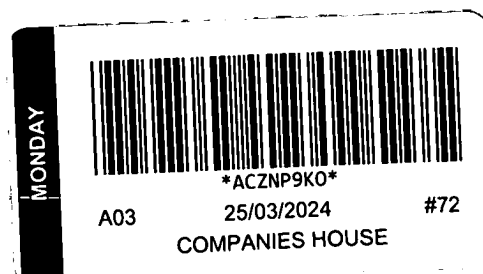


# **City Football Group Limited**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

Registered number 08355862



# City Football Group Limited

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# **City Football Group Limited**

## **Directors and Company Information**

### **Directors**

K Al Mubarak (Chairman)  
M Edelman  
S Pearce  
J MacBeath  
A Galassi  
A Khouri  
E Durban

### **Company Secretary**

S Cliff

### **Registered Office**

City Football Hq, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England, M11 4TQ

### **Bankers**

Barclays Bank PLC, 51 Mosley Street, Manchester, M2 3HQ

### **Auditors**

BDO LLP, 3 Hardman Street, Manchester, M3 3AT

# City Football Group Limited

## Directors and Company Information *(continued)*

The Board of Directors comprises the following who are all Non-Executive Directors:

### **Khaldoon Al Mubarak, Chairman**

Khaldoon Al Mubarak was appointed to the Board in September 2008.

Mr Al Mubarak is the Managing Director and Group Chief Executive Officer of Mubadala Investment Company. He also serves as the Chairman of the Boards of the Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank and Emirates Global Aluminium and sits on the Board of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company. He is also Chairman of the Abu Dhabi Executive Affairs Authority and a member of the New York University Board of Trustees.

### **Martin Edelman, Member of the Board**

Martin Edelman was appointed to the Board in September 2008.

He is also Vice Chairman of New York City FC. Since June 2000, he has been of Counsel to Paul Hastings LLP, a New York City law firm. Mr Edelman also currently serves as Chairman of Manchester Life Development Company and as Director of Equity Commonwealth, BXMT and Aldar. He is also on the Advisory Board at Columbia University's Business School. Mr Edelman works on behalf of several philanthropic initiatives and is on the boards of the Jackie Robinson Foundation, Intrepid Fallen Heroes Fund, Fisher Alzheimer Center and Tribeca Film Institute.

### **Simon Pearce, Member of the Board**

Simon Pearce was appointed to the Board in September 2008.

He is also Vice Chairman of Melbourne City FC. In 2006, Mr Pearce joined the Executive Affairs Authority of Abu Dhabi, and currently serves as Special Advisor to the Chairman. He is also a Board Member of Abu Dhabi Motorsports Management, operator of Yas Marina Circuit and home of the F1 Etihad Airways Abu Dhabi Grand Prix, and a Board Member of Manchester Life Development Company Limited.

### **John MacBeath, Member of the Board**

John MacBeath was appointed to the Board in January 2010.

He also served as Interim Chief Executive Officer of Manchester City FC from September 2011 to September 2012. John MacBeath is a Chartered Accountant with extensive international business experience in the oil and gas, and aerospace industrial sectors.

### **Alberto Galassi, Member of the Board**

Alberto Galassi was appointed to the Board in June 2012.

Alberto Galassi is the CEO of Ferretti Group, a multinational shipbuilding company and leader in luxury yachts. Mr Galassi is an attorney at law specialising in international commerce and arbitration.

### **Ruigang Li, Member of the Board**

Ruigang Li was appointed to the Board in December 2015 and resigned from the Board in November 2022.

Ruigang Li is the Founding Chairman of CMC Capital Partners and CMC Holdings Limited. He was Chairman and CEO of Shanghai Media Group (SMG) for more than 10 years and is a Non-Executive Director of WPP. Li is also a member of the Board of Directors for Special Olympics International.

### **Abdulla Khouri, Member of the Board**

Abdulla Khouri was appointed to the Board in July 2018.

Mr Khouri is the Chairman of Abu Dhabi Motorsport Management, operator of Yas Marina Circuit and home of the F1 Etihad Airways Abu Dhabi Grand Prix, and Flash Entertainment, the leading music, sports, and entertainment events company based in Abu Dhabi. He is a Board Member of the Abu Dhabi Media Zone Authority and Miral Asset Management. Abdulla is also the Executive Director of Government Affairs for the Executive Affairs Authority of Abu Dhabi.

### **Egon Durban, Member of the Board**

Egon Durban was appointed to the Board in December 2019.

Mr Durban is a founding principal and Co-CEO of Silver Lake. He serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Endeavor Group Holdings. He also serves on the board of directors of Dell Technologies, Learfield, Motorola Solutions, Qualtrics, Twitter, Unity Technologies, VMware, Verily, and Waymo. Mr. Durban graduated from Georgetown University with a B.S.B.A. in Finance.

# City Football Group Limited

## Strategic Report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Group and Company, together with the audited financial statements, for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS') 100 issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('FRC'). The Company financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the FRC and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to Companies reporting under FRS 101.

## Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group is the operation of professional football clubs as well as providing football and commercial services to other organisations.

## Business review and key performance indicators

City Football Group Limited was created in January 2013 and holds investments in multiple football clubs around the world, specifically Manchester City Football Club, New York City Football Club, Melbourne City Football Club, Montevideo City Torque (previously Club Atlético Torque SAD), Girona Futbol Club SAD, Lommel SK, l'Espérance sportive Troyes Aube Champagne ('ESTAC Troyes'), Palermo Football Club, Mumbai City Football Club and Esporte Clube Bahia, as well as holding smaller stakes in Yokohama F. Marinos and Sichuan Jiuniu Football Club. The Group also operates soccer centres across the United States of America.

The Group has reported a reduced loss of £112.0m for the year (2022: £137.8m), driven by increased revenue and profit on disposal of player's registrations, offset by increased operating expenses. Overall, for the 2022-23 financial year, revenue increased by £172.0m, or 24.4%, driven by growth in broadcasting, matchday and commercial income. The Group's financial position remains strong with net assets of £695.6m (2022: £789.6m).

### Manchester City Football Club

Total revenue for the year ended 30 June 2023 reached a record £712.8m, an increase of £99.8m, or 16.3%, over the prior year, with growth across all revenue streams comprised of commercial, matchday and broadcasting revenues.

In addition, profit on disposal of players' registrations of £121.7m (2022: £67.7m), which have totalled more than £330m in the last five years, drove net profit for the year ended 30 June 2023 to £80.4m (2022: £41.7m), a record result in the Club's history.

The Club has net assets of more than £790m.

#### *Matchday*

Matchday revenue for the year ended 30 June 2023 was £71.9m, an increase of £17.4m. 31 home games were played across all four competitions (Champions League, Premier League, FA Cup and League Cup) and in the prior year 2021-22 season, 27 home games were played.

#### *Broadcasting*

Broadcasting revenue for the year ended 30 June 2023 was £299.4m, an increase of £50.4m. This was primarily due to Manchester City reaching and winning the final of the Champions League, compared with a semi-final exit in the previous season. The club also played more home and away games across all competitions, as well as reaching and winning the final of the FA Cup, following the club's most successful season in its history.

#### *Other commercial activities*

Other commercial revenue for the year ended 30 June 2023 was £341.4m, an increase of £32.0m, or 10.3%, over the prior year, due to new sponsorship agreements.

# City Football Group Limited

## Strategic Report *(continued)*

### Business review and key performance indicators *(continued)*

#### Other entities

##### *New York City Football Club*

New York City Football Club (NYCFC) is the first and only Major League Soccer team to play in the five boroughs and was the second into the CFG family when it became the league's 20th Franchise in May 2013. The Club entered the 2022 season as Major League Soccer (MLS) champions after winning the 2021 league title. By the end of 2022, NYCFC claimed the Campeones Cup against Mexican side Atlas FC at Yankee Stadium and reached the Eastern Conference Final, becoming only the third club since 2010 to reach the Conference Finals in the season after winning the MLS Cup. Off-the-pitch, NYCFC announced the Queens, NY location of the long-anticipated stadium project in November 2022. This will not only be New York City's first-ever soccer-specific stadium, but it will also feature affordable housing, a public school, hotel, and retail shops. Revenue of £48.2m was generated during the year (2022: £38.8m), a 24.3% overall increase on the previous season. There was strong growth in commercial revenue, increasing by 32.2% to £34.8m due to new sponsorship agreements. Matchday revenue also increased by 21.2% to £12.0m, which is attributed to reaching the 2022 MLS playoffs for a seventh consecutive season.

##### *Melbourne City Football Club*

Melbourne City Football Club is a member of the A-Leagues in Australia and joined City Football Group as its third member in 2014. Since its inception, the Club has built a reputation as one of Australia's best both on and off the pitch with a proud history of youth development and sporting success. City continues to establish itself as a powerhouse on the field, wrapping up a hat-trick of A-League Premiership wins in 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23. The club also finished runner-up in the A-League Grand Final this 2022-23 season, its fourth consecutive appearance in the A-League Grand Final. The club generated revenue of £8.2m during the year (2022: £7.6m), a 7.6% increase on the previous season driven by growth across all revenue streams.

##### *Girona Futbol Club SAD*

Girona joined the City Football Group family in 2017; since then it has enjoyed the most successful period of its long history. Girona were promoted back to La Liga after a successful 2021-22 season and solidified their position in the top-flight of Spanish football finishing 10th in the 2022-23 season. Revenue increased significantly to £49.2m (2022: £11.4m), largely due to a £29.3m increase in broadcasting revenue due to promotion from the Segunda Division. Commercial revenue increased from £5.4m to £8.8m due to new sponsorship agreements in the year.

##### *ESTAC Troyes*

ESTAC Troyes joined the City Football Group family in September 2020 becoming the tenth member. ESTAC Troyes finished 19<sup>th</sup> in Ligue 1 in the 2022-23 season, which resulted in relegation to Ligue 2. Revenue decreased to £20.3m (2022: £20.8m), largely due to broadcasting revenue, decreasing £13.1m to £11.8m. This was a result of a lower league finishing position. Matchday revenue increased by 25.0% to £4.4m due to increased attendances throughout the season.

##### *Palermo Football Club*

Palermo Football Club is one of the most popular teams in Italy, was brought into the City Football Group family in July 2022. Five times Serie B champions, the club was founded in 1900. Palermo consolidated their position in Serie B finishing 9<sup>th</sup> in the 2022-23 season, following promotion from Serie C in the 2021-22 season. The Group acquired Palermo in July 2022, which contributed revenue of £13.0m for the year.

##### *City SoFive Soccer Inc*

City SoFive revenue increased to £13.1m (2022: £8.6m), a significant increase of 52.7% over the prior year. Revenue growth was driven by the opening of three sites in the year with the City SoFive operation exiting the year with twelve sites.

##### *Other*

Lommel SK and Montevideo City Torque contributed revenues of £2.4m and £0.8m respectively, largely in line with the prior financial year. Mumbai City Football Club which was acquired on 30 March 2023, and Esporte Clube Bahia which was acquired on 4 May 2023, contributed revenue of £0.2m and £5.0m respectively.

# City Football Group Limited

## Strategic Report *(continued)*

### Business review and key performance indicators *(continued)*

#### Key performance indicators

The Group measures performance against the following key indicators:

Key performance indicators	2022-23	2021-22
First team performance – MCFC – Premier League finishing position	1 <sup>st</sup> place	1 <sup>st</sup> place
First team performance – MCFC – UEFA Champions League	Winners	Semi-final
First team performance – MCWFC – FA Women's Super League 1 finishing position	4 <sup>th</sup> place	3 <sup>rd</sup> place
First team performance – NYCFC – MLS Eastern Conference finishing position (2022 season)	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	4 <sup>th</sup> (MLS Winner)
First team performance – Melbourne City FC – A-League finishing position	1 <sup>st</sup> place	1 <sup>st</sup> place
First team performance – Melbourne City Women's FC – W-League finishing position	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	2 <sup>nd</sup> place
First team performance – Girona FC – La Liga finishing position	10 <sup>th</sup> place	6 <sup>th</sup> (Promotion)
First team performance – ESTAC Troyes - Ligue 1 finishing position	19 <sup>th</sup> (Relegation)	15 <sup>th</sup>
First team performance – Palermo FC - Serie B finishing position	9 <sup>th</sup> place	N/A
Wage turnover ratio – MCFC	59%	57%
Average home league attendance – MCFC	53,233	52,774
Average home league attendance – MCWFC	7,168	1,917
Average home league attendance – NYCFC (2023 season)	17,180	13,177
Average home league attendance – Melbourne City FC	8,000	7,782
Average home league attendance – Girona FC	11,471	4,981
Average home league attendance – ESTAC Troyes	10,021	9,527
Average home league attendance – Palermo FC	20,389	N/A
Profit on disposal of players' registrations	£133m	£72m

#### Risks and uncertainties

The Board acknowledges that there are a number of risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Group's performance. The Group's income is affected by the performance of the Manchester City Football Club first team because significant revenues are dependent upon strong team performances in the Premier League, domestic and European Cup competitions. In addition to this, as the Group increases its global footprint, there will be similar risks in New York, Melbourne, Montevideo, Girona, Lommel, Troyes, Palermo, Mumbai, and Bahia related to global partnerships. The Group is regulated by the rules of the FA, Premier League, FFA, MLS, Football Australia, Federación Uruguaya de Fútbol, The Royal Spanish Football Federation, The Royal Belgian Football Association, Fédération Française de Football, Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio, All India Football Federation, Confederação Brasileira de Futebol, UEFA, and FIFA. Any change to these regulations could have an impact as the regulations cover areas such as: the distribution of broadcasting income, the eligibility of players, and the operation of the transfer market. The Group monitors its compliance with all applicable rules and regulations on a continuous basis and considers the impact of any potential changes.

The Directors acknowledge the uncertainty surrounding the conflict in Ukraine, inflationary pressures as well as challenges with the current global economic climate. Both pose risks for professional football. However, the Group is in a strong financial position, supported by significant cash balances, to mitigate any impact on its business.

The main financial risks impacting the Group, including market, credit, and liquidity risks, are discussed in note 29 of these financial statements.

#### Future developments

The Group will continue to invest in the local communities in which it is present whilst looking to increase the prevalence of the City Football Group brand on a global scale by leveraging the successful brands that it controls. Academy player development is a long-term goal for the Group across all of its football club subsidiaries to ensure the growth of local, home-grown talent whilst providing the players with opportunities to compete on multiple continents.

On pitch success will be vital in the Group's ability to attract and retain global partners and the most talented players whilst increasing the local and international fan base of each of its football club subsidiaries. This will be obtained by setting stretching but achievable targets for our players and teams.

# City Football Group Limited

## Strategic Report *(continued)*

### Climate-related Financial Disclosure

The Group has prepared its climate-related financial disclosures for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Included in the (Manchester City) comprehensive environmental impact report ('Game Plan'), Manchester City (and City Football Group) have made clear commitments in its Game Plan strategy and across a range of related policies and strategies to work for best practice in environmental impact, risk and opportunity. This is covered and shared annually, with regular updates and posted on the Manchester City Football Club's website for transparency. The Group recognises that wide-ranging, authentic measurement and reporting is critical to its own growth, resilience and reputation and is additionally the right and appropriate set of actions for the club's investors, partners, fans and community.

The 2023 disclosure represents the club's first specific report in respect of this legislation.

Recommended disclosure	Reporting
<p>Governance</p> <p>(a) A description of the governance arrangements of the Group in relation to assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>The Group has established a clear process of governance for environmental risk and opportunity through its operational structures, leadership team appointment and direction of the process at a senior level.</p> <p>The Sustainability function within the Group oversees the considerations of environmental risk and opportunity. The overall process sits within the remit of the Group Chief Operating Officer through a dedicated role of Director of Sustainability. There is a reporting line to the Group's Leadership Team and through to Board via the Risk Committee and the Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability ('CRS') Steering.</p> <p>The structure ensures continuous review and reports through the process to the Board.</p>
<p>Strategy</p> <p>(b) A description of how the Group identifies, assesses, and manages climate related risks and opportunities</p>	<p>The Group's current climate risk assessment methodology assesses the risks and opportunities the Group may face in the years up to 2030 as a meaningful medium-term timeframe for risks and opportunities to emerge, and to reflect typical business planning cycles and which are in line with Manchester's overall target for a net zero city by 2038.</p> <p>The actions taken and planned by the Group have a focus on operational and transition risks associated with the rapid changes needed by 2030 to cut emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, including: carbon budgeting, direct action and the engagement of all associated parties.</p> <p>The Group have now established a 'risks and opportunities' Task Group chaired by the Group Chief Operating Officer to ensure all risks are recognised and there are robust and resilience plans for business protection and continuity.</p>
<p>Risk Management</p> <p>(c) A description of how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the overall risk management process in the Group</p> <p>(d) a description of:</p> <p>(i) the principal climate-related risks and opportunities arising in connection with the operations of the Group; and</p> <p>(ii) the time periods by reference to which those risks and opportunities are assessed</p>	<p>The identification and management of climate change risks are built upon the Group's long-standing measurement and reporting of environmental impact. The Group has created a comprehensive environmental risk register which remains live and active. It relates to the club's wider policies including Health and Safety, Equality, Diversity &amp; Inclusion; Procurement; Anti-Bribery and others also embracing NOP/EAP requirements. Risks and opportunities are identified at subsidiary level and reported up through the Group, with risk identification carried out by the Sustainability function and formally reviewed and approved through the Risk Committee.</p> <p>Actions and responses to the risks are fully engaged in the various operational and developmental functions across all Group activity. Environmental risk and the associated actions and works are reported through the Group's Leadership Team, global operations meetings and into the CRS Steering.</p>



# City Football Group Limited

## Strategic Report *(continued)*

### Climate-related Financial Disclosure *(continued)*

Recommended disclosure	Reporting
<p><b>Resilience</b></p> <p>(e) a description of the actual and potential impacts of the principal climate-related risks and opportunities on the business model and strategy of the Group</p> <p>(f) an analysis of the resilience of the business model and strategy of the Group, taking into consideration of different climate-related scenarios</p>	<p>With the continued growth of the Group and successes both on and off the pitch, it's imperative that the business strategy provides resilience to climate and related risks, particularly the physical risks. This includes areas of high risk such as drought and flooding, supply shortages and particular transport infrastructure considerations – both operationally and for fans and visitors. The club is managing its risks including risks to the physical landscape, property, operations and to both fan and community activity.</p> <p>The Group is managing its risks and actions based on the 1.5 degree C scenario but is also looking closely at both 2-degree and 4-degree risks to the physical landscape, property, operations and to both fan and community activity.</p> <p>At local levels, Manchester City are working in collaboration with a range of city and regional originations including Manchester City Council and as a pioneer member of the Manchester Climate Change Agency. This will ensure that the club remains informed of the changing scenarios, climate, risks and opportunities as they apply to its own work, locally, regionally and nationally.</p>
<p><b>Metrics and Targets</b></p> <p>(g) A description of the targets used by the Group to manage climate-related risks and to realise climate-related opportunities and of performance against those targets</p> <p>(h) The key performance indicators used to assess progress against targets used to manage climate-related risks and realise climate-related opportunities and a description of the calculations on which those key performance indicators are based</p>	<p>The Group has created an evolving process to ensure that learning and knowledge improves and is shared as appropriate with a clear, credible target of CO2 net zero by 2030 and annual (mean) reductions of 14%.</p> <p>For 2022-23, the Club's actual CO2 emissions rose against the previous year; primarily within scope 3 (indirect activity) as fans returned to match days and the reintroduction of a summer concert season (2022) after the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, there is an increase in gas consumption of 20% in the year resulting in a relative increase in CO2 emissions. Electricity and water consumption each reduced. Overall, the Club's location-based emissions reduced by 4% and the market-based emissions reduced by 66% (baseline year 2019-20).</p>

# City Football Group Limited

## Strategic Report *(continued)*

### Section 172 (1) statement

The purpose of this statement is to explain how the Directors had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) during the year when performing their duty under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

Section 172 requires the Directors to act in a way that they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, section 172 requires the Directors to have regard, amongst other matters, to the following six specified areas under section 172(1)(a) to (f), that largely relate to broader stakeholder interests:

- Likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- Interests of the Company's employees;
- Need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- Impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment;
- Desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- Need to act fairly between members of the Company.

The Directors acknowledge the importance of responsible corporate decision-making and that the decisions they take impact a broad range of stakeholders, including the City Football Group shareholders, supporters, staff members, suppliers, partners, and the wider community, all of whom the Directors have a statutory duty to consider when taking decisions.

In order to ensure the Directors give due regard to the items listed above during the decision-making process, it is vital that the stakeholder voice is heard and is therefore brought into the discussions held by our Directors, both formally and informally, and the decision-making process in various ways. Examples include:

**Fans:** our supporters are at the forefront of our decision-making and fan engagement data is shared with the Board on a regular basis. The Group strives to increase supporter engagement via both physical and digital channels as it believes this is in the long-term interest of the clubs, as described in more detail in the Business Review;

**Shareholders:** representatives of each of the Group's shareholders sit on the Board of Directors. This ensures our shareholders have full visibility of the Group's long-term strategic objectives, key decision-making processes, and ongoing performance. The Board of Directors had oversight of key decisions in the year including, but not limited to, the acquisitions of Palermo Football Club S.P.A., Mumbai City Football India Private Limited, and Esporte Clube de Bahia S.A.F. ("Bahia SAF") acquisition (Note 11).

**Employees:** results of the annual staff engagement survey and regular pulse surveys are shared with the Board to ensure the Directors have visibility of those areas where staff feedback is positive and where improvement could be made. Regular staff updates ensure employees are kept updated of changes within the Group;

**Partners:** regular updates are shared with the Board regarding partner relations. The Group considers the selection of partners of significant importance and works hard to find partners with whom the Group can work with for mutual benefit over a sustained period of time;

**Suppliers:** the Group values all its suppliers and has developed strong working relationships over time. The Board ensures the fair treatment of suppliers and are updated on any issues in a timely manner;

**Wider Community:** the communities in which the Group operates are considered throughout any major decision. When acquiring new football clubs or undertaking new projects, such as the New York stadium and Etihad Campus arena projects, the Board considers the broader impact to the local community and what benefits the City Football Group can provide at a local level; and

**Environment:** the environmental impact of decisions taken across the Group are considered in the decision-making process, considering both short and long-term impacts and ways to mitigate any environmental impacts.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:  
  
06708890CC55497...  
**J MacBeath**  
Director  
26 October 2023

# City Football Group Limited

## Directors' Report

### Directors

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

K Al Mubarak (Chairman)  
E Durban  
M Edelman  
A Galassi  
A Khouri  
R Li (resigned 21 November 2022)  
J MacBeath  
S Pearce

### Result for the period

The loss for the financial period was £112.0m (2022: £137.8m). The Directors do not propose a dividend (2022: £nil).

### Political and charitable contributions

The Group made no political contributions (2022: £nil). Donations to UK charities amounted to £5.1m (2022: £4.5m). This amount includes £4.0m supporting Premier League youth and community development (2022: £3.4m).

### Employment policies

Disabled employees are given full and fair consideration for all types of vacancy. If an existing employee becomes disabled, such steps as are practical and reasonable are taken to retain him/her in employment. Where appropriate, assistance with rehabilitation and suitable training are given. Disabled persons have equal opportunities for training, career development and promotion, except insofar as such opportunities are constrained by the practical limitations of their disability.

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

### Financial risk management

Financial risk management policies are discussed in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date are discussed in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

### Environmental and local community

The Group acknowledges its responsibility to provide a safe and healthy environment in which it operates and endeavours to maintain or enhance its local environment through the development and maintenance of shared facilities that are accessible to all communities' members.

The Group's policy is to develop structures for the future in addition to fulfilling the immediate requirements of the football clubs that it operates.

### Future developments

Future developments are discussed in the Strategic Report.

### Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, cash and liquid resources, and various items such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

# City Football Group Limited

## Directors' Report *(continued)*

### Employee engagement and business relationships

Employee engagement and business relationships are discussed in the Strategic Report.

### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

Within SECR required measurement and reporting Group was responsible for 4,351 tonnes of UK emissions in the year (2022: 4,032 tonnes) and total energy consumed in the UK by the Group was 21,697,109 kwh (2022: 20,917,437 kwh). The Intensity Ratio of the Group is 6.10 tonnes/£ m of revenue (2022: 5.72 tonnes/£1m of revenue). In addition, the measurement and reporting of all scope 3 activity is included in the (Manchester City) comprehensive environmental impact report (Game Plan) which includes all fan and match days impact, an addition to this total.

The Group work closely with a third party in order to monitor and calculate emissions each year with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs providing the primary calculation tool. In the year, the Group undertook a number of initiatives to fully understand its CO2 emissions including working to retrospectively and properly recognise its embedded carbon from the development of the Etihad stadium, City Football Academy and other projects. For 2022-23, the Club's actual CO2 emissions rose against the previous year; primarily within scope 3 (indirect activity) as fans returned to match days and the reintroduction of a summer concert season (2022) after the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, there is an increase in gas consumption of 20% in the year resulting in a relative increase in CO2 emissions. Electricity and water consumption each reduced. Overall, the Club's location-based emissions reduced by 4% and the market-based emissions reduced by 66% (baseline year 2019-20).

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 Group financial statements in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The Directors have elected to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group and 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 international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 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 Group and Company will continue in business.

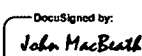
The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements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

### Auditors

All of the current Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the Group and Company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

The auditor, BDO LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 1985 which continues in force under the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:  
  
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**J MacBeath**  
Director  
26 October 2023

# City Football Group Limited

## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of City Football Group Limited

### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 June 2023 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK IFRS & United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of City Football Group Limited ("the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 30 June 2023 which comprise Consolidated Income Statement, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Company Balance Sheet, Company 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 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Group and the Parent 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.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group or Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

### 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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

# City Football Group Limited

## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of City Football Group Limited

*(continued)*

### Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company 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, 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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.

#### *Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud*

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

#### *Non-compliance with laws and regulations*

Based on:

- Our understanding of the Group and Parent Company and the industry in which they operate;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance; and
- Obtaining and understanding of the Group and Parent Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be UK IFRS, UK GAAP, and the Companies Act 2006.

The Group and Parent Company are also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be employment law, data protection and health and safety legislation, as well as compliance with UEFA Financial Fair Play and Football Association Rules.

# City Football Group Limited

## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of City Football Group Limited

*(continued)*

### *Non-compliance with laws and regulations (continued)*

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation.

### *Fraud*

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Group and Parent Company's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
  - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements; and
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be related to the completeness of liabilities and provisions, including those that could arise from external investigations, management override of controls, manual journals posted to revenue nominal accounts and significant deficiencies in the IT Control environment.

Our audit procedures in respect of the above included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Assessing the completeness of payroll and tax related accruals in place at year end with respect to payments made post year end;
- Analysing a sample of post year end payments made subsequent to the balance sheet date and concluding on the appropriateness of year end liabilities recognised;
- Review of minutes and a sample of invoices received subsequent to balance sheet date for possible unrecorded liabilities and check that any liability which existed at the year-end has been included in the financial statements;
- Obtained audit evidence regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations as generally recognised to have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Enquiries made of management and, where appropriate, those charged with governance, as to whether the entity is in compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements;
- Identifying and testing high risk journal entries, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and manual journals to revenue which fall outside of expectations;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation provision for bad and doubtful debts and legal provisions;
- Review of minutes of board meetings from throughout the year;
- Obtaining an understanding of the control environment in monitoring compliance with laws and regulations;
- Verified a sample of new suppliers to new supplier forms and ensured the bank details per the system were that communicated by the supplier; and
- Verified a sample of changes to existing supplier's bank details during the year were that communicated by the supplier.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

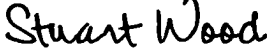
# City Football Group Limited

## Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of City Football Group Limited

*(continued)*

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent 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 Parent 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 Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:  
  
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Stuart Wood (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Manchester, UK  
26 October 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).



# City Football Group Limited

## Consolidated Income Statement

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Continuing operations</b>			
Revenue	4	877,129	705,093
Other operating income	5	15,651	8,803
Operating expenses	5	(1,108,531)	(896,402)
<b>Operating loss before profit on disposal of player registrations</b>		<b>(215,751)</b>	<b>(182,506)</b>
Profit on disposal of players' registrations		133,346	71,938
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(82,405)</b>	<b>(110,568)</b>
Finance income	8	7,704	10,697
Finance costs	9	(50,936)	(37,063)
Share of losses from joint ventures	10	(1,262)	(675)
<b>Loss before tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>(126,899)</b>	<b>(137,609)</b>
Income tax	12	14,944	(206)
<b>Loss from continuing operations</b>		<b>(111,955)</b>	<b>(137,815)</b>
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		(102,769)	(124,548)
Non-controlling interests		(9,186)	(13,267)
		<b>(111,955)</b>	<b>(137,815)</b>

The notes on pages 21 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

# City Football Group Limited

## Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>(111,955)</b>	<b>(137,815)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
Foreign currency translation differences, net of tax	3,828	8,005
Movements on cash flow hedges	11,637	(1,676)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax</b>	<b>(96,490)</b>	<b>(131,486)</b>
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	(87,304)	(118,219)
Non-controlling interests	(9,186)	(13,267)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax</b>	<b>(96,490)</b>	<b>(131,486)</b>

The notes on pages 21 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

Foreign currency translation differences would be reclassified to the Consolidated Income Statement upon disposal of an overseas subsidiary.

# City Football Group Limited

## Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Registered number: 08355862

As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2022 <sup>1</sup> £000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	13	683,767	522,640
Property, plant and equipment	14	392,700	355,523
Right of use assets	15	118,547	109,679
Investment in joint ventures	10	12,432	9,944
Other investments	16	154,969	158,030
Trade and other receivables	19	87,500	52,699
Derivative financial instruments	18	22,237	-
		1,472,152	1,208,515
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	19	419,584	325,464
Derivative financial instruments	18	-	18,710
Cash and cash equivalents		183,928	431,918
		603,512	776,092
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,075,664</b>	<b>1,984,607</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	20	(488,988)	(312,691)
Derivative financial instruments	18	(1,129)	-
Borrowings	23	(5,153)	(5,326)
Deferred income	22	(226,543)	(213,149)
		(721,813)	(531,166)
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		<b>(118,301)</b>	<b>244,926</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>1,353,851</b>	<b>1,453,441</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	20	(161,177)	(136,457)
Borrowings	23	(492,126)	(509,538)
Deferred tax liabilities	24	(4,977)	(17,892)
		(658,280)	(663,887)
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(1,380,093)</b>	<b>(1,195,053)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>695,571</b>	<b>789,554</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	25	596,739	596,739
Share premium		793,810	793,810
Merger reserve		694,522	694,522
Revaluation reserve		52,050	52,050
Hedging reserve		9,961	(1,676)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(4,836)	(8,664)
Retained earnings		(1,426,258)	(1,323,489)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent</b>		<b>715,988</b>	<b>803,292</b>
Non-controlling interests		(20,417)	(13,738)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>695,571</b>	<b>789,554</b>

The notes on pages 21 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
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**J MacBeath**  
 Director

<sup>1</sup>See note 30 for details of prior period adjustments.

# City Football Group Limited

## Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Merger reserve £000	Translation reserve £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Hedging reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000	Non- controlling interests £000	Total equity £000
As at 1 July 2021	596,739	793,810	694,522	(16,669)	52,050	-	(1,210,112)	910,340	131	910,471
Impact of restatement <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,171	11,171	-	11,171
As at 1 July 2021 <sup>1</sup>	596,739	793,810	694,522	(16,669)	52,050	-	(1,198,941)	921,511	131	921,642
<b>Comprehensive income</b>										
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(124,548)	(124,548)	(13,267)	(137,815)
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	(1,676)	-	(1,676)	-	(1,676)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>										
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	8,005	-	-	-	8,005	-	8,005
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	8,005	-	(1,676)	(124,548)	(118,219)	(13,267)	(131,486)
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,203)	(1,203)
Acquisition of NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	601
As at 30 June 2022	596,739	793,810	694,522	(8,664)	52,050	(1,676)	(1,323,489)	803,292	(13,738)	789,554
<b>Comprehensive income</b>										
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102,769)	(102,769)	(9,186)	(111,955)
Cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	-	11,637	-	11,637	-	11,637
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>										
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	3,828	-	-	-	3,828	-	3,828
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	3,828	-	11,637	(102,769)	(87,304)	(9,186)	(96,490)
Acquisition of NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,507	2,507
As at 30 June 2023	596,739	793,810	694,522	(4,836)	52,050	9,961	(1,426,258)	715,988	(20,417)	695,571

The merger reserve was created when City Football Group Limited ('the Company') acquired Manchester City Limited ('MCL') on 2 February 2013. Shares in the Company were exchanged for shares in MCL. This was accounted for using merger accounting principles.

The notes on pages 21 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

<sup>1</sup>See note 30 for details of prior period adjustments.

# City Football Group Limited

## Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(126,899)	(137,609)
<i>Non cash adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows</i>			
Finance income		(7,704)	(1,396)
Finance costs		49,807	37,063
Share of loss of a joint venture	10	1,262	675
Profit on disposal of players		(133,346)	(71,938)
Amortisation and impairment of players' registrations	5	172,250	154,491
Amortisation of other intangible assets	5	660	194
Investment impairment	16	81	765
Investment fair value adjustment	16	4,452	1,511
Depreciation	5	22,193	21,098
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	5	-	21,325
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	1,236	809
Fair value losses/(gains) on derivative financial instruments	18	1,129	(18,710)
Increase in trade and other receivables		(51,436)	(19,782)
Increase in trade and other payables and other deferred income		67,374	15,692
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>1,059</b>	<b>4,188</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Interest paid		(49,147)	(23,236)
Interest received		4,877	1,396
Capital element of lease rental payments		(4,405)	(3,899)
Term Loan funds received		-	517,380
Term Loan principal repayment		(5,386)	(2,517)
Other loan capital repaid		-	(39,992)
Loans to related parties		(7,472)	-
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>(61,533)</b>	<b>449,132</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Purchases of players' registrations		(182,403)	(163,213)
Purchases of other intangible assets		(27,074)	(125)
Proceeds from players' registrations		85,948	39,366
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(58,674)	(17,060)
Purchases of subsidiary undertakings, net of cash acquired		(255)	-
(Investment in)/receipts from joint ventures		(3,749)	3,342
Purchase of investments		(1,472)	(3,147)
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(187,679)</b>	<b>(140,837)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(248,153)</b>	<b>312,483</b>
Exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents		163	(133)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		431,918	119,568
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June</b>		<b>183,928</b>	<b>431,918</b>

The notes on pages 21 to 60 form part of these financial statements.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1 General information

City Football Group Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The registered office is City Football Hq, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, England, M11 4TQ. The principal activities of the Group are discussed in the Strategic Report.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise stated.

### 2 Significant accounting policies

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

#### Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 issued by the FRC. The Company financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to Companies reporting under FRS 101.

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRSs) accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) which are recognised at fair value through the Income Statement and investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Directors have elected to carry the Etihad Stadium at cost under IFRS, as such; the transitional 'deemed cost' as at 1 June 2014 is the previously revalued Etihad Stadium value from 31 May 2012 plus additions thereafter at cost to 31 May 2014. The revaluation completed at 31 May 2015 has been reversed as part of the transitional adjustments.

#### Going concern

As at 30 June 2023, the Group's net assets reduced to £695.6m (2022: £789.6m), including net current liabilities of £118.3m (2022: net current assets £244.9m). The Group has prepared a detailed cash flow forecast which shows that the Group is able to operate and meet its liabilities as they fall due for payment for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Group considered multiple scenarios and performed stress-tests to the cash flow forecast. This includes reductions in future expected cash inflows, with on-pitch performance being a key driver, as well as increases to the interest rate charged on the \$650m term loan secured in July 2021. The conflict in Ukraine, inflationary pressures as well as challenges with the current global economic climate have also been considered as part of this forecasting.

Following this assessment, the Directors reasonably expect the Group will continue in existence for a period of at least 12 months following the date these financial statements are approved. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

On 6 February 2023, in accordance with Premier League Rule W.82.1, the Premier League referred a number of alleged breaches of the Premier League Rules by Manchester City Football Club to a Commission under Premier League Rule W.3.4.

In February 2023, in response to the charges, the Club issued a public statement that it welcomes the review of this matter by an independent Commission, to impartially consider the comprehensive body of irrefutable evidence that exists in support of its position.

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations

No standards have been adopted mandatorily for the first time, or adopted early, by the Company.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB.

The following amendments to standards have been adopted by the Group for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 July 2022:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 1 First time adoption International Financial Reporting Standards
- Annual Improvements to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- Annual Improvements to Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12).

The adoption of these amendments has had no material effect on the Group's Consolidated financial statements.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the City Football Group Limited ('the Company') and its subsidiary undertakings up to 30 June 2023.

The Company was incorporated on 10 January 2013 and acquired Manchester City Limited ('MCL') on 2 February 2013 as part of this restructure. Shares in the Company were exchanged for shares in MCL. This has been accounted for using merger accounting principles.

Where merger accounting is used, the investment is recorded in the Company's Balance Sheet at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

#### Subsidiaries

In the Group financial statements, merged subsidiary undertakings are treated as if they had always been a member of the Group. The results of such a subsidiary are included for the whole period in the year it joins the Group, being the date on which the Group obtains control. The corresponding figures for the previous year include its results for that period, the assets and liabilities at the previous reporting date and the shares issued by the Company as consideration as if they had always been in issue. Any difference between the nominal value of the shares acquired by the Company and those issued by the Company to acquire them is taken to reserves.

The results of overseas subsidiaries are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and the Statement of Financial Position translated into pounds sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the reporting date. Exchange differences which arise from translation of the opening net assets and results of foreign subsidiary undertakings are recognised in other comprehensive income.

All intra-Group balances and transactions are eliminated in full. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

#### Transactions with non-controlling interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases of shares from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is subsequently measured at its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in the Income Statement. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in operating expenses. For acquisitions in stages, the initial investment is remeasured to its fair value, with gains or losses being recognised in the profit and loss. The full investment is then accounted for using the acquisition method outlined above.

A gain on bargain purchase is recognised through the profit and loss when the consideration for an investment is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 either in the Income Statement or as a change to other comprehensive income.

If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be revalued. Subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. In instances where the contingent consideration does not fall within the scope of IFRS 9, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in the Income Statement.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units ('CGUs') that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

The Group elected to grandfather acquisition accounting entries under UK GAAP for all acquisitions prior to the transition date of 1 June 2014 as part of the first-time adoption of IFRS; as such the previous accounting treatment has not been revisited upon transition to IFRS.

#### Investments

The Group assesses each of its investments to assess whether control or significant influence exists. When the Group assesses that it has control of an investment, the investment is treated as a subsidiary whose financial results are consolidated into the Group's financial statements. If control or joint control does not exist, the Group assesses the investment for significant influence. When significant influence does not exist, the investment is treated as a financial investment by the Group.

Other investments include investments not deemed to be associates, jointly controlled entities or subsidiaries by management. These investments are stated at fair value and includes the Group's investment in MLS.

#### Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.



# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Investments in joint ventures *(continued)*

The Group's investment in its joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group recognises a provision for its share of further losses. However, additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. The Income Statement reflects the Group's share of the results of the operations of the joint ventures.

#### Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving disposal of an investment in an associate or, a portion of an investment in an associate, the investment, or the portion of the investment in the associate, that will be disposed of is classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met. The Group then ceases to apply the equity method in relation to the portion that is classified as held for sale. Any retained portion of an investment in an associate that has not been classified as held for sale continues to be accounted for using the equity method.

#### Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is both the Parent Company's functional currency, and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the contracted rate or the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the Income Statement with the exception of all monetary items that form part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recorded in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to the Income Statement. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference (translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or the Income Statement is also recognised in other comprehensive income or the Income Statement respectively).

#### Group companies

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into pounds sterling at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their Income Statements are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the Income Statement.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation subsequent to 1 June 2014 and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Foreign currency translation *(continued)*

#### Group companies *(continued)*

Prior to 1 June 2014, the date of transition to IFRS, the Group treated goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition as assets and liabilities of the parent. Therefore, those assets and liabilities are non-monetary items already expressed in the functional currency of the parent and no further translation differences occur.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of considerations received or receivable from the Group's principal activities, excluding Value Added Tax, other sales taxes and transfer fees. The Group's principal revenue streams are matchday income, TV broadcasting income, and other commercial activities relating to the Group. The Group recognises revenue based on the fair value of each performance obligation within a contract, once the obligations have been extinguished, for each of the principal activities which are separated by reportable segments described below.

The performance obligations of City Football Group are directly related to the typical payment terms of customers.

#### Matchday

Matchday revenue is based on men's and women's football matches played by the clubs within the Group throughout the period. Revenue from each match is recognised only after each match is played. Matchday revenue includes revenue generated from the clubs in the locations outlined below.

#### *United Kingdom*

Manchester City Football Club domestic and European matchday activities played at the Etihad Stadium in Manchester (men's first team) and The Academy Stadium (women's first team and Elite Development Squad ('EDS')), together with the Group's share of gate receipts from domestic cup matches not played at the Etihad Stadium and revenue generated from pre-season tours. The share of gate receipts payable to the opposition club and competition organiser for domestic cup matches held at the Etihad Stadium is recognised as an operating expense once the match has been played. General admission tickets for a matchday are refunded up to seven days prior to the event.

Matchday revenue received in advance of the year end, relating to the following year is treated as deferred income until such time that the related match is played when the revenue is recognised. Deferred matchday revenue mainly relates to seasonal facilities at the Etihad Stadium.

#### *United States of America*

New York City Football Club domestic matchday activities played at Yankee Stadium for Major League Soccer regular season, playoff matches and revenue generated from pre-season tours.

Matchday revenue received in advance of the year end, relating to the following year is treated as deferred income until such time that the related match is played when the revenue is recognised.

#### *Australia*

Melbourne City Football Club domestic matchday activities played at AAMI Park and revenue generated from pre-season tours.

Matchday revenue received in advance of the year end, relating to the following year is treated as deferred income until such time that the related match is played when the revenue is recognised.

#### *Europe*

Girona Futbol Club SAD, Lommel SK, and ESTAC Troyes domestic matchday activities played at Estadi Montilivi, Soevereijn Stadion, and Stade de l'Aube respectively, as well as revenue generated from pre-season tours.

Matchday revenue received in advance of the year end, relating to the following year is treated as deferred income until such time that the related match is played when the revenue is recognised.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Revenue recognition *(continued)*

##### TV broadcasting

TV broadcasting income represents revenue generated from all UK and overseas media contracts, including contracts negotiated on behalf of participating clubs by the Premier League, La Liga, UEFA and Major League Soccer ('MLS').

Revenue from the Premier League in respect of TV broadcasting for each football season is recognised in the corresponding financial year. The fixed element of revenue received from the Premier League is recognised as home games are played in the season. Facility fees for live coverage, near live coverage and highlights are earned for home and away matches and recognised following the completion of each match.

UEFA distributions from participation in the Champions League include market pool payments recognised over the matches played and fixed amounts for participation in individual matches recognised when matches are played. Distributions relating to team performance represent variable consideration and are recognised using the most likely amount method based on management's estimate of where the men's first team will finish at the end of the season. At the year end there is material certainty over on pitch performance.

##### Other commercial

Other commercial revenue includes revenue derived from the City Football Group and its subsidiary football clubs through partnership and other commercial contracts. Revenue from related activities such as concerts, conferences and events is recognised following the completion of the event.

Revenue receivable in advance of the event is deferred until its completion when it is released to revenue. Revenue receivable in relation to partnership contracts over and above the minimum guaranteed revenue within the contract is recognised as revenue when each performance obligation within a contract has been extinguished. Revenue receivable from partners in relation to bonuses for the success of the first team in certain competitions represent variable consideration which is estimated at the contract inception using the most likely amount method based on management's estimate of where the first team will finish at the end of each season. Revenue is recognised over the term of the contract in line with the partnership benefits enjoyed by each partner.

For any partnership contracts which include variable consideration, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the promised goods or services. The estimated amount of variable consideration will be included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

##### Other operating income

Income generated from other operations such as distributions from MLS, compensation from UEFA and FIFA for releasing players to play in national competitions, and income from the Elite Player Performance Plan ('EPPP'), being a youth development scheme initiated by the Premier League, is recognised in the financial year for the season to which it relates. It also includes fair value adjustments to investments not deemed to be associates, jointly controlled entities or subsidiaries by management.

##### Other receivables and deferred income

Revenue relating to matchday activities, TV broadcasting and other commercial received after the financial year end to which it relates is accrued as earned.

Revenue relating to matchday activities, TV broadcasting and other commercial receivable prior to the year end in respect of seasons in future financial years is deferred.

##### Taxes

##### Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the Income Statement. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Taxes *(continued)*

##### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible timing differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Income Statement, other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (not exceeding goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or in the Income Statement.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised by the Group when management assess it is probable they can be utilised in the foreseeable future.

##### VAT and other sales taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT or other sales tax, except where the VAT or sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT or sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.

The net amount of VAT or sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

##### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost comprises purchase price and any directly attributable costs.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group derecognises the replaced part, and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Income Statement as incurred.

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any impairment charges are recognised in the Income Statement when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated recoverable value, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. These amounts are calculated with reference to future discounted cash flows that the asset is expected to generate when considered as part of a CGU. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Income Statement when the asset is derecognised.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is provided on a straight line basis to write down assets to their estimated residual value over their estimated useful economic lives from the date of acquisition by the Group as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	50 years straight line
Long leasehold buildings	-	estimated useful economic life of the asset
Short leasehold buildings	-	estimated useful economic life of the asset
Fixtures and fittings	-	4-10 years straight line
Computer equipment	-	4 years straight line

Assets under construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, determined on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. IFRS 16 was adopted from 1 July 2019 using a modified retrospective transition approach.

#### Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Freehold buildings	-	50 years straight line
Long leasehold buildings	-	estimated useful economic life of the asset
Short leasehold buildings	-	estimated useful economic life of the asset

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

#### Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities where no rate is included in the lease contract is 6.80% for current year additions.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Income Statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Income Statement when the asset is derecognised.

#### Players' registrations and football staff remuneration

##### Initial recognition

Players' registration costs including transfer fees, agent fees, Premier League levy fees and other directly attributable costs are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration payable for the acquisition. When a player registration is acquired, management will make an assessment to estimate the likely outcome of specific performance conditions. Contingent consideration will be recognised in the players' registration costs when management believes the performance conditions are met in line with the contractual terms. Periodic reassessments of the contingent consideration are completed. Any contingent amounts that management believe will be payable are included in the players' registration from the date management believe the performance conditions are met. Any additional amounts of contingent consideration not included in the costs of players' registrations are disclosed separately as a commitment. Amortisation of costs is on a straight line basis over the length of the player's contract.

##### Renegotiation

The costs associated with an extension of a playing contract are added to the residual balance of the players' registration at the date of signing the contract extension. The revised net book value is amortised over the remaining renegotiated contract length.

##### Impairment

Group management believe the value in use of a player's registration cannot be determined on a player by player basis unless certain circumstances arise, such as a player suffering a career threatening injury or a player is no longer deemed to be part of the first team. If such an event were to arise, management would assess the registration's fair value less cost-to-sell in comparison to its carrying value. Where the estimated fair value less cost-to-sell of a single player's registration was below its carrying value, management would record an impairment charge in the Income Statement immediately.

##### Disposal

Players' registrations available for sale are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying value is expected to be recovered principally through sale rather than continued use and a sale is considered highly probable. For sale to be highly probable, management must have committed to sell the registration, it must be actively marketed by the Group, with offers being received prior to the year end. For a registration to be classified as held for sale, management should expect to sell the asset within 12 months of the date of reclassification. These assets would be reclassified as current assets and stated at the lower of their carrying value and their fair value less cost to sell with any impairment loss being recognised in the Income Statement at the date of reclassification.

When a player registration sale is completed, the fair value of consideration receivable less any applicable transaction costs, is assessed against the registration's carrying value. Where the amounts are different, gains and losses arising as a result of the sale are recorded and disclosed separately within profit and loss on players' registrations in the Income Statement. Contingent consideration receivable from a sale of a player's registration is only recognised in the Income Statement once the performance conditions within the contract are met.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Players' registrations and football staff remuneration *(continued)*

##### Remuneration

Player remuneration is recorded in the Income Statement in line with the conditions of the individual contracts. Performance bonuses are recorded as they become legally or contractually payable on a player by player basis. Loyalty and signing on fees payable are recorded in the Income Statement in the period to which they relate.

Liabilities in respect of player loyalty fees are provided for, as part of operating expenses, when payment becomes probable as the player is contracted to the club and the loyalty fee is payable prior to the next transfer window at the date the accounts are signed.

##### Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### Financial assets

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- Financial assets classified as amortised cost.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are classified as fair value through profit and loss unless they are designated in a cash flow or net investment hedge relationship. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) or finance income (positive net changes in fair value) in profit or loss.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include derivatives used for hedging and the Group's investment in the MLS. Dividends from investments in equity instruments are recognised when the Company establishes the right to receive payment, it is probable the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount can be reliably measured. Dividends are recognised in profit and loss unless they clearly represent recovery of a part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are included in other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never recycled to profit and loss, even if the asset is sold or impaired.

##### *Financial assets classified as amortised cost*

The asset is measured at the amount recognised at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and any loss allowance. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method ('EIR') and is recognised in profit and loss. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or reclassified.

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ('ECLs') for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12 month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

The Group assesses whether a financial asset is in default on a case-by-case basis when it becomes probable that the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For all customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as amortised cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

##### *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Income Statement.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

##### *Amortised cost*

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Income Statement.

##### *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Income Statement.

#### **Derivative financial instruments and hedging**

Derivatives used to hedge documented risks are initially recognised at fair value on the date of inception and subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each period. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised depending on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedges in order to hedge future cash flows denominated in foreign currencies.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.



# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Derivative financial instruments and hedging *(continued)*

The full fair value of the derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the Income Statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to the Income Statement when the hedge item affects profit or loss. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to the Income Statement in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the Income Statement. When a hedging derivative is sold or expires, or when it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in equity remains in equity and is only recognised when the hedged item is ultimately recognised in the Income Statement.

#### Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting is applied to financial assets and financial liabilities only where all of the following criteria are met:

- At the inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge;
- The hedge relationship meets all of the hedge effectiveness requirements including that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the credit risk effect does not dominate the value changes, and the hedge ratio is designated based on actual quantities of the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk in cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

#### Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Income Statement. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The Group designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in OCI and amortised on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the hedge. For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. The cash position and overdrawn position are only offset where there is a contractual right to settle net, and the Group intends to take this right.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 2 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

#### Pension costs

A subsidiary of the Group is one of a number of participating employers of The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme which has been closed for new employees. The Group is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the scheme and so has entered into an agreement with the multi-employer plan that determines how the Group will fund a deficit. The Group recognises a liability for the contributions payable that arise from the agreement and a resulting expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Group also operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's contributions into this scheme are recognised in the Income Statement when they fall due.

#### Preference shares

Preference shares classified as debt are stated initially at the amount of the net proceeds after the deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is held at amortised cost and is increased by the finance cost in respect of the accounting period and reduced by payments made in the accounting period. Finance costs are recognised as they accrue in the profit and loss in interest payable. If the preference shares are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency, foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. Directly attributable costs are recognised offset against the preference share debt.

Preference shares classified as equity are recognised in share capital in line with the nominal value of the preference shares with the excess above this nominal value being recognised in share premium. Preference shares denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the date of issue with no future foreign exchange revaluations. Directly attributable costs are recognised in the share premium account.

#### Share-based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options are recognised in the Income Statement over the vesting period. The scheme is accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments because the Parent Company has an obligation to repurchase the Awards from employees for cash on the exercise of the scheme. The fair value of the shares is based on the valuation of the Group at the end of each reporting period, which has been established using a Monte Carlo valuation model.

### 3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. Estimates and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other relevant factors.

#### Player registrations

The costs associated with players' registrations are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration payable for the acquisition. When a player registration is acquired, management will make an assessment to estimate the likely outcome of specific performance conditions. Contingent consideration will be recognised in the players' registration costs when management believes the performance conditions are met in line with the contractual terms. Subsequent reassessments of the contingent consideration payable are included in the players' registration. The estimate of the amount of contingent consideration payable requires management to assess, on a player by player basis, when it is deemed that the specific performance terms are met.

Management will perform an impairment review of player registrations, if events indicate that the carrying value is not recoverable through an inflow of future economic benefits. Whilst management do not feel it is appropriate to separate an individual player registration from a single CGU, being the operations of the club in possession of the registration, there may be limited circumstances in which a registration is removed from the CGU and recoverability assessed separately. Where such indications exist, management will compare the carrying value of the asset with management's best estimate of fair value less cost to sell.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions *(continued)*

#### Goodwill and other intangible assets

Management tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis with the recoverable amount of the related CGU being calculated on a fair value basis. Estimates and assumptions are used to calculate the future estimated cash flows and the selection of a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows.

Management will perform an impairment review of other intangible assets, if events indicate that the carrying value is not recoverable through an inflow of future economic benefits. Where such indications exist, management will compare the carrying value of the asset with management's best estimate of fair value less cost to sell.

Goodwill is allocated to the CGU based on the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows independently in relation to the specific goodwill. A CGU is determined to be each individual football club, where cash flows are generated independently.

#### Intangibles acquired on acquisition

Separately acquired brand and associated intellectual property are recognised at historical cost. They have either an indefinite or finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful lives of between 90 years and indefinitely. Brand and associated intellectual property acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently amortised.

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments due to be settled or received in greater than one year are discounted when the time value of money is considered by management to be material to the Group. In such instances, management will estimate the timing of future cash flows and select an appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows related to the financial instrument.

#### Fair value of MLS investment

Management must assess the fair value of the investment it has made in the MLS on an annual basis. Management will estimate the fair value of the MLS investment using publicly available information on other franchises entering the league over time. Management will continue to use the most appropriate benchmark that is available. Changes in fair value of the investment will be recorded through OCI.

#### Share-based payments

The Group recognises a share-based payment expense to participating employees of the Group's long-term incentive plan ('the scheme'). The scheme is accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments because the Parent Company has an obligation to repurchase the Awards from employees for cash on the exercise of the scheme. The fair value of the shares is based on the valuation of the Group at the end of each reporting period, which has been established using a Monte Carlo valuation model. The Monte Carlo valuation model has been used to calculate the fair value and the Directors have therefore made estimates with regard to the inputs to that model.

#### Hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the origination of the hedging relationship. Quantitative effectiveness tests are performed at each period end to determine the continuing effectiveness of the relationship. In instances where changes occur to the hedged item which result in the critical terms no longer matching, the hypothetical derivative method is used to assess effectiveness.

#### Receivable recoverability

Management assesses debtor recoverability on a case-by-case basis and provides for doubtful debt where deemed necessary.

#### Fair value of players' registrations acquired on acquisition

Players' registrations acquired through a business combination are measured at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently amortised. The fair value of players' registrations is estimated using internal football intelligence data driven by a machine learning model based on historical transactions. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over their estimated useful life being the remaining contract length of each individual player.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 4 Revenue

The principal activity of the Group is the operation of professional football clubs, including professional women's teams and the development of academy teams within these clubs. These activities also include support activities which underpin the success of the football clubs. A breakdown of revenue has been provided below. All of the results for the above activities are included within the primary statements.

External revenue can be analysed into three main components, with broadcasting analysed further into revenue arising from UEFA competitions and all other broadcasting revenue.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Matchday	100,841	71,269
Broadcasting - UEFA	114,460	90,745
Broadcasting - All Other	244,430	183,310
Other commercial activities	417,398	359,769
	<b>877,129</b>	<b>705,093</b>

External revenue that is attributable to markets outside the United Kingdom is £162,675,000 (2022: £92,427,000), with approximately half of this being attributable to the United States.

#### Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract assets and liabilities from contracts with customers:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Receivables, which are included in Trade and other receivables	241,874	221,548
Accrued income	20,024	9,204
Deferred income	(226,543)	(213,149)

Accrued income relates to the Group's unconditional rights to consideration for services provided but not invoiced at the reporting date. Accrued income is transferred to trade receivables when invoiced. Deferred income relates to advanced consideration received for which revenue is recognised as or when services are provided.

### 5 Operating income and expenditure

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Other operating income	15,651	8,803
<b>Operating expenditure</b>		
Direct cost of sales and consumables	18,943	7,936
Remuneration of auditors and its associates:		
Audit fees - Group	268	205
Audit fees - Overseas subsidiaries	49	42
Tax services - auditors	209	142
Tax services - other	137	42
Other external charges	274,391	202,470
Employee costs (Note 6)	618,195	488,515
Amortisation and impairment of player registrations (Note 13)	172,250	153,624
Amortisation of other intangible assets (Note 13)	660	194
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,236	809
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	21,325
Depreciation of tangible property, plant and equipment:		
Owned (Note 14)	16,666	15,167
Leased (Note 15)	5,527	5,931
	<b>1,108,531</b>	<b>896,402</b>

Other operating income consists of EPPP income, compensation from FIFA for players' participation in the FIFA World Cup, MLS and Soccer United Marketing ('SUM') distributions and COVID-19 related compensation for lost broadcasting rights revenue in ESTAC Troyes.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 6 Employees

#### Employee benefits and average number

The average number of employees and directors during the period is set out and analysed by category in the table below:

Average number of employees	2023	2022
Football staff – including players	714	682
Commercial/administration staff	989	819
	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,501</b>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	536,140	427,607
Social security costs	67,429	58,907
Other pension costs	5,581	2,001
Share-based payments (note 7)	9,045	-
	<b>618,195</b>	<b>488,515</b>

#### Key management compensation

Key management personnel include the management team of City Football Group Limited. Non-Executive Directors receive no remuneration from the Group. The compensation paid or payable to key management personnel for employment services is shown in the table below:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Salaries and other short-term benefits (including bonuses)	11,269	11,700
Post-employment benefits	239	167
	<b>11,508</b>	<b>11,867</b>

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 7 Share-based payments

Share options are granted by City Football (Midco) Limited to participating employees within City Football Group ('the Group'). The Group currently operates one share-based payment incentive: the long-term incentive plan ('the scheme'). The share-based incentive is subject to a service condition, such conditions are taken into account in the fair value of the service received.

For the Group consolidated accounts, the scheme is accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments. This is because the Parent Company has an obligation to repurchase the Awards from employees for cash on the exercise of the scheme.

On 9 January 2023, the Company awarded 53,100 options under the scheme, and a further 5,300 options were awarded on 23 May 2023. The fair value of the shares is based on the valuation of the Group at the end of each reporting period, which has been established using a Monte Carlo valuation model. The expected vest date of the awards is 30 September 2025 and the resulting share-based payments charge is being spread evenly over the period between the grant date and the vesting date.

The number of options outstanding as at 30 June was as follows:

	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Number</b>
Outstanding at 1 July	-
Options granted in the year	58,400
Options forfeited in the year	(2,700)
<b>Outstanding at 30 June</b>	<b>55,700</b>

The share-based remuneration expenses comprises:

	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£000</b>
Cash-settled schemes	9,045

The Group did not enter into any share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees during the current or previous periods.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 8 Finance income

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Bank interest	4,266	1,396
Ineffective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	-	293
Gain on derivatives	-	9,008
Forward point amortisation on cash flow hedges	2,208	-
Interest receivable on related party loans	1,230	-
	<b>7,704</b>	<b>10,697</b>

### 9 Finance costs

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,871	862
Interest expense on Term Loan	40,346	20,757
Foreign exchange loss	486	9,140
Interest expense on leases	6,930	6,304
Loss on derivatives not designated in a hedge relationship	1,129	-
Ineffective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	174	-
	<b>50,936</b>	<b>37,063</b>

### 10 Investment in joint ventures

#### Eastlands Arena Holdings Limited

On 11 May 2021 Eastlands Arena Holdings Limited was incorporated for the purposes of a co-investment to develop a landmark, world-class entertainment venue ("Co-op Live") at the Etihad Campus between the Group, OVG Manchester Limited and Erskine Records Limited. The Group acquired 4,889 (49%) ordinary B shares of £1.00 each with OVG Manchester Limited and Erskine Records Limited acquiring 4,888 ordinary A shares (49%) and 222 ordinary C shares respectively.

On 23 December 2021 there was a further issue of shares which resulted in the Group's holding in Eastlands Arena Holdings Limited decreasing to 47.78%.

Eastlands Arena Holdings Limited is controlled jointly by the Group and OVG Manchester Limited with the board having six members in total, three from each of the two controlling parties. The Chairperson is rotated between the Group and OVG Manchester Limited every two years.

Given that the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the contractual agreement is such that both parties liability is limited to their shareholding and the arrangement is not reliant on either party to generate revenue, the arrangement has been accounted for as a joint venture and has been consolidated on an equity-accounting basis.

#### Summarised Statement of Financial Position of Eastlands Arena Holdings Limited

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Net assets (100%)	26,019	20,812
Group's share of net assets (48%) (2022: 48%)	12,432	9,944
<b>Group's carrying amount of investment</b>	<b>12,432</b>	<b>9,944</b>

#### Summarised Statement of Loss of Eastlands Arena Holdings Limited

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Revenue	-	-
Administration expenses	(2,641)	(1,413)
Loss for the year	(2,641)	(1,413)
<b>Group's share of loss for the year (48%)</b>	<b>(1,262)</b>	<b>(675)</b>

The targeted completion date for the project is April 2024.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 11 Business combinations during the year

#### Palermo Football Club S.P.A. acquisition

On 1 July 2022, the Group acquired 80% of Palermo Football Club, an Italian football club playing in Serie B. A consideration of £12.7m was paid for this acquisition, of which £4.3m is deferred based on contingent performance conditions. The deferred consideration was discounted using a rate of 6.8% and recognised on the balance sheet at £3.6m. The total consideration paid and payable excludes acquisition costs of £936k which were recognised within operating expenses in the Consolidated income statement.

The principal activity of Palermo Football Club is a professional football club. The principal reason for this acquisition was to secure a club with significant future on and off-field potential, a place where footballers can develop in a competitive league and a club that will gain significant value over time.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the amounts included in the Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year:

	2023 £000
Cash paid for subsidiary	9,035
Less: cash acquired	(2,226)
Net cash outflow	6,809

The purchase has been accounted for as a business combination under the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3. The fair value of net assets acquired was assessed and, other than in respect of the intangible assets and related deferred tax, described below, no material adjustments from book value were made to existing assets and liabilities. The goodwill calculation is summarised below:

	Book value £000	Adjustment £000	Fair value £000
<b>Intangible asset recognised on acquisition</b>			
Brand	-	10,592	10,592
	-	10,592	10,592
<b>Other non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	180	-	180
Property, plant and equipment	808	-	808
Investments	59	-	59
	1,047	-	1,047
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	2,227	-	2,227
Cash and cash equivalents	2,226	-	2,226
	4,453		4,453
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	(4,865)	-	(4,865)
Deferred income	(243)	-	(243)
	(5,108)	-	(5,108)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	(740)	-	(740)
	(740)	-	(740)
			Fair value £000
Non-controlling interest in 20 per cent of Palermo Football Club S.P.A.			(2,029)
<b>Total net assets acquired</b>			8,215
Goodwill on acquisition			4,468
<b>Total assets acquired</b>			12,683
<b>Fair value of cash and deferred consideration</b>			12,683



# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 11 Business combinations during the year *(continued)*

#### Palermo Football Club S.P.A. acquisition *(continued)*

The brand obtained through the acquisition met the requirements to be separately identifiable under IFRS 3.

The Palermo brand is integral to the revenues generated by the business and is a long established and internationally recognised name in football. Whilst the club in its current ownership structure was established in 2019 as a phoenix club, the club retains the brand name of being the official club in the city of Palermo and the brand association that comes with the legacy club and its history. The asset was valued using the relief from royalty method. The principle of the relief from royalty method asserts that the value of an intangible asset is what the owner would pay to license the asset if not owned. Analysis considers royalty rates from comparable transactions, alongside considering any existing royalty agreements in place over the use of the Palermo brand. An indefinite useful economic life was assumed.

Contingent liabilities of £3.6 million have been recognised in respect of various future revenue performance conditions. The potential undiscounted amount of all future payments that the Group could be required to make in respect of this contingent liability is estimated to be £4.3m and expected to be achieved by 2028/29.

The goodwill of £4.5m arising from the acquisition consists principally relates to value arising from intangible assets that are not separately identifiable under IFRS 3. Such assets include the value of the acquired workforce, commercial contracts, matchday based customer relationships, and broadcasting contracts. None of the acquired intangible assets or goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The non-controlling interest (20 per cent ownership interest in Palermo Football Club S.P.A.) recognised at the acquisition date was calculated on a net assets basis after fair value adjustment and amounted to £2.0m.

From the period of acquisition to 30 June 2023, Palermo Football Club S.P.A. contributed revenue of £13.0m, and a loss of £10.8m to the Group's results.

#### Mumbai City Football India Private Limited acquisition

On 30 March 2023, the Group acquired 65% of the issued share capital of Mumbai City Football India Private Limited ("MC IPL") thereby obtaining control. A consideration of £12.0m was paid for the acquisition. There was no consideration payable to an external party, the consideration is payable to the acquiree for new equity instruments therefore there is no cash impact to the Group on consolidation. The total consideration paid and payable excludes acquisition costs of £183k which were recognised within operating expenses in the Consolidated income statement.

The principal activity of Mumbai City Football Club is a professional football club, which has participation rights to own and operate the Mumbai franchise of the Indian Super League ("ISL"), a prominent football league in India. The principal reason for this acquisition was to secure a club with significant future on and off-field potential, a place where footballers can develop in a competitive league and a club that will gain significant value over time.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the amounts included in the Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year:

	2023 £000
Cash paid for subsidiary	12,045
Less: cash acquired	(18,599)
Net cash inflow	(6,554)

The purchase has been accounted for as a business combination under the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3. The fair value of net assets acquired was assessed with a material adjustment from book value made to existing assets and liabilities. This adjustment was writing down an intangible asset relating to participation rights to own and operating the Mumbai franchise which will be captured below through assets recognised on acquisition. The goodwill calculation is summarised below:

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 11 Business combinations during the year (continued)

#### Mumbai City Football India Private Limited acquisition (continued)

	Book value £000	Adjustment £000	Fair value £000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	8,011	(7,733)	278
Property, plant and equipment	435	-	435
	8,446	(7,733)	713
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	2,405	-	2,405
Cash and cash equivalents	18,599	-	18,599
	21,004		21,004
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	(9,054)	-	(9,054)
Borrowings	(15,126)	-	(15,126)
Deferred income	(65)	-	(65)
	(24,245)	-	(24,245)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	(368)	-	(368)
	(368)	-	(368)
			<b>Fair value £000</b>
<b>Non-controlling interest in 35 per cent of Mumbai City Football India Private Limited</b>			1,039
<b>Total net liabilities acquired</b>			(1,857)
Goodwill on acquisition			13,917
<b>Total assets acquired</b>			12,060
<b>Fair value of cash and deferred consideration</b>			12,060

The goodwill of £13.9m arising from the acquisition consists principally relates to value arising from intangible assets that are not separately identifiable under IFRS 3. Such assets include the value of the acquired workforce, brand, commercial contracts, matchday based customer relationships, and broadcasting contracts. None of the acquired intangible assets or goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The non-controlling interest (35 per cent ownership interest in Mumbai City Football India Private Limited) recognised at the acquisition date was calculated on a net liabilities basis after fair value adjustment and amounted to £1.0m.

From the period of acquisition to 30 June 2023, Mumbai City Football India Private Limited contributed revenue of £0.2m, and a loss of £1.1m to the Group's results.

#### Esporte Clube de Bahia S.A.F. ("Bahia SAF") acquisition

On 4 May 2023, the Group through City Football Brazil Limited acquired 90% of the issued share capital of Bahia SAF thereby obtaining control. A consideration of £52.2m was paid for the acquisition, of which £21.3m was deferred and is expected to be settled within 12 months. There was no consideration payable to an external party, the consideration is payable to the acquiree for new equity instruments therefore there is no cash impact to the Group on consolidation. The total consideration paid and payable excludes acquisition costs of £1,029k which were recognised within operating expenses in the Consolidated income statement.

The principal activity of Bahia SAF is a professional football club and earns revenue through the commercialisation of the club's activities through sponsorship deals. The principal reason for this acquisition was entry into a new market with a league with high commercial potential and a place where footballers can develop in a renown national development system.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the amounts included in the Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year:

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 11 Business combinations during the year (continued)

#### Esporte Clube de Bahia S.A.F. ("Bahia SAF") acquisition (continued)

	2023 £000
Cash paid for subsidiary	30,874
Less: cash acquired	(30,874)
Net cash outflow	-

The purchase has been accounted for as a business combination under the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3. The fair value of net assets acquired was assessed and, other than in respect of the intangible assets and related deferred tax, described below, there was a material adjustment from book value made to existing assets and liabilities.

This adjustment was writing down an intangible asset underpinned by future cashflows of the Bahia SAF which is captured below within assets recognised on acquisition. The goodwill calculation is summarised below:

	Book value £000	Adjustment £000	Fair value £000
<b>Intangible asset recognised on acquisition</b>			
Brand	-	12,000	12,000
	-	12,000	12,000
<b>Other non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	19,048	1,059	20,107
Property, plant and equipment	3,815	-	3,815
Trade and other receivables	21,318		21,318
	44,181	1,059	45,240
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	6,894	-	6,894
Cash and cash equivalents	30,874	-	30,874
	37,768	-	37,768
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	(37,450)	-	(37,450)
Deferred income	(542)	-	(542)
	(37,992)	-	(37,992)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	(41,561)	-	(41,561)
	(41,561)	-	(41,561)
			Fair value £000
<b>Non-controlling interest in 10 per cent of Bahia SAF Acquisition</b>			(1,517)
<b>Total net assets acquired</b>			13,938
Goodwill on acquisition			38,277
<b>Total assets acquired</b>			52,215
<b>Fair value of cash and deferred consideration</b>			52,215

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 11 Business combinations during the year (continued)

#### Esporte Clube de Bahia S.A.F. ("Bahia SAF") acquisition (continued)

The brand obtained through the acquisition met the requirements to be separately identifiable under IFRS 3.

The Bahia brand and associated intellectual property is retained by Esporte Clube de Bahia ("ECB"), which is licensed back to Bahia SAF through a 90-year agreement. The licensing agreement would allow for EC Bahia SAF to have virtually exclusive use of the intellectual property (excl. non-football related matters) on a royalty free basis; therefore, the agreement is considered to have material value. The asset was valued using the relief from royalty method. The principle of the relief from royalty method asserts that the value of an intangible asset is what the owner would pay to license the asset if not owned. Analysis considers royalty rates from comparable transactions, alongside considering any existing royalty agreements in place over the use of the Bahia brand. A useful economic life of 90 years has been used, which is the length of the agreement between the ECB and Bahia SAF.

The goodwill of £38.3m arising from the acquisition consists principally relates to value arising from intangible assets that are not separately identifiable under IFRS 3. Such assets include the value of the acquired workforce, commercial contracts, matchday based customer relationships, and broadcasting contracts. None of the acquired intangible assets or goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The non-controlling interest (10 per cent ownership interest in Bahia SAF Acquisition) recognised at the acquisition date was calculated on a net assets basis after fair value adjustment and amounted to £1.4m.

From the period of acquisition to 30 June 2023, Bahia SAF contributed revenue of £5.0m, and a loss of £1.0m to the Group's results.

### 12 Income tax

#### (a) Analysis of the tax charge in the year:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax at 20.5% (2022: 19%) on losses for the year	-	-
Group relief receivable	(1,025)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(2,425)	-
Foreign tax	779	206
<b>Total current tax (credit)/charge</b>	<b>(2,671)</b>	<b>206</b>
Recognition of deferred tax asset	(12,273)	-
<b>Total deferred tax (credit)</b>	<b>(12,273)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total tax (credit)/charge</b>	<b>(14,944)</b>	<b>206</b>

#### (b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year:

The tax charge for the year varies from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.5% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(126,899)	(137,609)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20.5% (2022: 19%)	(26,014)	(26,146)
Tax effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,880	3,048
Fixed asset timing differences	1,821	729
Deferred tax not recognised	(8,724)	(1,394)
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(1,022)	(88)
Overseas losses not available for group relief	11,540	24,057
Group relief surrendered	1,025	-
Receipt for group relief	(1,025)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(2,425)	-
<b>Total tax (credit)/charge for the period</b>	<b>(14,944)</b>	<b>206</b>

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% effective 1 April 2023 was substantively enacted on 24 May 2022. No further increase has been substantively enacted in respect of future years.

The Group has corporation tax losses available for carry forward of approximately £697.6m (2022: £693.2m (restated)).

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 12 Income tax (continued)

#### c) Factors that may affect future tax charges:

The Group expects its effective tax rate in future years to be less than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK due principally to the amount of tax losses available to be set off against future taxable profits. In addition to the amount of tax charged to the Income Statement, the following amounts have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Arising on income and expenditure recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
Exchange gain on translation of overseas subsidiary before tax	6,998	9,208
Movements on cash flow hedges	11,637	(1,676)
Tax effect	(3,170)	(1,203)
Other comprehensive income after tax	15,465	6,329

### 13 Intangible assets

#### For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Player registrations £000	Goodwill £000	Software and website development £000	Other £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>					
As at 1 July 2021	1,024,302	19,711	2,881	666	1,047,560
Additions	191,707	-	-	125	191,832
Disposals	(55,686)	-	-	(205)	(55,891)
Exchange differences	5,833	-	107	108	6,048
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>1,166,156</b>	<b>19,711</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1,189,549</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>					
As at 1 July 2021	539,932	-	2,850	454	543,236
Charge in the period	153,624	-	-	194	153,818
Impairment	867	-	-	-	867
Disposals	(32,543)	-	-	(205)	(32,748)
Exchange differences	1,658	-	67	11	1,736
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>663,538</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>666,909</b>

#### For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Player registrations £000	Goodwill £000	Software and website development £000	Brand £000	Other £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 1 July 2022	1,166,156	19,711	2,988	-	694	1,189,549
Arising on acquisition	20,565	56,662	-	22,592	-	99,819
Additions	266,178	-	-	-	4,482	270,660
Disposals	(199,080)	-	-	-	-	(199,080)
Exchange differences	404	-	-	-	(976)	(572)
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>1,254,223</b>	<b>76,373</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1,360,376</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>						
As at 1 July 2022	663,538	-	2,917	-	454	666,909
Charge in the period	172,250	-	-	-	660	172,910
Disposals	(165,303)	-	-	-	-	(165,303)
Exchange differences	2,210	-	-	-	(117)	2,093
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>672,695</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>676,609</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>581,528</b>	<b>76,373</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>22,592</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>683,767</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>502,618</b>	<b>19,711</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>522,640</b>

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 13 Intangible assets *(continued)*

The goodwill carrying value is £76.4m (2022: £19.7m). The recoverable amount is estimated using the fair value less disposal costs method. Goodwill is allocated against the football clubs and other businesses in the Group. An estimated valuation has shown that, within a range of revenue multiples from 2 to 3, these would all show significant headroom. As such, no further consideration to any impairment of goodwill is required. This is a level 3 valuation and there has been no significant change to valuation methodology considerations during the year.

### 14 Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Land and buildings (freehold) £000	Land and buildings (short leasehold) £000	Land and buildings (long leasehold) £000	Assets under course of construction £000	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 1 July 2021	220,367	1,594	126,303	21,129	109,114	478,507
Additions	1,131	-	1,057	5,690	9,183	17,061
Disposals	(71)	-	(4,766)	(21,325)	(573)	(26,735)
Reclassification	3,034	-	-	(98)	(2,936)	-
Exchange differences	6,726	204	1,493	(982)	5,591	13,032
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>231,187</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>124,087</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>120,379</b>	<b>481,865</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
As at 1 July 2021	24,057	254	19,081	-	65,038	108,430
Charge for the period	6,010	120	1,587	-	7,451	15,168
Disposals	(679)	-	(3,684)	-	(632)	(4,995)
Exchange differences	1,484	35	613	-	5,607	7,739
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>17,597</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77,464</b>	<b>126,342</b>

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Land and buildings (freehold) £000	Land and buildings (short leasehold) £000	Land and buildings (long leasehold) £000	Assets under course of construction £000	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 1 July 2022	231,187	1,798	124,087	4,414	120,379	481,865
Arising on acquisition	3,098	-	-	53	799	3,950
Additions	7,983	421	-	30,952	15,368	54,724
Disposals	(2,140)	-	-	(2,284)	(1,180)	(5,604)
Reclassification	(38)	-	-	(2,826)	2,864	-
Exchange differences	2,546	(29)	-	(590)	(4,119)	(2,192)
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>242,636</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>124,087</b>	<b>29,719</b>	<b>134,111</b>	<b>532,743</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
As at 1 July 2022	30,872	409	17,597	-	77,464	126,342
Charge for the period	5,532	124	1,364	-	9,646	16,666
Disposals	(1,138)	-	-	-	(1,114)	(2,252)
Exchange differences	(414)	(16)	-	-	(283)	(713)
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>34,852</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>18,961</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,713</b>	<b>140,043</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>207,784</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>105,126</b>	<b>29,719</b>	<b>48,398</b>	<b>392,700</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>200,315</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>106,490</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>42,915</b>	<b>355,523</b>

Additions to assets under course of construction totalled £31.0m in the year with £12.2m related to the capitalisation of the New York stadium costs.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 15 Right of use assets

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Land and buildings (freehold) £000	Land and buildings (long leasehold) £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 July 2021	3,490	118,760	122,250
Exchange differences	17	4,012	4,029
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>122,772</b>	<b>126,279</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 July 2021	144	9,998	10,142
Charge for the period	73	5,858	5,931
Exchange differences	(3)	530	527
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>16,386</b>	<b>16,600</b>

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Land and buildings (freehold) £000	Land and buildings (long leasehold) £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 July 2022	3,507	122,772	126,279
Arising on acquisition	1,108	-	1,108
Additions	-	14,902	14,902
Exchange differences	(44)	(2,135)	(2,179)
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>135,539</b>	<b>140,110</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 July 2022	214	16,386	16,600
Charge for the period	298	5,229	5,527
Exchange differences	(6)	(558)	(564)
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>21,057</b>	<b>21,563</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>114,482</b>	<b>118,547</b>
As at 30 June 2022	3,293	106,386	109,679

#### Leased assets

##### Etihad Stadium

On 5 August 2003 Maine Road was exchanged for a 250 year leasehold interest in the Etihad Stadium. Rental payments are made quarterly. Previously the Etihad Stadium had been capitalised as a tangible fixed asset. In line with IFRS 16, it was reclassified as a right of use asset during the year. The lease premium and the net present value of future rental obligations have been capitalised.

A lease payable equal to the future obligations under the lease has been established. In calculating the future obligations an interest rate of 5.07% has been applied.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 15 Right of use assets *(continued)*

#### Leased assets *(continued)*

##### Estadi Montilivi

In 2018-19, Girona FC acquired a 50 year leasehold interest in the Estadi Montilivi. Rent is charged annually with payments made net of any investment made by Girona FC in the Estadi Montilivi. The lease premium and net present value of future rental obligations was capitalised on transition to IFRS 16 at 1 July 2019. In calculating the future obligations an interest rate of 4.5% has been applied.

##### New York office

The New York office asset and corresponding lease liability are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The lease commenced on 8 August 2014 and the lease term is just over 10 years and is due to expire on 31 December 2024. In calculating the future obligations an interest rate of 4.5% has been applied.

##### City SoFive

City SoFive operates five football sites on the West coast of the USA and seven football sites on the East coast.

Four West coast sites are leased over various terms ranging from 20 years to 35 years and were previously recognised under IFRS 16. There was one new West coast site during the financial period in Upland. The new Upland site is leased over a 10-year term.

Five East coast sites have been previously consolidated into the Group under IFRS 16 and are leased over various terms ranging from 10 years to 15 years. Three new East Coast sites were acquired during the year in Chicago. The lease terms of the three new sites range between 5 years to 10 years.

The lease premium and net present value of future rental obligations was capitalised in line with IFRS 16. In calculating the future obligations an interest rate of 4.5% has been applied.

##### Melbourne training facility at Casey Fields

In 2020-21, a lease was entered into by Melbourne City Football Club for a new training facility at a multi-sports complex in Casey, near Melbourne. The lease term is 30 years and, in line with IFRS 16, the right of use asset and corresponding lease liability have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position with the lease premium and net present value of future rental obligations being capitalised. In calculating the future obligations an interest rate of 4.5% has been applied.

##### Palermo

Palermo FC currently lease their first team stadium, Stadio Renzo Barbera. The lease of the stadium expires in December 2026 and, in line with IFRS 16, the right of use asset and corresponding lease liability have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position with the lease premium and net present value of future rental obligations being capitalised. In calculating the future obligations, a discount rate of 6.8% has been applied.

##### Mumbai

Mumbai currently has a lease for its office space, warehouse and its home stadium, the Mumbai Football Arena. In line with IFRS 16, the right of use asset and corresponding lease liability have been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position with the lease premium and net present value of future rental obligations being capitalised. In calculating the future obligations, a discount rate of 6.8% has been applied.



# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 16 Other investments

The Group holds a membership interest in Major League Soccer LLC and Soccer United Marketing LLC through its subsidiary, New York City Football Club LLC which is classified in other investments along with the 19.9% minority stake in Yokohama F. Marinos Limited ('YfM'). The Group has assessed control and influence over YfM under IFRS and has concluded that the Group does not exert significant influence over YfM and it is therefore not accounted for as an associate but held in other investments.

The Group has also invested in SportsTech Fund L.P and SportsTech Parallel Fund L.P which are venture capital funds held at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value adjustments in the period relate to the performance of the SportsTech Fund L.P.

<b>Other investments</b>	<b>£000</b>
Cost/valuation	
As at 1 July 2022	168,358
Additions	1,472
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>169,830</b>
Change in market value	
As at 1 July 2022	10,328
Charge for the period	81
Fair value adjustments	4,452
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>14,861</b>
Net book value	
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>154,969</b>
As at 30 June 2022	158,030

### 17 Assets classified as held for sale

In June 2022, the Company entered into a Framework Agreement with the Hunan Government in which it was agreed that the Group would partially dispose its ownership of Beijing Ying Xiang Hui Cultural Creative Co. Ltd, reducing the ownership to a 20% stake. Beijing Ying Xiang Hui Cultural Creative Co. Ltd owns Sichuan Jiunui Football Club, a team in the China League One division. It is appropriate for the asset to continue to be held for sale as the sale of the asset is expected to be completed within one year from the statement of financial position date.

Beijing Ying Xiang Hui Cultural Creative Co. Ltd was in a negative net asset position at 30 June 2023 and there is no obligation for the Group to contribute towards the ongoing losses. Therefore, the Company's share of losses for the year is capped and the carrying amount of the asset held for sale is £nil.

The disposal of Beijing Ying Xiang Hui Cultural Creative Co. Ltd does not constitute a discontinued operation as it does not represent the disposal of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operation.

### 18 Financial instruments

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
Other investments	139,634	139,634
Derivatives used for cash flow hedging	22,237	18,710
<b>Fair value through profit and loss</b>		
Other investments	15,335	18,396
<b>Other financial instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments (note 19)	478,552	362,865
Cash and cash equivalents	183,928	431,918
<b>Total</b>	<b>839,686</b>	<b>971,523</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Derivatives used for hedging designated in a fair value hedge relationship	1,129	-
<b>Other financial instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other payables excluding social security and other taxes (note 20)	571,912	390,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>573,041</b>	<b>390,547</b>

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 18 Financial instruments *(continued)*

#### Fair value hierarchy

Derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. The different levels used in measuring fair value are discussed in note 29.

#### Hedging activities

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures and has designated certain derivatives as hedges of cash flows (cash flow hedge).

The Group has entered into foreign exchange swap contracts to manage the foreign currency risk associated with the US dollar Term Loan. The Group performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness and it is expected that the value of the swaps and the value of the corresponding hedged items will systematically change in opposite direction in response to movements in the underlying exchange rates.

The designation of the trades as cash flow hedges was made in April 2022. Fair value gains on the derivative instruments prior to this designation were through profit or loss. The forward element of the forward contracts has been excluded from hedge designation and deferred in other comprehensive income and amortised on a rational and consistent basis.

The ineffective portion recognised in finance income that arose from cash flow hedges amounts to a loss of £173,561 (2022: gain of £293,228). Ineffectiveness has arisen where cash flow hedge accounting has been applied to derivatives which had a fair value that wasn't £nil on inception of the hedging relationship.

The effects of the cash flow foreign exchange swap hedging relationship are as follows at 30 June:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Carrying amount (non-current asset)	22,237	18,710
Notional amount	247,720	163,869
Maturity date	July 2028	July 2028
Hedge ratio	1 : 1	1 : 1
Change in intrinsic value of outstanding hedging instruments since inception of the hedge	22,237	18,710
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge ineffectiveness	(22,063)	(18,710)
Weighted average strike rate for outstanding hedging instruments	US\$ 1.3198 : £1	US\$ 1.4594 : £1

#### Impact of hedging on equity

Set out below is the reconciliation of each component of equity and the analysis of other comprehensive income:

	Spot component of currency forwards £000	Cost of hedging reserve £000	Total £000
As at 1 July 2021	-	-	-
Change in fair value of hedging instrument	8,818	937	9,755
Amount reclassified to profit or loss	(11,250)	(181)	(11,431)
As at 30 June 2022	(2,432)	756	(1,676)
Change in fair value of hedging instrument	(6,582)	11,491	4,909
Amount reclassified to profit or loss	8,325	(1,597)	6,728
As at 30 June 2023	(689)	10,650	9,961

The cost of hedging reserve reflects gain or loss on the portion excluded from the designated hedging instrument that relates to the forward element of forward contracts.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

### 19 Trade and other receivables

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade receivables	217,791	192,292
Receivables arising from player transfers	182,585	101,849
Receivables from related party undertakings	25,272	11,248
Loans receivable from related party undertakings	28,631	36,657
Other receivables	4,249	11,615
Accrued income	20,024	9,204
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>478,552</b>	<b>362,865</b>
Prepayments	28,532	15,298
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>507,084</b>	<b>378,163</b>
<b>Less non-current amount</b>		
Receivables arising from player transfers	87,500	52,699
<b>Non-current trade and other receivables</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>52,699</b>
<b>Current trade and other receivables</b>	<b>419,584</b>	<b>325,464</b>

The fair values of the above trade and other receivables are equal to their carrying values.

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and credit terms vary depending on the type of sale. Credit terms relating to player transfers are determined on a player by player basis. Seasonal facilities are paid in advance of the season or are collected via direct debit on a monthly basis throughout the season. Credit terms in relation to sponsorship agreements are agreed on a contract by contract basis, usually over the life of the contract. Other sales have credit terms ranging between 21 and 30 days.

The ageing analysis of trade and player transfer receivables is as follows:

	Total £000	Neither past due nor impaired £000	Past due but not impaired				
			<30 days £000	30-60 days £000	61-90 days £000	91-120 days £000	>120 days £000
30 June 2023	400,376	233,741	138,005	3,972	1,897	532	22,229
30 June 2022	346,840	141,889	123,014	2,234	1,407	187	78,109

As at 30 June 2023, trade receivables of an initial value of £19.8m (2022: £17.6m) were impaired and fully provided for. See below for the movements in the provision for impairment of receivables.

	Individually impaired £000	Collectively impaired £000	Total £000
As at 1 July 2022	(17,199)	(442)	(17,641)
Charge for the period	-	(5,672)	(5,672)
Utilised	3,478	-	3,478
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>(13,721)</b>	<b>(6,114)</b>	<b>(19,835)</b>

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables and transfer fee receivables. To measure expected credit losses on a collective basis, receivables are grouped based on similar credit risk and aging. A percentage risk of default has been assigned to each location and customer segment. Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and player transfer fee receivables using a provision matrix.

	Expected credit loss rate	Gross carrying amount £000	Loss allowance £000
Current	0.65%	233,741	1,530
Past due 1-30 days	0.12%	138,005	161
Past due 31-60 days	2.15%	3,972	85
Past due 61-90 days	17.59%	1,897	334
Past due 91-120 days	17.59%	532	94
More than 121 days past due	17.59%	22,229	3,910
		<b>400,376</b>	<b>6,114</b>

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 20 Trade and other payables

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Other loans	17,884	4,372
Obligations under leases (note 21)	105,641	95,426
Trade payables	61,141	37,435
Payables arising from player transfers	237,682	143,307
Other payables	154	32
Accruals	149,410	109,975
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>571,912</b>	<b>390,547</b>
Other taxation and social security	78,253	58,601
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>650,165</b>	<b>449,148</b>
<b>Less non-current amount</b>		
Obligations under leases (note 21)	100,582	90,421
Payables arising from player transfers	60,595	41,348
Accruals	-	4,688
<b>Non-current trade and other payables</b>	<b>161,177</b>	<b>136,457</b>
<b>Current trade and other payables</b>	<b>488,988</b>	<b>312,691</b>

### 21 Leases

<b>Maturity of obligations under leases:</b>	<b>2023 £000</b>	<b>2022 £000</b>
Within one year	5,059	5,004
Between one and two years	4,599	3,406
Between two and five years	12,677	8,835
After more than five years	83,306	78,181
	<b>105,641</b>	<b>95,426</b>

#### Leases

Obligations under leases include future obligations under the lease of the Etihad Stadium, the Estadi Montilivi, the New York office, City SoFive, and the Melbourne training facility. Details are provided within note 15.

The maturity of obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts is as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Within one year	9,880	9,231
In the second to fifth year	34,600	27,746
Over five years	158,582	156,270
Less future finance charges	(97,421)	(97,821)
	<b>105,641</b>	<b>95,426</b>

### 22 Deferred income

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Deferred income	226,543	213,149
<b>Current deferred income</b>	<b>226,543</b>	<b>213,149</b>

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 23 Borrowings

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Secured Term Loan facility	497,279	514,864
<b>Less non-current amount</b>		
Secured Term Loan facility	492,126	509,538
<b>Non-current borrowings</b>	<b>492,126</b>	<b>509,538</b>
<b>Current borrowings</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>5,326</b>

#### Term Loan facility

On 21 July 2021, the Group secured a \$650m Term Loan facility with Barclays Bank Plc, HSBC Bank Plc and KKR Capital Markets LLC.

The outstanding principal amount of the Term Loan facility is \$640.3m less transaction costs. The Term Loan facility attracts interest of US dollar LIBOR plus an applicable margin of between 3.00% and 3.50% per annum and interest is paid quarterly.

Mandatory quarterly principal repayments commenced in March 2022, equivalent to 1% of the outstanding principal amount. The remaining balance of the Term Loan facility is repayable on 21 July 2028, although the Group has the option to repay the secured Term Loan facility at any time.

The Term Loan facility is secured against substantially all of the assets of the Group.

#### Revolving credit facility

The Group has a revolving credit facility with Barclays Bank Plc, HSBC Bank Plc and KKR Capital Markets LLC of £80,100,000 expiring in July 2028, secured against substantially all of the assets of the Group. At 30 June 2023 £nil was drawn.

#### Compliance with covenants

The Group has complied with all covenants under the Term Loan facility and the revolving credit facility during the year.

### 24 Deferred tax

The following are the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised alongside details of the movements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset where a legally enforceable right exists to do so. The table below analyses the deferred tax balances:

	2023 £000	2022 <sup>1</sup> £000
Deferred tax assets	23,444	11,171
Deferred tax liabilities	(28,421)	(29,063)
<b>Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(4,977)</b>	<b>(17,892)</b>

The Group has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £191.0m (2022: £205.0m (restated)) in relation to accumulated losses, accelerated capital allowances and short term timing differences due to the uncertainty as to whether it can be utilised in the foreseeable future. The losses do not have an expiry date.

<sup>1</sup>See note 30 for details of prior period adjustments.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 25 Share capital

The authorised and issued share capital at the beginning and end of the period is as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 <sup>1</sup> £000
Issued, fully paid and called up		
488,405,735 (2022: 510,000,371) Ordinary shares of £1 each - fully paid	488,406	510,000
108,333,281 (2022: 86,738,645) Preference shares of £1 each - fully paid	108,333	86,739
<b>Share capital</b>	<b>596,739</b>	<b>596,739</b>

### 26 Pensions

#### Defined benefit scheme

Manchester City Football Club ('the Club') participates in the Football League Pension and Life Assurance Scheme ('the Scheme'). The Scheme is a funded multi-employer defined benefit scheme, with 92 participating employers, and where members may have periods of service attributable to several participating employers. The Club is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the Scheme and therefore accounts for its contributions as if they were paid to a defined contribution scheme.

The last actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 August 2020 where the total deficit on the ongoing valuation basis was £27.6m. The next full actuarial valuation date is 31 August 2023, and the results of that are expected in the middle of next year.

The accrual of benefits ceased within the Scheme on 31 August 1999. The Club pays monthly contributions based on a notional split of the total expenses and deficit contributions of the Scheme.

The Club currently pays total contributions of £81,492 per annum which increases at 5.0% per annum and based on the actuarial valuation assumptions detailed above, will be sufficient to pay off the deficit by 30 June 2027.

As at 30 June 2023, the present value of the Club's outstanding contributions (i.e. their future liability) is £332,006. This amounts to £83,634 (2022: £79,652) due within one year and £248,372 (2022: £235,479) due after more than one year.

The funding objective of the Trustees of the Scheme is to have sufficient assets to meet the technical provisions of the Scheme. In order to remove the deficit revealed at the previous actuarial valuation (dated 31 August 2020), deficit contributions are payable by all participating clubs. Payments are made in accordance with a pension contribution schedule. As the Scheme is closed to accrual, there are no additional costs associated with the accruing of members' future benefits. In the case of a club being relegated from the Football League and being unable to settle its debt then the remaining clubs may, in exceptional circumstances, have to share the deficit.

Upon the wind-up of the Scheme with a surplus, any surplus will be used to augment benefits. Under the more likely scenario of there being a deficit, this will be split amongst the clubs in line with their contribution schedule. Should an individual club leave the Scheme, they may be required to pay their share of the deficit based on a proxy buyout basis (i.e. valuing the benefits on a basis consistent with buying out the benefits with an insurance company). The Club is a member of the Scheme, a pension scheme providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. As this subsidiary is one of a number of participants in the scheme, it is unable to identify its share of assets and liabilities and therefore accounts for the contributions payable as if they were made to a defined contribution scheme. The Club is advised by the scheme administrators of the additional contributions required to fund the deficit. The administrators have confirmed that the assets and liabilities cannot be split between the participating entities.

#### Defined contribution scheme

Group contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the Income Statement in the period in which they become payable. The total contributions in the period amounted to £5,581,000 (2022: £2,001,000). As at 30 June 2023, contributions of £1,306,000 (2022: £897,000) due to the pension scheme were unpaid and recorded in current liabilities.

<sup>1</sup>See note 30 for details of prior period adjustments.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 27 Commitments

#### Rental commitments

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are set out below:

	2023	2022
<b>Expiring:</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Within one year	384	162
Within two and five years	490	146
	<b>874</b>	<b>308</b>

#### Capital commitments

The capital commitments contracted but not provided for are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Contracted but not provided for	<b>5,048</b>	<b>2,232</b>

The capital commitments represent contracted amounts in relation to the development of the Etihad Stadium and the upgrade of IT system infrastructure.

#### Transfer fees payable

Additional transfer fees, signing on fees and loyalty bonuses of £262.3m (2022: £197.1m) that will become payable upon the achievement of certain conditions contained within player and transfer contracts if they are still in the service of Manchester City Football Club on specific future dates are accounted for in the year in which management assess, on a player by player basis, when the specific performance terms are met, resulting in the payment of contingent consideration.

#### Other commitments

In July 2021, the Group completed a \$650m term loan. Barclays, as collateral agent on behalf of the lenders, has a charge over 100% of the Group's assets. Barclays may enforce the security, after giving notice, during a continuing event of default.

The Group has a cash pooling facility with Barclays bank with a net cash position.

The Group has committed to invest £17.4m (2022: £19.4m) into venture capital funds.

Following the acquisition of Esporte Clube Bahia S.A.F. on 4 May 2023, the Group has committed to invest R\$500m Reais in new player acquisitions over a period of 15 years.

### 28 Note supporting Statement of Cash Flows

	Non-current loans and borrowings £000	Current loans and borrowings £000	Total £000
At 1 July 2022	(599,960)	(10,316)	(610,276)
Cash flows	9,791	(17,884)	(8,093)
Non-cash flows:			
Foreign exchange on Term Loan	14,060	173	14,233
Amortisation of issuance costs on Term Loan	(2,030)	-	(2,030)
Lease liability classification	(990)	990	-
New leases	(12,857)	(984)	(13,841)
New leases on acquisition	(757)	(319)	(1,076)
Foreign exchange on lease liabilities	35	244	279
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>(592,708)</b>	<b>(28,096)</b>	<b>(620,804)</b>

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 28 Note supporting Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

	Non-current loans and borrowings £000	Current loans and borrowings £000	Total £000
At 1 July 2021	(90,837)	(45,789)	(136,626)
Cash flows	(509,040)	35,390	(473,650)
Lease liability classification	(83)	83	-
At 30 June 2022	(599,960)	(10,316)	(610,276)

### 29 Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, investments, cash and liquid resources, and various items such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of the financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors oversees the management of these risks. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, payables, investments and receivables arising from player trading and derivative financial instruments. The market risks and sensitivity analyses are described below.

#### Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency), US denominated borrowings and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Income received in Euros as a result of participating in the UEFA Champions League is a significant portion of broadcasting revenue.

The Group owns football clubs in USA, Australia, Spain, France, Belgium, Uruguay, Italy, India and Brazil and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risks on the income generated and costs incurred by those subsidiaries, mainly denominated in US Dollars, Australian Dollars and Euros.

Transfer fees payable to and receivable from overseas football clubs also expose the Group to foreign currency risk. As player transfers are generally not planned in advance and are not certain until the contract is signed, the Group may not be able to predict foreign currency cash flows until the contract is signed.

The Group's policy on managing the foreign currency risk to which it is exposed is as follows:

An assessment is made at the beginning of each financial year, once the transfer window is closed and when European competition qualification for Manchester City Football Club is known. The net exposure of player payables and receivables is assessed against the future minimum expected cash inflow from European competitions. The net Euro exposure, if deemed material, is hedged accordingly and continually re-assessed as Manchester City Football Club progresses through each stage of the competition.

Other transactional exposures are assessed by forecasting transactions on an annual basis using an annual cash flow forecasting model. Management hedges the net exposure of future cash flows for at least the next 12 months, where deemed to be reasonably certain. The Group has entered into foreign exchange swap contracts to manage the foreign currency risk associated with the US dollar Term Loan.

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Euro and US dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax and the Group's equity. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.



# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 29 Financial risk management *(continued)*

#### Euro

	Change in GBP:EUR rate	Effect on loss before tax £000	Effect on equity £000
Year ended 30 June 2023	EUR strengthen 10%	16,771	-
	EUR weaken 10%	(13,794)	-
Year ended 30 June 2022	EUR strengthen 10%	(19,806)	-
	EUR weaken 10%	15,948	-

The effect on profits before tax is as a result of Euro denominated transfer fees payable and receivable.

#### US dollar

	Change in GBP:USD rate	Effect on loss before tax £000	Effect on equity £000
Year ended 30 June 2023	USD strengthen 10%	(1,914)	-
	USD weaken 10%	1,566	-
Year ended 30 June 2022	USD strengthen 10%	(1,331)	-
	USD weaken 10%	1,089	-

The effect on profits before tax is as a result of USD denominated trade payables and receivables.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group has no significant interest bearing financial assets other than cash on deposit which generates an insignificant amount of interest.

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from the long-term borrowings relating to the Term Loan facility. The term loan facility attracts interest of US dollar LIBOR plus an applicable margin of between 3.00% and 3.50% per annum and interest is paid quarterly.

#### Interest rate sensitivity

The Group analyses the interest rate exposure on a quarterly basis. A sensitivity analysis is performed by applying a simulation technique to the liabilities that represent major interest-bearing positions. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year.

The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding for the whole year. Based on the analysis performed, the impact on profit or loss and net assets of a 100 basis-point shift on the Term Loan (being the maximum reasonable expectation of changes in interest rates would be an increase of £4,973,000 (30 June 2022: £5,149,000) or a decrease of £4,973,000 (30 June 2022: £5,149,000). The gain or loss potential is then compared to the limits determined by management.

	Change in interest rate	Effect on loss before tax £000
Year ended 30 June 2023	Rate increase by 1%	(4,973)
	Rate decrease by 1%	4,973
Year ended 30 June 2022	Rate increase by 1%	(5,149)
	Rate decrease by 1%	5,149

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 29 Financial risk management *(continued)*

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its contractual obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Statement of Financial Position. The Group does not expect material losses from the non-performance of the contractual obligations of its counterparties, over and above those already provided for.

The concentration of credit risk with the Group is low with the majority of credit risk at the reporting date relating to player trading which is mitigated by the governing bodies of national and international football associations.

A substantial proportion of the Group's broadcasting revenue is from contracts negotiated by the Premier League and UEFA with media distributors. The Group also derives commercial revenue from certain corporate partners and may manage the credit risk posed by these sponsors by seeking advance payments where necessary. Furthermore, the Group is exposed to other football clubs for the payment of transfer fees on players and other contractual payments. Again, the Group managed the credit risk posed by other football clubs by requiring payment in advance and it is common for payments to be made in a number of instalments.

The Group applies the IFRS approach to credit losses and applies several key criteria when calculating the credit risk. These criteria include the geographical location of the customer, category of customer, and the ageing of the individual receivable. Management considers that, based on the above criteria, the credit quality of trade receivables.

#### Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting and budgeting that is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors. Management information tools are used to constantly monitor and manage the liquidity needs of the business. Annual cash receipts are generally cyclical in nature based on season card holders and competition monies receivable.

The Group's borrowing facilities are discussed in note 23.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Less than 3 months £000	3 to 12 months £000	1 to 5 years £000	Over 5 years £000	Total £000
Trade and other payables excluding social security and other taxes	239,563	49,712	145,922	7,413	442,610
Term Loan facility	1,288	3,864	20,610	481,766	507,528
Other loans	-	-	-	17,884	17,884
Lease obligations	-	5,059	17,276	83,306	105,641
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,129	-	-	1,129
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>240,851</b>	<b>59,764</b>	<b>183,808</b>	<b>590,369</b>	<b>1,074,792</b>

	Less than 3 months £000	3 to 12 months £000	1 to 5 years £000	Over 5 years £000	Total £000
Trade and other payables excluding social security and other taxes	148,485	59,610	72,176	5,114	285,385
Term Loan facility	1,331	3,994	21,303	503,283	529,911
Other loans	-	-	-	4,372	4,372
Lease obligations	-	5,004	12,241	78,181	95,426
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>149,816</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>105,720</b>	<b>590,950</b>	<b>915,094</b>

#### Capital risk management

The Group manages capital to ensure the Group and its subsidiaries are able to continue as going concerns. Capital includes everything described as 'Equity attributable to owners of the parent' in the Statement of Financial Position plus net debt/cash. Net debt/cash is calculated as total borrowings (being the total finance lease obligation and overdrafts) less cash and cash equivalents.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 29 Financial risk management *(continued)*

#### Fair value hierarchy

The details of the Group's financial instruments carried at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position are disclosed in the table below.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

**Level 1:** quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2:** other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

**Level 3:** techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Fair value through other comprehensive income	161,871	158,344
Fair value through profit and loss	15,335	18,396
	<b>177,206</b>	<b>176,740</b>
	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Fair value through profit and loss	1,129	-

The fair value of financial instruments that are not trading in active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available whilst relying on specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is categorised as Level 2.

All of the financial instruments listed above are categorised as Level 2. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on the forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

### 30 Impact of the restatement to prior periods

The Group had not recognized a deferred tax asset of £11.2m relating to an historical revaluation of the First Team Stadium arising from the transition to FRS 101 in the year ended 31 May 2016. A deferred tax asset was not recognised due to uncertainty whether accumulated losses could be utilised in the foreseeable future. Upon review and due to future reversals of existing temporary tax differences relating to the historical revaluation of the stadium, it is concluded that an error occurred, and a deferred tax asset should have been recognised. The deferred tax asset should have been recognised to the extent it offsets the deferred tax liability. Accordingly, a deferred tax asset of £11.2m has been recognised in the opening balance offsetting with existing deferred tax liabilities and opening reserves of the Group.

The impact, on a line item basis for those affected on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 is as follows:

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 30 Impact of the restatement to prior periods *(continued)*

#### Impact on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	(As previously reported) 30 June 2022 £000	Impact of the restatement £000	(Restated) 30 June 2022 £000
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	29,063	(11,171)	17,892
Other liabilities	1,177,161	-	1,177,161
	1,206,224	(11,171)	1,195,053
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	596,739	-	596,739
Share premium	793,810	-	793,810
Revaluation reserve	52,050	-	52,050
Other reserves	684,182	-	684,182
Retained earnings	(1,334,660)	11,171	(1,323,489)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent</b>	792,121	11,171	803,292
Non-controlling interest	(13,738)	-	(13,738)
<b>Total equity</b>	778,383	11,171	789,554
<b>Total Assets</b>	1,984,607	-	1,984,607
<b>Net Assets</b>	778,383	11,171	789,554

	(As previously reported) 30 June 2021 £000	Impact of the restatement £000	(Restated) 30 June 2021 £000
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	28,466	(11,171)	17,295
Other liabilities	640,926	-	640,926
	669,392	(11,171)	658,221
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	596,739	-	596,739
Share premium	793,810	-	793,810
Revaluation reserve	52,050	-	52,050
Other reserves	677,853	-	677,853
Retained earnings	(1,210,112)	11,171	(1,198,941)
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the parent</b>	910,340	11,171	921,511
Non-controlling interest	131	-	131
<b>Total equity</b>	910,471	11,171	921,642
<b>Total Assets</b>	1,579,863	-	1,579,863
<b>Net Assets</b>	910,471	11,171	921,642

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 30 Impact of the restatement to prior periods *(continued)*

#### Prior year restatement of share classification

The share classification as at 30 June 2022 has been restated. This is because 24,578,331 shares were incorrectly classified as ordinary shares instead of preference shares in the prior year resulting in an error in the share capital disclosure note. This does not result in change to the share capital total or to a primary statement. Please see the below reconciliation to prior year.

	(As previously reported) 30 June 2022 £000	Impact of the restatement £000	(Restated) 30 June 2022 £000
Issued, fully paid and called up 510,000,371 <i>(Previously reported: 534,578,708)</i>	534,579	(24,579)	510,000
Ordinary shares of £1 each - fully paid 86,738,645 <i>(Previously reported: 62,160,314)</i>	62,160	24,579	86,739
Preference shares of £1 each - fully paid			
<b>Share capital</b>	<b>596,739</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>596,739</b>

### 31 Ultimate controlling party

The Group is 78.74% owned by its immediate parent undertaking Newton Investment & Development - Sole Proprietorship L.L.C, a company registered in Abu Dhabi. The remaining 21.26% is owned by SLA CM Marcus Holdings, L.P. (17.54%), Vega FZ, LLC (2.11%), China Media Capital Football Holdings Limited (1.00%), and SLA Marcus Co-Invest, L.P. (0.61%).

The ultimate controlling party is His Highness Sheikh Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan.

Transactions with the Parent Company, non-wholly owned subsidiaries and other related parties are disclosed in note 14 of the Company financial statements.

### 32 Events after the reporting date

Since the year end, Manchester City Football Club has entered into agreements to acquire the football registrations of Mateo Kovačić (from Chelsea), Joško Gvardiol (from RB Leipzig), Jérémy Doku (from Rennes), and Matheus Nunes (from Wolverhampton Wanderers) as well as a number of Academy acquisitions.

The football registrations of Riyad Mahrez (to Al-Ahli), Cole Palmer (to Chelsea), Aymeric Laporte (to Al-Nassr), Carlos Borges (to Ajax), James Trafford (to Burnley), Shea Charles (to Southampton), Morgan Rogers (to Middlesbrough), Yangel Herrera (to Girona), Dire Mebude (to KV Westerlo), Cieran Slicker (to Ipswich), and Josh McNamara (to Southampton) have been sold.

The net expenditure on these transactions was approximately £84.0m.

# City Football Group Limited

## Company Balance Sheet

Registered number: 08355862

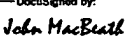
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	6	7,290	3,769
Derivative financial instruments	9	22,237	-
Investments	7	832,636	878,387
		<b>862,163</b>	<b>882,156</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	8	303,072	109,754
Derivative financial instruments	9	-	18,710
Cash and cash equivalents		19,480	118,989
		<b>322,552</b>	<b>247,453</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,184,715</b>	<b>1,129,609</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	(186,079)	(102,971)
Derivative financial instruments	9	(1,129)	-
Deferred income	11	(1,035)	(1,133)
		<b>(188,243)</b>	<b>(104,104)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>134,309</b>	<b>143,349</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>996,472</b>	<b>1,025,505</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	(300,901)	(247,122)
		<b>(300,901)</b>	<b>(247,122)</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>(489,144)</b>	<b>(351,226)</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>695,571</b>	<b>778,383</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	12	596,739	596,739
Share premium		793,810	793,810
Hedging reserve		9,961	(1,676)
Retained earnings		(704,939)	(610,490)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>695,571</b>	<b>778,383</b>

The loss in the financial statements of the Parent Company is £94.5m (2022: £130.4m).

The notes on pages 63 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 October 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
 09708390CC55497...

**J MacBeath**  
 Director

# City Football Group Limited

## Company Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Hedging reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total £000
As at 1 July 2021	596,739	793,810	-	(480,078)	910,471
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(130,412)	(130,412)
Cash flow hedges	-	-	(1,676)	-	(1,676)
As at 30 June 2022	596,739	793,810	(1,676)	(610,490)	778,383
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(94,449)	(94,449)
Cash flow hedges	-	-	11,637	-	11,637
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>596,739</b>	<b>793,810</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>(704,939)</b>	<b>695,571</b>

The total comprehensive loss for the period is £94.5m (2022: £130.4m).

The notes on pages 63 to 71 form part of these financial statements.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements

### 1 General information

The Parent Company financial statements of City Football Group Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2023 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors and the Balance Sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by J MacBeath on 26 October 2023. City Football Group Limited is a private company limited by share capital incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The registered office is City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 under the historical cost convention.

No profit or loss account has been presented by the Company as permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. All income and expenditure is recognised in the profit and loss account meaning that no Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been presented.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of City Football Group Limited which are presented above.

### 2 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are the same as those set out in note 2 of the Group financial statements with the addition of the following:

#### Investments

Subsidiary undertakings are held as fixed assets are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. Provisions in the Company are made to ensure the net assets of the Company do not exceed that of the Group and where investments are deemed to be impaired.

Other investments are held at fair value through the profit and loss account.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise stated.

#### Basis of preparation

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 issued by the FRC. The Company financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to Companies reporting under FRS 101.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- The requirements of paragraph 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 (R) Business combinations;
- The requirement of IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures;
- The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair value measurement;
- The requirements of IAS 7 Statement of cash flows;
- The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors;
- The requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related party disclosures;
- The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1; (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment; (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible assets;
- The requirements in IAS 24 Related party disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of the Group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(fii), 130(fiii), 134(d)-(f) and 135(c)-(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of assets.



# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as follows:

- Goodwill and other intangible assets
- Financial instruments
- Receivable recoverability
- Impairment of investments
- Hedging effectiveness

These are set out and summarised in Note 3 of the Group financial statements. The judgement below is relevant to the Company only.

#### Eurobond Interest Rate

In April 2023, City Football Group USA, LLC transferred \$80m to City Football Group Ltd through a Quoted Eurobond ("QEB"). The agreed interest rate between the parties was the US Safe Harbour rate, being the Applicable Federal Rate at the date of the agreement.

The actual interest recognised reflects an estimated market rate of interest of 5.59% for a similar instrument with a similar credit rating. As this is not information from directly observable data, this is a key management estimate. The difference between the estimated market rate of interest and the QEB interest rate is accounted for as a distribution.

### 4 Loss attributable to the members of the Parent Company

The loss in the financial statements of the Parent Company is £94.5m (2022: £130.4m).

### 5 Intangible assets

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Software & website development £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>		
As at 1 July 2021	318	318
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
As at 1 July 2021	318	318
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>318</b>

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Software & website development £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>		
As at 1 July 2022	318	318
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
As at 1 July 2022	318	318
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Net book value</b>		
As at 30 June 2023	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	-	-

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 6 Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Assets under the course of construction £000	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 July 2021	762	6,788	7,550
Additions	1,281	740	2,021
Reclassification	(447)	447	-
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>9,571</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 July 2021	-	4,548	4,548
Charge for the year	-	1,254	1,254
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>5,802</b>

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Assets under the course of construction £000	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 July 2022	1,596	7,975	9,571
Additions	2,005	2,715	4,720
Reclassification	(1,552)	1,552	-
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>12,242</b>	<b>14,291</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
As at 1 July 2022	-	5,802	5,802
Charge for the year	-	1,199	1,199
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,001</b>	<b>7,001</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>5,241</b>	<b>7,290</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>3,769</b>

The assets under the course of construction balance relates to IT infrastructure projects for the Group.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements (continued)

### 7 Investments

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Subsidiary undertakings £000	Other investments £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 July 2021	1,259,570	10,923	1,270,493
Additions	86,470	765	87,235
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>1,346,040</b>	<b>11,688</b>	<b>1,357,728</b>
<b>Provisions for impairment</b>			
As at 1 July 2021	383,991	7,847	391,838
Charge for the year	86,738	765	87,503
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>470,729</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>479,341</b>

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Subsidiary undertakings £000	Other investments £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
As at 1 July 2022	1,346,040	11,688	1,357,728
Additions	11,302	81	11,383
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>1,357,342</b>	<b>11,769</b>	<b>1,369,111</b>
<b>Provisions for impairment</b>			
As at 1 July 2022	470,729	8,612	479,341
Charge for the year	57,053	81	57,134
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>527,782</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>536,475</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>829,560</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>832,636</b>
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>875,311</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>878,387</b>

The increased provisions for impairment in the period is to ensure the net assets of the Parent Company do not exceed that of the Group.

Subsidiary undertakings	Principle activities	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of voting rights and share capital held	Registered address
City Football Group (Midco) Limited	Intermediate holding company	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
Manchester City Limited*	Intermediate holding company	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
City Football Marketing Limited*	Commercial and marketing services	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
City Football Services Limited*	Sporting services	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
Manchester City Women's Football Club Limited*	Professional football club	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
Manchester City Football Club Limited*	Professional football club	England	100%	Etihad Stadium, Etihad Campus, Manchester, M11 3FF
Manchester City Investments Limited *	Issuer of loan notes	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
City Football Treasury Management Limited*	Intermediate holding company	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
City Football U.K. Holdings Limited*	Intermediate holding company	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
City Football Investments Limited*	Intermediate holding company	England	100%	City Football HQ, 400 Ashton New Road, Manchester, M11 4TQ
MIHP Limited*	Health and performance institute	England	50%	PO Box 532, Town Hall, Albert Square, Manchester, England, M60 2LA

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements (continued)

### 7 Investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings	Principle activities	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of voting rights and share capital held	Registered address
City Football Group USA LLC*	Intermediate holding company	United States	100%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
CFG Stadium Group, LCC*	Stadium operations	United States	100%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
City Football Group US Holdco, LCC*	Intermediate holding company	United States	80%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
New York City Football Club LCC*	Professional football club	United States	80%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
NYCFC Elite Development Squad, LLC*	Elite development football club	United States	80%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
Orangeburg Acq. Co, LLC*	Intermediate holding company	United States	80%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
City Football Group USA Finco, LLC*	Intermediate holding company	United States	100%	600 Third Avenue, 30th Floor, New York, NY 10016
MHFC Holdings Pty Limited*	Intermediate holding company	Australia	100%	2 Crissane Road, Bundoora, VIC3083
Melbourne City Football Club Pty Limited*	Professional football club	Australia	100%	2 Crissane Road, Bundoora, VIC3083
City Football Australia Pty Limited*	Commercial, marketing and sporting services	Australia	100%	2 Crissane Road, Bundoora, VIC3083
City Football Middle East FZ LLC*	Commercial, marketing and sporting services	UAE	100%	TwoFour54 Rotana Complex, Khalifa Park, Office 507-C, PO Box 769321, Abu Dhabi
City Football Japan KK*	Commercial, marketing and sporting services	Japan	100%	Hibiya Central Building, 14 <sup>th</sup> Floor, 1-2-9 Nishi Shinbashi, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, 105-0003
City Football Singapore Pte Limited*	Commercial, marketing and sporting services	Singapore	100%	1 Georg Street, #15-01, Singapore, 049 145
Terenti SAD (Montevideo City Torque)*	Intermediate holding company	Uruguay	100%	11100 Montevideo, Uruguay, Colonia 810, suite 4013
Girona Futbol Club SAD*	Professional football club	Spain	47.85%	Avinguda de Montilivi, 141, 17003 Girona, Spain
City Football India Private Limited*	Commercial, marketing and sporting services	India	100%	#1302, Tower-3, Indiabulls Finance Centre, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (W), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400013
City Football Club (Shenzhen) Co Ltd*	Commercial, marketing and sporting services	China	100%	Number 105 Sports Center Gymnasium North Bao'an district, Yu'an Road, Xin'an Street, Bao'an district, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province
Goals City US Limited*	Commercial marketing services for the Goals brand	Scotland	100%	Exchange Tower, Canning Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 8EH
Voetbalclub Lommel SK NV*	Professional football club	Belgium	99.96%	Speelpleinstraat N°: 20, 3920, Lommel, Belgium
L'Espérance sportive Troyes Aube Champagne*	Professional football club	France	99.61%	126 avenue Robert Schumann, 10000 Troyes, France
City SoFive Soccer, Inc*	Operation of soccer centres on East and West coast of United States	United States	55%	1209 Orange Street, Delaware 19801, County of New Castle
Mumbai City Football India Private Limited*	Professional football club	India	65%	110 Arun Chambers (731, -1) Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Tardeo Mumbai 400034
City Football Brazil LTDA*	Intermediate holding company	Brazil	100%	Avenida Doutor Chucuri Zaidan, No. 296, Conj 231, São Paulo, 04583-110

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements (continued)

### 7 Investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings	Principle activities	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of voting rights and share capital held	Registered address
Esporte Clube Bahia S.A.F.*	Professional football club	Brazil	90%	Centro de Treinamento Evaristo de Macedo, Fazenda Dias D'Ávila, MGR 02, Polo Industrial de Camaçari, CEP 42.833-000, Cidade de Camaçari, Estado da Bahia
Palermo Football Club S.P.A.*	Professional football club	Italy	94.94%	Viale del Fante, 11 – 90146, Palermo
Palermo Calcio Real Estate srl*	Real estate services	Italy	94.94%	Viale del Fante, 11 – 90146, Palermo

\* denotes indirect investments.

### 8 Trade and other receivables

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade receivables	10,734	7,888
Amounts owed by Group undertakings (note 14)	262,817	80,800
Amounts owed by related party undertakings (note 14)	24,091	12,109
Other taxation and social security	789	281
Prepayments and other receivables	4,641	8,676
	<b>303,072</b>	<b>109,754</b>

All of the above receivables are due within one year. Amounts owed by Group undertakings are primarily recharges for central services and other head office costs to other subsidiaries within the City Football Group ('the Group') as well as funding through intercompany loans. These balances are due within one year and no interest is charged on the outstanding amounts.

### 9 Financial instruments

	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Derivatives used for hedging	22,237	18,710
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Other investments	3,076	3,076
<b>Other financial instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments	298,524	105,207
Cash and cash equivalents	19,480	118,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>343,317</b>	<b>245,982</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Derivatives used for hedging	1,129	-
<b>Other financial instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other payables excluding social security and other taxes	486,980	350,093
<b>Total</b>	<b>488,109</b>	<b>350,093</b>

The Company has elected to adopt the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Details of the Company's derivatives used for hedging are disclosed in note 18 of the Group financial statements.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 10 Trade and other payables

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade payables	2,812	4,650
Amounts owed to Group undertakings (note 14)	451,636	322,489
Amounts owed to related party undertakings (note 14)	154	-
Accruals	32,378	22,954
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>486,980</b>	<b>350,093</b>
Other taxation and social security	-	-
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>486,980</b>	<b>350,093</b>
<b>Less non-current amount</b>		
Payables to Group undertakings	300,901	247,122
<b>Non-current trade and other payables</b>	<b>300,901</b>	<b>247,122</b>
<b>Current trade and other payables</b>	<b>186,079</b>	<b>102,971</b>

Amounts owed to Group undertakings due within one year are primarily balances owed to Manchester City Football Club Limited by the Company. These balances are due within one year and no interest is charged on the outstanding amounts.

Amounts owed to Group undertakings due after one year are owed to City Football Group USA LLC by the Company. These balances are due in July 2028. The balance is currently held in the accounts at its present value, using a market rate of interest. See note 3 for further information.

### 11 Deferred income

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Deferred income	1,035	1,133

### 12 Share capital

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Issued, fully paid and called up		
488,405,735 (2022: 510,000,371) Ordinary shares of £1 each - fully paid	488,406	510,000
108,333,281 (2022: 86,738,645) Preference shares of £1 each - fully paid	108,333	86,739
<b>Share capital</b>	<b>596,739</b>	<b>596,739</b>

### 13 Deferred tax

The Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset of £17.8m (2022: £17.3m) in relation to accumulated losses, accelerated capital allowances and short term timing differences due to the uncertainty as to whether it can be utilised in the foreseeable future. Note 24 of the Group financial statements provides further information on future UK corporation tax rates.

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 14 Related party transactions

City Football Group Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company is 78.74% owned by its immediate parent undertaking Newton Investment & Development - Sole Proprietorship L.L.C, a company registered in Abu Dhabi. The remaining 21.26% is owned by SLA CM Marcus Holdings, L.P. (17.54%), Vega FZ, LLC (2.11%), China Media Capital Football Holdings Limited (1.00%), and SLA Marcus Co-Invest, L.P. (0.61%).

The ultimate controlling party is His Highness Sheikh Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' not to disclose transactions with wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

#### Transactions with non-wholly owned subsidiaries of City Football Group Limited

##### New York City Football Club, LLC

Transactions during the year ended 30 June 2023 with New York City Football Club LLC consisted of the provision of services of £3,629,000 (2022: £2,095,000) and the purchase of services of £593,000 (2022: £424,000). A balance of £8,384,000 is included in receivables due within one year (2022: £7,334,000).

##### Girona Futbol Club SAD

Transactions during the year ended 30 June 2023 with Girona Futbol Club SAD consisted of the purchase of services of £588,000 (2022: £535,000). A balance of £31,000 is included in receivables due within one year (2022: £68,000).

##### L'Espérance sportive Troyes Aube Champagne

Transactions during the year ended 30 June 2023 with L'Espérance sportive Troyes Aube Champagne consisted of the provision of services of £933,000 (2022: £453,000). A balance of £481,000 is included in receivables due within one year (2022: £453,000).

##### Mumbai City Football India Private Limited

The Company has a payable to Mumbai City Football India Private Limited of £41,000 (2022: £nil) which is included in payables due within one year.

##### City SoFive Soccer, Inc

The Company has a receivable from City SoFive Soccer, Inc of £3,283,000 (2022: £nil) which is included in receivables due within one year.

#### Transactions with other investments of City Football Group Limited

##### Yokohama Marinos Ltd

The Company has a receivable from Yokohama Marinos Ltd of £29,000 (2022: £nil) which is included in receivables due within one year.

##### Sichuan Jiunui Football Club

The Company has a payable to Sichuan Jiunui Football Club of £154,000 (2022: receivable of £1,166,000) which is included in payables due within one year.

#### Other transactions

##### Newton Investment & Development - Sole Proprietorship L.L.C.

The Company has a receivable from Newton Investment & Development - Sole Proprietorship L.L.C., the immediate parent company of the Group, of £19,905,000 (2022: £9,211,000) which is included in receivables due within one year. This is due to expenses incurred by City Football Group Limited on behalf of Newton Investment & Development - Sole Proprietorship L.L.C..

# City Football Group Limited

## Notes to the Company Financial Statements *(continued)*

### 14 Related party transactions *(continued)*

#### Other transactions *(continued)*

##### Brookshaw Developments Limited

The Company has a receivable from Brookshaw Developments Limited, a company indirectly owned and controlled by the ultimate parent entity of the Company, of £1,732,000 (2022: £1,732,000) which is included in receivables due within one year.

##### Manchester Life Strategic Development Company Limited

The Company has a receivable from Manchester Life Strategic Development Company Limited, a company owned by The Council of the City of Manchester and Manchester Life Development Company 3 LTD, of £2,425,000 (2022: £nil) which is included in receivables due within one year.

#### Key management compensation

Details of key management compensation are listed in the notes to the Group financial statements in note 6. The Group's key management personnel are employed by the Parent Company and so no further disclosure has been provided.

### 15 Auditor remuneration

The Company paid £80,000 (2022: £62,000) to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements of the Company.

Fees paid to the audit firm and its associates for non-audit services to the Company itself are not disclosed in the individual accounts of the Company because Group financial statements are prepared which disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

### 16 Reserves

#### Equity share capital

The balance classified as called up share capital includes total net proceeds (both nominal value and share premium) on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising £1 ordinary shares.

#### Hedging reserve

The balance classified as hedging reserve includes the cash flow hedge reserve. The Company defers the changes in the forward element of forward contracts and amortises it on a rational and consistent basis over the life of the hedge.

#### Retained earnings

The balance classified as retained earnings includes all retained earnings and losses accumulated since the incorporation date of the Company.