting date events

Details of the post balance sheet events are set out in note 27 to the financial statements.

Auditor

A resolution proposing that Myers Clark be reappointed as auditor of the Company will be put to a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Energy and carbon report

The Company has appointed Carbon Footprint Ltd, a leading carbon and energy management company, to independently assess its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with the UK Government's 'Environmental Reporting Guidelines: Including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting Guidance'.

The assessment has used the 2020 emission conversion factors published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The assessment follows the GHG protocol corporate reporting standard and so has dual reported both the location-based and market-based emissions from electricity usage, and has used the UK electricity emissions factors (for generation and transmission & distribution). The financial control approach has been used.

The table below summarises the GHG emissions for reporting year: **1st July 2019 to 30th June 2020**. This is the first year Watford FC has assessed its emissions, and this will set the baseline for future assessments.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Scope	Activity	Market-based emissions (CO2e)	Location-based emissions (CO2e)
Scope 1	Site gas	447.77	447.77
	Site gas oil	247.91	247.91
-	Vehicle fuel usage	50.44	50.44
Scope 1 Sub Total		746.13	746.13
Scope 2	Electricity generation	161.54	791.95
Scope 2 Sub Total		161.54	791.95
Scope 3	Employee-owned car travel (grey fleet)	25.41	25.41
	Electricity transmission & distribution	11.37	68.11
Scope 3 Sub Total		36.78	93.52
Total tonnes of CO2e		944.45	1631.60
Tonnes of CO2e per £M Turnover		7.88	13.59
Total Energy Consumption		7,118,502	7,118,502

^{*} Total Energy Consumption includes UK Electricity, UK Site Gas, Company Owned Vehicles and Employee owned vehicles (grey fleet).

We have transferred three of our electricity meters onto renewable tariffs this financial year, including the one serving the stadium. As a result of this, 83% of our electricity consumption originated from renewable sources.

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**

Date: 2 March 2021

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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.

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 2020 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 2020 and of its loss 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

3 March 2021

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Egale 1 80 St Albans Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		Operations excluding player trading	Player trading	Year ended 30 June 2020	Operations excluding player trading	Player trading	Year ended 30 June 2019
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	3	119,901	84	119,985	146,647	1,014	147,661
Cost of sales		(111,274)	(39,836)	(151,110)	(106,146)	(36,224)	(142,370)
Gross (loss)/profit		8,627	(39,752)	(31,125)	40,501	(35,210)	5,291
Administrative expenses		(16,312)	_	(16,312)	(15,803)	-	(15,803)
Other operating income		63	-	63	4,584	-	4,584
Operating loss	4	(7,622)	(39,752)	(47,374)	29,282	(35,210)	(5,928)
Interest receivable and similar income	8	29	-	29	107	-	107
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(6,338)	-	(6,338)	(6,745)	-	(6,745)
Profit on disposal of player registrations		1 -	18,082	18,082	-	22,330	22,330
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(13,931)	(21,670)	(35,601)	22,644	(12,880)	9,764
Tax on profit/(loss)	10	4,006	-	4,006	-	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(9,925)	(21,670)	(31,595)	22,644	(12,880)	9,764

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(31,595)	9,764
Other comprehensive income		
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	62,085	-
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	(4,107) ———	
Other comprehensive income for the year	57,978	· -
		====
Total comprehensive income for the year	26,383	9,764
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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		202	20	201	19
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		111,905		92,339
Tangible assets	12		101,891		38,732
			213,796		131,071
Current assets					
Stocks	13	125		144	
Debtors falling due after more than one year	14	2,666		10,061	
Debtors - deferred tax	20	9,008		5,260	
Debtors falling due within one year	14	16,528		28,272	
Cash at bank and in hand		18		14,435	
·		28,345		58,172	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	15	(111,163)		(103,587)	
Net current liabilities			(82,818)		(45,415)
Total assets less current liabilities			130,978		85,656
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(117,567)		(102,498)
Provisions for liabilities	19		(4,107)		(177)
Deferred capital grants and contributions	21		(361)		(421)
Not conta ((lightlift)			9.043		(17.440)
Net assets/(liabilities)			8,943 ———		(17,440) ———
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		1,073		1,073
Revaluation reserve			57,978		_,
Profit and loss reserves			(50,108)		(18,513)
					
Total equity			8,943		(17,440)
					

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 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 2020

	Share Re capital	Share Revaluation capital reservelo		valuation Profit and reserveloss reservel			
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			
Balance at 1 July 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)			
Year ended 30 June 2020:							
Loss for the year Other comprehensive income:	, -	-	(31,595)	(31,595)			
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	62,085	-	62,085			
Tax relating to other comprehensive income	-	(4,107)		(4,107)			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	57,978	(31,595)	26,383			
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,073	57,978 ———	(50,108)	8,943			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

		202	0	2019	9
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	31		32,067		32,472
Interest paid		•	(9,236)		(6,236)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	es		22,831		26,236
Investing activities					
Purchase of intangible assets		(38,940)		(60,262)	
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		19,157		22,314	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(5,324)		(6,190)	
Interest received		29	·	107	
Net cash used in investing activities			(25,078)		(44,031)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings		-		5,118	
Proceeds of group loans		_		25,000	
Repayment of group loans		(10,000)		-	
Repayment of other loans		(16,800)		(6,185)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		(269)		(479)	
Advance of finance leases		857		-	
Net cash (used in)/generated from					
financing activities			(26,212)		23,454
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cas	h				 _
equivalents			(28,459)		5,659
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning o	f year		13,417		7,758
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	ar		(15,042)		13,417
Relating to:					= ===
Cash at bank and in hand			18		14,435
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(15,060)		(1,018)
payable within one year			(15,060) =====		(1, ==

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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 results of the Club are included in the consolidated accounts of Hornets Investment Limited which are available at 38 Craven Street, London, WC2N 5NG.

1.2 Going concern

The Company has a loss before tax for the year of £35,601,000 (2019: profit of £9,764,000) and had net assets at 30 June 2020 of £8,943,000 (2019 liabilities: £17,440,000).

The Company's income over the next twelve months, along with player disposals and 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 parent company has confirmed that they will not seek repayment of the balance outstanding to them of £5,622,000 (2019: £5,739,000) 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.

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.

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

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Freehold land and buildings are held under the revaluation model and are carried at a revalued amount, being depreciated replacement cost at the date of valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that a revaluation gain reverses a revaluation loss previously recognised in profit or loss or a revaluation loss exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains recognised in equity; such gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.9 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 2020

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 2020

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Derivatives

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

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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.12 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 2020

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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

1.15 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 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 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.

1.17 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.

1.18 Covid 19

Due to the global pandemic, Covid 19, the last 9 Premier League matches (5 home games and 4 away games) of the 2019/20 season were postponed until after the year end. In order to ensure comparability, the direct costs in relation to these matches have been accrued in these accounts. Note 30 contains details of lost revenue in relation to the 5 home games that were postponed.

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.

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

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.

Cost of intangible assets

Payments made to third parties in order to acquire a player's registration are initially capitalised at cost.

Contingent liabilities for player transactions

Creditors and provisions contain allowances for certain contingent amounts to players, agents and clubs which are based on management's best estimate of certain future events from information available to management at the reporting date, such as number of player appearances, and the amount that becomes payable as a result of this event. Actual future costs may differ from the amounts provided.

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets are reviewed for potential impairment using estimates of the future economic benefits attributable to them. Such estimates involve assumptions in relation to future ticket income, media and sponsorship revenue and on pitch performance. Any estimates of future economic benefits made in relation to intangible assets may differ from benefits that ultimately arise, and materially affect, the recoverable value of the asset.

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

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.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover analysed by class of business	2 000	2 000
Matchday	7,251	9,233
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
Media & Broadcasting	95,271	118,833
Commercial	17,209	18,212
Other	254	1,383
	119,985	147,661
	Y	
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	29	107
Release of capital grants	60	60
Other		4,500
		

Other income in 2019 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):	£'000	£'000
Exchange losses	710	1,342
Government grants	. (60)	(60)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	4,630	4,037
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	218	197
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2	37
Amortisation of intangible assets	39,886	36,290
Operating lease charges	342	339

2020

2010

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

4 Operating loss (Continued)

Within amortisation there is £1,971,000 impairment (2019: £1,868,000) on intangible fixed assets.

5 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor and associates:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the Company	40	40
	. =	·
For other services		
Other services	33	31
Taxation compliance services	8	4
	41	35

6 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
·	Number	Number
Players	74	65
Coaching staff	71	70
Part-time coaching staff	26	24
Commercial staff	61	50
Part-time commercial staff	44	40
Administration	18	16
Ground staff	34	32
	328	297
	==	

In addition to the above the Company employed an average of 101 (2019: 119) part-time match day staff during the year.

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

	Employees	(0	Continued)
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:	2020	2010
		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Wages and salaries	85,546	73,364
	Social security costs	10,232	9,965
	Pension costs	423	270
		96,201 =====	83,599 ———
	Termination benefits made or committed	6,718	-
			-
7	Directors' remuneration		
•	Directors remaineration	2020	2019
		£'000	£,000
	Remuneration for qualifying services	883	721
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	70	47
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes		47 ——— 768
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	953	
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y retirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000).	953 ====================================	768 ——— n schemes
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under det amounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y	953 ————————————————————————————————————	768 ————————————————————————————————————
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y retirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000).	953 ====================================	768 ——— n schemes
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the yretirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher	953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020	768 n schemes o directors
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y retirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000).	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000	768 n schemes directors 2019
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the yretirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher Remuneration for qualifying services	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000	768 n schemes directors 2019 £'000
8	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the yretirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher Remuneration for qualifying services	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000	768 n schemes directors 2019 £'000
8	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the yretirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000 878 70 ———	768 n schemes o directors 2019 £'000 705 47
8	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y retirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher than the f	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000 878 70 ———	768 n schemes o directors 2019 £'000 705 47
8	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under detamounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the yretirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher Remuneration for qualifying services Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000 878 70 ———	768 n schemes o directors 2019 £'000 705 47
8	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under det amounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y retirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher than the	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000 878 70 2020 £'000	768 n schemes o directors 2019 £'000 705 47 2019 £'000
8	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under det amounted to 1 (2019: 1). The charge to the profit and loss account in the y retirement benefits amounted to £70,000 (2019: £47,000). Remuneration disclosed above includes the following amounts paid to the higher than the	953 953 fined contribution to ear in relation to est paid director: 2020 £'000 878 70 2020 £'000	768 n schemes o directors 2019 £'000 705 47 2019 £'000

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

	Interest payable and similar expenses	2020	2010
		2020	2019
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:	£'000	£'000
	Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: Interest payable to group undertakings	5,024	5,830
	Other interest	1,314	915
	Other interest		
		6,338 	6,745
.0	Taxation		
		2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(81)	
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(277)	-
	Tax losses carried forward	(3,648)	-
,			
	Total deferred tax	(3,925)	-
			
	Total tax credit	(4,006)	_
	· + · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit) on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	/charge for the y	
			vear based 2019 £'000
		/charge for the y	2019
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	/charge for the y 2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation	/charge for the y 2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601)	2019 £'000 9,764
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	/charge for the y 2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601) ——— (6,764)	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2020 £'000 (35,601) (6,764) 922	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Utilisation of losses	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601) (6,764) 922 2,924	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601) (6,764) 922 2,924	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Utilisation of losses	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601) (6,764) 922 2,924	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Utilisation of losses Tax effect of utilisation of reinvestment relief	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601) (6,764) 922 2,924 (81) -	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————
	on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows: (Loss)/profit before taxation Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Unutilised tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior years Utilisation of losses Tax effect of utilisation of reinvestment relief Interest previously disallowed now allowable as paid	/charge for the y 2020 £'000 (35,601) (6,764) 922 2,924 (81) - (540)	2019 £'000 9,764 ————————————————————————————————————

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

10 Taxation (Continued)

In addition to the amount (credited)/charged to the profit and loss account, the following tax adjustment has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2020	2019
Deferred tax arising on:	£'000	£'000
Revaluation of property	4,107	-
		

Tax losses at 30 June 2020 available for offset against future trading profits are in excess of £65 million (2019: £53 million).

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Website	Players' registrations	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	177	484	173,358	174,019
Additions - separately acquired	-	20	65,839	65,859
Disposals	-	-	(15,669)	(15,669)
At 30 June 2020	177	504	223,528	224,209
Amortisation and impairment				
At 1 July 2019	177	137	81,366	81,680
Amortisation charged for the year	-	50	39,836	39,886
Disposals	-	-	(9,262)	(9,262)
At 30 June 2020	177	187	111,940	112,304
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2020	-	317	111,588	111,905
At 30 June 2019	·	347	91,992	92,339
	·			==,===

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 £1,971,000 impairment (2019: £1,868,000) included within the amortisation charge for the year.

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

12	Tangible fixed assets					
		Freehold land Leas and buildings an		Assets under construction	Plant and equipment	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 July 2019	35,148	5,655	3,358	11,502	55,663
	Additions	2,757	832	64	2,577	6,230
	Disposals	(762)	(226)	(267)	(636)	(1,891)
	Revaluation	62,085	-	-	-	62,085
	Transfers	4,611	4	(2,671)	(1,944)	-
	At 30 June 2020	103,839	6,265	484	11,499	122,087
	Depreciation and impairment					
	At 1 July 2019	8,906	1,470	-	6,555	16,931
	Depreciation charged in the year	2,326	604	-	1,918	4,848
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(745)	(223)	-	(615)	(1,583)
	Transfers	1,312	-	-	(1,312)	-
	At 30 June 2020	11,799	1,851	-	6,546	20,196
	Carrying amount	-				
	At 30 June 2020	92,040	4,414	484	4,953	101,891
	At 30 June 2019	===== 26,242	4,185	3,357	===== 4,948	38,732

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

	£'000	2019 £'000
Fixtures and fittings	870	591 ————

The Company's freehold land and buildings were revalued as at 30 June 2020 to a value of £92,040,000. The valuation was carried out by CBRE Ltd, independent external valuers, on a depreciated replacement cost basis in accordance with the current RICS Valuation – Global Standards (incorporating the International Valuation Standards) and the UK national supplement (the Red Book). In preparing their valuation CBRE have made various assumptions as to tenure, letting, taxation, town planning, and the condition and repair of buildings and sites – including ground and groundwater contamination, as is common with any Red Book valuation.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a depreciated replacement cost value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	£'000	£'000
Cost Accumulated depreciation	41,754 (11,799)	35,148 (8,907)
Carrying value	29,955 ———	26,241

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

12 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

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.

13 Stocks

2020	2019
£'000	£'000
125	144

Goods for resale

The estimated replacement cost of stocks does not materially differ from their balance sheet value.

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

14	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	862	4,724
	Transfer fees receivable	13,092	18,280
	Prepayments and accrued income	2,574	5,268
		16,528	28,272
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£'000	£'000
	Transfer fees receivable	1,833	10,020
	Prepayments and accrued income	833	41
		2,666	10,061
	Deferred tax asset (note 20)	9,008	5,260
		11,674	15,321
	Total debtors	28,202	43,593

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

15	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	,		2020	2019
		Notes	£,000	£'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17	15,060	1,018
	Obligations under finance leases	18	213	89
	Other borrowings	17 -	5,934	15,864
	Trade creditors		4,785	5,420
	Player registration costs		30,352	32,298
	Corporation tax		1	1
	Other taxation and social security		22,529	7,159
	Other creditors		17,632	16,750
	Directors' loans		965	965
	Accruals and deferred income		13,692	24,023
			111,163	103,587

Other creditors of £17,632,000 includes amounts payable on transfer fees received in advance of £10,000,000 (2019: £16,750,000). A further £nil (2019: £10,000,000) is repayable after more than one year. The corresponding debtor is shown in note 14 under transfer fees receivable. Total interest charged during the year is £794,000 (2019: £853,000). Interest prepaid at the year end was £291,000 (2019: £465,000).

The total liability of £10,000,000 is due to Santander. This debt is secured by way of Promissory note with The Premier League over future transfer fees receivable.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2020	2019
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Obligations under finance leases	18	463	-
Other borrowings	17	70,269	70,319
Player registration costs		38,465	19,742
Other creditors		7,200	10,000
Accruals and deferred income		1,170	2,437
		117,567	102,498
•			

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

17	Loans and overdrafts		
		2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Bank overdrafts	15,060	1,018
	Loans from group undertakings	75,809	85,739
	Other loans	1,359	1,409
		92,228	88,166
		<u> </u>	
	Payable within one year	21,959	17,847
	Payable after one year	70,269	70,319
	•		

Loans from group undertakings

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

A £70,000,000 loan, attracting interest of 5.35% above LIBOR. Total interest charged in the year is £3,423,000 (2019: £5,615,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £nil (2019: £nil). The senior creditor on this loan is XXIII Capital who have no connection to the group.

During the year, loans of £55,000,000 and £25,000,000 with Hornets Investment Limited were refinanced into the loan above with the loans bearing interest of 6.28% above LIBOR per annum and 10% per annum respectively. £10,000,000 was paid at point of refinancing on the £25,000,000. Total loan interest charged during the year for each loan was £894,000 and £466,000 (2019: £3,783,000 and £1,315,000) respectively. There was no unpaid interest as at year end for either loan (2019: £1,718,000 and £1,315,00).

An unsecured interest free loan of £959,000 (2019: £889,000). 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 (2019: £2,250,000). Total interest charged in the year is £101,000 (2019: £101,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £76,000 (2019: £25,000).

A £1,000,000 loan, fully repayable in less than one year (2019: £1,000,000). The loan attracts interest of 4.5% per annum. Total interest charged in the year was £45,000 (2019: £45,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £283,000 (2019: £238,000).

A £1,600,000 loan, fully repayable in less than one year (2019: £1,600,000). The loan attracts interest of 6% per annum. Total interest charged during the year was £96,000 (2019: £96,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £436,000 (2019: £340,000).

Other loans

Other loans includes the following:

A secured loan from Watford FC's Community Sports & Education Trust of £319,000 (2019: £369,000), attracting interest of 1.5% above Barclays Bank base rate. The balance due in less than one year is £50,000 (2019: £50,000). The balance due in more than one year is £269,000 (2019: £319,000). The total interest charged for the year is £7,000 (2019: £8,000).

An unsecured interest free loan of £75,000 (2019: £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 (2019: £965,000). Total interest charged in the year totals £29,000 (2019: £31,000). Unpaid interest at the year end amounted to £29,000 (2019: £85,000).

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

17 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 2020/21 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 £242,141,000 (2019: £189,243,000) and the carrying amount of the Vicarage Road Stadium is £92,040,000 (2019: £26,242,000).

18 Finance lease obligations

Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£'000	2019 £'000
Within one year In two to five years	214 462	89 -
	676 ====	89 ====

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 38 monthly repayments, due to end in August 2023.

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Deferred tax liabilities	20	4,107	177

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

20 Deferred taxation

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

	Balances:	Liabilities 2020 £'000	Liabilities 2019 £'000	Assets 2020 £'000	Assets 2019 £'000
	Decelerated capital allowances	-	177	100	
	Tax losses	-	-	8,908	5,260
	Revaluations	4,107	-	-	-
	•	4 107	 177	0.000	
		4,107 ====	===	9,008	5,260 =====
					2020
	Movements in the year:				£'000
	Asset at 1 July 2019				(5,083)
	Credit to profit or loss				(3,925)
	Charge to other comprehensive income				4,107
	A A 20 Long 2020				(4.001)
	Asset at 30 June 2020			·	(4,901) ====
21	Deferred income				
				2020	2019
				£'000	£'000
	Arising from deferred capital grants and				
	contributions			361	421

Capital grants include a balance of £675 (2019: £675) 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 £360,000 (2019: £420,000) of this remains within deferred income.

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

22	Retirement benefit schemes		
	Defined contribution schemes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	425	270

Defined benefit scheme

	2020	2019
<u> </u>	£'000	£′000
Liability at start of the year	192	264
Payments in year	(112)	(72)
Increase in provision	-	-
Liability at end of year	80	192

As one of a number of participating employers in the defined benefit scheme, the Company has only been advised of its share of the deficit of the Scheme and as such the Company has only recognised their share as a liability.

As a result, the contributions paid to the scheme reduce the provision. The Company is unable to identify its share of underlying assets and liabilities within the Scheme on a consistent and reliable basis and therefore accounts for the Scheme as if it were a defined contribution 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 (2019: £nil).

23 Share capital

	2020 £'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid		
1,072,722 ordinary shares of £1.00 each	1,073	1,073
13,000,000 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 2020

24 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 2020 is £29,236,000 (2019: £30,018,000). Since the year end £1,106,000 has become payable (2019: £897,000).

At 30 June 2020, the Club had sums receivable from other clubs in respect of players, dependent upon the number of first team appearances or percentage self-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 £91,000 (2019: £256,000) has become due.

25 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:

2020

2010

	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	418	481
Between two and five years	1,275	1,517
In over five years	7,729	8,053
	9,422	10,051
		==

26 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

'	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	210 ——	811 ====

27 Events after the reporting date

As outlined in note 24, 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 £51,100,000 is to be reflected in the financial statement for the current year.

In addition, there has been £1,455,000 received in respect of players out on loan.

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 £500,000 (dependent upon certain/exchange rates at the date of payment).

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

28 Related party transactions

Entities with control over the entity

As at 30 June 2020 the Company owed a total of £75,809,000 (2019: £85,739,000) in loans and a total of £795,000(2019: £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 17.

During the year, management fees of £62,000 (2019: £115,000) 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 (2019: £965,000) towards the unsecured loan from one of its directors. Details of the loan are included in further detail in note 17.

Other related parties

During the year, a salary of £66,000 (2019: £31,000) was paid to the majority shareholder and ultimate controlling party. Also during the year, a salary of £32,000 (2019: £31,000) was paid to a close family member of the majority shareholder and ultimate controlling party.

During the year, commission fees of £575,000 (2019: £125,000) 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 £7,183,000 (2019: £5,346,000) in respect of transfer fees in relation to the purchase of a player registration from Udinese Calcio SpA, a company under common control. The Company also charged Udinese £446,000 in relation to the sale of a player registration. One player registration was transferred from the Company to Udinese at nil consideration. There is a balance of £457,000 (2019: £613,000) included in debtors and £7,999,000 included in creditors at the balance sheet date relating to these transactions.

During the year £65,000 (2019: £102,000) was 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.

29 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 S.a.r.l., a company registered in Luxembourg. The sole shareholder and therefore the ultimate controlling party is Gino Pozzo.

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

30 Covid 19

The COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented challenges both for businesses and society around the globe. In early March 2020, the Premier League took the decision to postpone matches until further notice in line with government guidance but declared that its staff remains committed to protecting the central revenues of the League and therefore the Club distributions. The biggest loss of revenue for the Club was the broadcaster rebate, which will be in the region of £7.2m.

With the exception of the broadcaster rebate, the figures below are best estimates of lost revenues based on historic trends and fixture-specific data.

Total lost revenue	£9,906,325
Broadcasting	£7,200,000
Commercial	£279,792
Matchday	£2,426,533

31 Cash generated from operations

	£.000	2019 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the year after tax	(31,595)	9,764
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	6,338	6,745
Investment income	(29)	(107)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	2	37
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	39,886	36,290
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	4,848	4,235
Foreign exchange gains on cash equivalents	(428)	557
Profit on disposal of player registrations	(18,082)	(22,330)
Decrease in deferred income	(60)	(60)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease in stocks	19	410
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	20,532	(4,185)
Increase in creditors	10,636	1,116
Cash generated from operations	 32,067	32,472
y		=

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

32	Analysis of changes in net debt					
	•	1 July 2019	Cash flows	New finance leases	Other non- cash changes	30 June 2020
		£.000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Cash at bank and in hand	14,435	(14,417)	-	-	18
	Bank overdrafts	(1,018)	(14,042)	-	-	(15,060)
		13,417	(28,459)	-		(15,042)
	Directors loans	(965)	-	-	-	(965)
	Finance leases	(89)	269	(857)	-	(677)
	Other loans	(27,194)	16,800	-	-	(10,394)
	Loans from Parent company	(85,739)	10,000	-	(70)	(75,809)
	•					
	•	(100,570)	(1,390)	(857)	(70)	(102,887)
		====				