Registration number: 3320422

Exeter Rugby Club Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 June 2019



Thompson Jenner LLP Statutory Auditors 1 Colleton Crescent Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

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Company Information

Directors

. A G E Rowe OBE Hon LLD

C J Over LLB R E J Baxter A Quantick FCA

L J Duncan N J Teague T H Percival N M Pavis

Registered office

Sandy Park Stadium

Sandy Park Way

Exeter Devon EX2 7NN

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC

Auditors

Thompson Jenner LLP Statutory Auditors 1 Colleton Crescent

Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the company are the playing and promotion of rugby together with providing conferencing and banqueting facilities at Sandy Park Stadium.

Fair review of the business

We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these being turnover, profit margins and attendance figures.

Overall the directors are satisfied with the profitability of the company.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2019	2018
Turnover	£	21,699,325	20,472,209
Turnover growth	%	6	18
Gross profit margin	%	19	15
Profit before tax	£	1,594,385	659,416
Net assets	£	2,855,212	2,050,145
Total match-day attendances	No.	205,357	207,687
Average match-day attendances	No.	12,080	11,538

Supporters, as ever, remain at the core of the Club and we are proud to say that during the 2018/19 season, Sandy Park welcomed a record average number of spectators, with attendances and financial key performance indicators bolstered by a home semi-final in the Aviva Premiership play-offs.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The board of directors undertake a regular review of the company and they have identified that the principal risks faced by Exeter Rugby Club Limited for both the rugby and conferencing and banqueting aspects of the business relate to competition.

Approved by the Board on 30.10.19 and signed on its behalf by:

A G E Rowe OBE Hon LLD

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

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

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

A G E Rowe OBE Hon LLD

R E J Baxter

S Byrne (resigned 1 September 2019)

B Lodge (resigned 1 September 2019)

K T Northcott (resigned 1 September 2019)

A Quantick FCA

The following directors were appointed after the year end:

C J Over LLB (appointed 1 September 2019)

L J Duncan (appointed 1 September 2019)

N J Teague (appointed 1 September 2019)

T H Percival (appointed 1 September 2019)

N M Pavis (appointed 1 September 2019)

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The company's principal financial instruments comprise the bank balance, trade creditors, trade debtors, hire purchase and finance lease agreements and intercompany loans. The main purpose of these instruments is to raise funds for the company's operations.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is no exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instruments concerned is shown below.

In respect of the bank balance, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at variable rates of interest. All of the business' cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest.

The hire purchase and finance lease agreements are provided by financial institutions at fixed and variable rates of interest. The company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet these requirements.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditor's liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Employment of disabled persons

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the candidate's particular aptitudes and abilities are consistent with adequately meeting the requirements of the job. Opportunities are available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or an alternative position and to provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

Employee involvement

The company operates a framework for employee information and consultation. Exeter Rugby Club Limited operates a policy of providing employees with information about the company as well as encouraging its employees to present their suggestions and views on the company's performance. Regular meetings are held between department managers and employees to allow a free flow of information and ideas.

Future developments

The directors do not envisage the principal activity of the company changing within the foreseeable future however will continue to look for further growth and advancement opportunities.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 30.10.1cm and signed on its behalf by:

A G E Rowe QBE Hon LLD

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 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; and
- 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 and in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 Exeter Rugby Club Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Exeter Rugby Club Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Exeter Rugby Club Limited

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 5], 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Exeter Rugby Club Limited

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Mr Neil Curtis (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Thompson Jenner LLP, Statutory Auditor

1 Colleton Crescent

Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

Date: 30.10.2019

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	21,699,325	20,472,209
Cost of sales		(17,531,580)	(17,324,946)
Gross profit		4,167,745	3,147,263
Administrative expenses		(2,550,346)	(2,476,766)
Operating profit Interest payable and similar expenses	4 5	1,617,399 (23,014)	670,497 (11,081)
Profit before tax		1,594,385	659,416
Taxation	8	(289,318)	(126,114)
Profit for the financial year		1,305,067	533,302

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year .	1,305,067	533,302
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,305,067	533,302

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	1,110,704	1,280,887
Current assets			
Stocks	10	245,219	327,269
Debtors	11	7,428,868	5,864,243
Cash at bank and in hand		1,441,785	1,493,452
		9,115,872	7,684,964
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(7,245,466)	(6,681,423)
Net current assets		1,870,406	1,003,541
Total assets less current liabilities		2,981,110	2,284,428
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	12	-	(98,541)
Provisions for liabilities	13	(125,898)	(135,742)
Net assets		2,855,212	2,050,145
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Profit and loss account		2,855,210	2,050,143
Total equity		2,855,212	2,050,145

Approved and approved by the Board on 30.10.101 and signed on its behalf by:

A G E Rowe OBE Hon LLD

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 July 2018	2	2,050,143	2,050,145
Profit for the year		1,305,067	1,305,067
Total comprehensive income	-	1,305,067	1,305,067
Dividends		(500,000)	(500,000)
At 30 June 2019	2	2,855,210	2,855,212
44.4.4.0047	Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 July 2017	2	1,516,841	1,516,843
Profit for the year		533,302	533,302
Total comprehensive income	· -	533,302	533,302
At 30 June 2018	2	2,050,143	2,050,145

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is: Sandy Park Stadium Sandy Park Way Exeter Devon EX2 7NN

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions on the basis that the information is contained within the consolidated financial statements:

- i. from preparing a statement of cash flows;
- ii. from the financial instrument disclosures, required under FRS 102;
- iii. from disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Exeter Rugby Group PLC.

The financial statements of Exeter Rugby Group PLC may be obtained from Sandy Park Stadium, Sandy Park Way, Exeter, Devon, EX2 7NN.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below.

- i) Match day tickets Income is deferred and recognised once the game has taken place.
- ii) Season tickets, Corporate Boxes, VIP Memberships Income is deferred and recognised over the season to which it relates. The income is released on a game by game basis.
- iii) Sponsorship Season long sponsorship is deferred and recognised over the season to which it relates. The income is released on a game by game basis. Match day sponsorship is deferred and recognised once the game has taken place.
- iv) Conferences and Events Income is recognised once the event has occurred.
- v) Premier Rugby Limited Central Income Income is recognised upon receipt, unless contingent upon specific criteria or a future event.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the Company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Fixtures and fittings

10%/15% straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Rugby income	19,917,597	18,722,474
Sandy Park income	1,781,728_	1,749,735
	21,699,325	20,472,209

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

4 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2019 £	2018 £
Depreciation expense	221,131	192,607
Operating lease expense - property	1,487,000	1,487,000
Operating lease expense - other	121,812	154,110
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	19,881	-
5 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	23,014	11,081
6 Staff costs		
The aggregate payroll costs were as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	10,733,940	10,672,240
Social security costs	1,328,921	1,317,295
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	125,851	65,593
	. 12,188,712	12,055,128
The average number of persons employed by the company (incl analysed by category was as follows:	uding directors) d	uring the year,
	2019 No.	2018 No.
Players and team management	113	105
Administration and support	43	36
Operational	214	212
	370	353
7 Auditors' remuneration		
	2019 £	2018 £
Audit of the financial statements	10,000	10,000
	-,	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

8 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2019 £	2018 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	299,162	111,298
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	<u> </u>	(158)
	299,162	111,140
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(9,844)	14,974
Tax expense in the income statement	289,318	126,114

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before tax	1,594,385	659,416
Corporation tax at standard rate	302,933	125,289
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	-	267
UK deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	(14,738)	-
Increase (decrease) in UK and foreign current tax from adjustment for prior periods	-	(158)
Tax increase (decrease) from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	1,123	716
Total tax charge	289,318	126,114

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities		
2019		Liability £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances		125,898
2018		Liability £
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances		135,742
9 Tangible assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 July 2018 Additions Disposals At 30 June 2019	2,869,673 230,830 (343,816) 2,756,687	2,869,673 230,830 (343,816) 2,756,687
Depreciation At 1 July 2018 Charge for the year Eliminated on disposal	1,588,786 221,131 (163,934)	1,588,786 221,131 (163,934)
At 30 June 2019	1,645,983	1,645,983
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2019	1,110,704	1,110,704
At 30 June 2018	1,280,887	1,280,887
Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounder finance leases and hire purchase contracts:	ounts in respect	of assets held
	0040	0040

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

10 Stocks

	2019	2018
	£	£
Finished goods and goods for resale	245,219	327,269

The cost of stocks recognised as an expense in the year amounted to £1,804,071 (2018 - £1,660,523).

11 Debtors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors		1,959,236	835,692
Amounts owed by related parties	19	4,259,295	3,924,613
Other debtors		833,389	744,316
Prepayments and accrued income		376,948	359,622
Total current trade and other debtors		7,428,868	5,864,243

12 Creditors

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	5,837	63,044
Trade creditors		824,773	1,194,577
Amounts due to related parties	19	57,204	57,204
Social security and other taxes		1,280,763	1,429,116
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs		24,185	34,862
Other creditors		105,624	70,971
Accruals and deferred income		4,647,918	3,720,351
Corporation tax liability	8	299,162	111,298
	, =	7,245,466	6,681,423
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	16	- .	98,541

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

13 Deferred tax and other provisions

	Deferred tax £	Total £
At 1 July 2018	135,742	135,742
Increase (decrease) in existing provisions	(9,844)	(9,844)
At 30 June 2019	125,898	125,898

There are no unused tax losses or unused tax credits.

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £21,467, relating to the reversal of existing timing differences on tangible fixed assets.

14 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £125,851 (2018 - £65,593).

Contributions totalling £24,185 (2018 - £34,862) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

15 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2019		201	8	
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2	
16 Loans and borrowings					
			2019 £	2018 £	
Non-current loans and borrowings				08 5/1	
Non-current loans and borrowings Hire purchase and finance lease liabil					

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	900	-
Hire purchase and finance lease liabilities	4,937	63,044
	5,837	63,044

The amounts due under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the individual assets to which they relate.

17 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Hire purchase and finance leases

The obligations due under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured on the individual assets to which they relate.

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than one year	6,049	74,125
Later than one year and not later than five years		114,232
	6,049	188,357
Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	(1,112)	(26,772)
	4,937	161,585
Operating leases The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:		
	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than one year	127,728	121,812

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £121,812 (2018 - £141,068).

18 Contingent liabilities

There is an unlimited cross guarantee in place between Exeter Rugby Club Limited and Exeter Rugby Group PLC in favour of Barclays Bank PLC.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

19 Related party transactions

Amounts payable to related party

Income and receivables from related parties	
2019	Entities with joint control or significant influence
Sale of goods	853,754
Amounts receivable from related party	212,693
2018	Entities with joint control or significant influence
Sale of goods	1,180,722
Amounts receivable from related party	415,256
Expenditure with and payables to related parties	Entities with joint control or significant influence
2019 Purchase of goods	£
Leases	601,530 24,194
Leases	
	625,724
Amounts payable to related party	199,082
2018	Entities with joint control or significant influence
Purchase of goods	392,382
Leases	24,194
	416,576

237,096

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Exeter Rugby Group PLC, incorporated in England and Wales.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Exeter Rugby Group PLC. These financial statements are available upon request from Sandy Park Stadium, Sandy Park Way, Exeter, Devon, EX2 7NN

The ultimate controlling parties are the trustees of the parent company Exeter Rugby Group PLC.