Middlesbrough Football & Athletic Company (1986) Limited
Annual report

for the year ended 31 Ju'

Registered Number 1947851

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Directors and Advisors for the year ended 31 July 2000

Executive directors

S Gibson

G L Cooke

Secretary and registered office A W Bage FCA BT Cellnet Riverside Stadium Middlesbrough TS3 6RS

Solicitors

Eversheds

Sandersons

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2000

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2000.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a professional football club and related business operations. There have been no significant changes therein during the year.

Review of business

The directors consider the company's trading results for the year ended 31 July 2000 and the year end financial position to be satisfactory.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (1999: £Nil).

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year end the company has entered into agreements worth approximately £19 million for the acquisition of and £6 million for the disposal of players.

A property management company, Middlesbrough Football Club Property Company Limited, has been set up to hold the property interests of Middlesbrough Football & Athletic Company (1986) Limited.

Directors

The directors of the company at 31 July 2000, both of whom have been directors for the whole of the year ending on that date, are listed below:

S Gibson (Chairman)

G L Cooke (Resigned 12 December 2000)

Directors' interests in shares of the company and other group companies

None of the directors of the company have any interest in the shares of the company.

The interests of the directors in the shares of the ultimate parent company were:

1 August 1999 and 31 July 2000

The Gibson O'Neill Company Limited - ordinary shares £1

S Gibson 18,750

Other than as shown above no director had any interest in the shares of other group companies at any time during the year ended 31 July 2000.

Charitable donations

Donations made by the company during the year for charitable purposes amounted to £6,550 (1999: £67,000).

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are required by UK company law to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

The directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently and reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2000. The directors also confirm that applicable accounting standards have been followed and the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and in the absence of a notice proposing that the appointment be terminated, will be deemed to be re-appointed for the next financial year.

By order of the Board

A W Bage FCA

Company secretary

2 February 2001

Auditors' report to the members of Middlesbrough Football & Athletic Company (1986) Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 19 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention and the accounting policies set out on pages 7 to 8.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report. As described on page 3, this includes responsibility for preparing the financial statements, in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and our profession's ethical guidance.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the United Kingdom Companies Act. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed.

We read the other information contained in the Annual Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31 July 2000 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Primaterhouseloopers

Middlesbrough

2 February 2001

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 July 2000

	Note	2000	1999
Turnover	1	27,687	28,003
Cost of sales		(22,629)	(20,345)
Gross profit		5,058	7,658
Administrative expenses		(3,683)	(3,589)
Player amortisation	2	(15,749)	(8,686)
Total administrative expenses		(19,432)	(12,275)
Other operating income	5	139	139
Operating loss		(14,235)	(4,478)
(Loss)/profit on sale of players' registrations		(807)	2,437
Loss on ordinary activities before interest and tax		(15,042)	(2,041)
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2,346)	(1,868)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	7	(17,388)	(3,909)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	3,125	(383)
Loss for the financial year	19, 20	(14,263)	(4,292)

All of the company's operations are continuing.

There is no difference between the loss on ordinary activities before taxation and the loss for the financial year stated above, and their historical cost equivalents.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than the loss reported above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

Balance sheet as at 31 July 2000

	Note	2000	2000	1999	1999
A-1-1	·····	£'000	£'000	£'000	£,000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		15,593		16,005
Tangible assets	10		26,525		26,824
			42,118		42,829
Current assets					
Stock	12	894		576	
Debtors	13	7,823		9,744	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,184		13	
		10,901		10,333	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(29,592)		(37,706)	
Net current liabilities			(18,691)		(27,373)
Total assets less current liabilities			23,427		15,456
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		43,324		20,536
Accruals and deferred income	16		2,437		2,576
Provisions for liabilities and charges	17		-		415
			45,761		23,527
Capital and reserves			•		
Called up share capital	18		1,056		1,056
Profit and loss account	19		(23,390)		(9,127)
Equity shareholders' deficit	20		(22,334)		(8,071)
			23,427		15,456

The financial statements on pages 5 to 19 were approved by the board of directors on 2 February 2001 and were signed on its behalf by:

S Gibson

Director

Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and on a going concern basis.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through a term loan and revolving overdraft facility. The validity of the going concern basis depends upon the company's ability to operate within agreed working capital facilities. The directors consider that current and future financing facilities, together with the company's ability to raise additional funds through its principal activity, will be sufficient to meet the company's requirements for the foreseeable future.

On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Cash flow statement

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised 1996) the company is exempt from the requirements to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that the immediate parent undertaking includes the company in its own published consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

The company has not prepared consolidated financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Middlesbrough Football & Athletic Company Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. As the results of the company are consolidated into the results of Middlesbrough Football & Athletic Company Holdings Limited it is exempt under the terms of the Companies Act 1985 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. These financial statements therefore consist of the results of the company as an individual entity and not as a group.

Tangible fixed assets

The cost of fixed assets is their purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition. The cost of leasehold property includes interest paid on funds specifically taken out to finance assets in the course of construction.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets less their estimated residual values on a straight line basis, over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

	%
Freehold buildings	2
Leasehold land and buildings	2 - 7.5
Motor vehicles	25
Fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery	7.5 - 20

Freehold land is not depreciated.

* * * *

Finance and operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term. Leasing agreements which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included in fixed assets and the capital element of the leasing commitment is shown as obligations under finance leases. The lease rentals are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The capital element is applied to reduce the outstanding obligations and the interest element is charged against profit so as to give a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance outstanding at each accounting period. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the useful lives of equivalent owned assets.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Grants

Grants that relate to specific projects are treated as deferred income which is then credited to the profit and loss account over the related project's useful life. Other grants are credited to the profit and loss account when received.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction except where the rate of exchange is fixed by a relevant matching forward exchange contract. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

Turnover

Turnover represents all income arising from the ordinary activities of the company excluding value added tax.

Deferred taxation

Provision is made for deferred taxation using the liability method, on all material timing differences to the extent that it is probable that a liability or asset will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

Transfer fees and signing on fees

Costs of acquiring players' registrations are capitalised as intangible fixed assets and are charged over the period of the players' contracts including any subsequent agreed extensions.

Signing on fees payable to players are recognised in the balance sheet as prepayments and amortised over the period of the players' contracts. The net balance of signing on fees relating to players sold during the year is included within cost of players registrations in administration expenses.

Sponsorship income

Sponsorship income is recognised in the profit and loss account of the period in respect of which it is received. If it does not relate to a specific period it is recognised in the profit and loss account of the period in which it is receivable.

Pension costs

•

The pension costs charged in the year represent contributions payable to The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme. Further details are set out in note 22.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2000

1 Turnover

Turnover consists entirely of sales made in the United Kingdom.

2 Player amortisation

Included within administrative expenses are the following amounts:

	2000	1999
	£,000	£'000
Amortisation of transfer fees	10,948	6,281
Cost of signing on fees	4,801	2,405
	15,749	8,686

3 Directors' emoluments

	2000	1999
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	_	•

4 Employee information

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

	2000	1999
	Number	Number
Playing staff	61	54
Other staff	129	135
	190	189

	2000	1999
	£,000	£,000
Staff costs (for the above persons):		
Wages and salaries	17,988	15,470
Social security costs	2,068	1,578
Other pension costs	39	31
	20,056	17,048

5 Other operating income

	2000	1999
and the state of t	£'000	£'000
Release of deferred grant income	139	139

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	2000	1999
·	£,000	£'000
On bank loans and overdrafts	1,947	1,355
On other loans	45	36
On finance leases	214	362
Other interest	140	115
	2,346	1,868

7 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

	2000	1999 £'000
	£'000	
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation charge for the year:		
- tangible owned fixed assets	931	735
- tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	194	392
Amortisation of intangible assets	10,948	6,281
Auditors' remuneration for:		
- audit services	18	18
- other services to the company	73	70
and after crediting:		
- exchange gains	-	2
- amortisation of deferred grant	139	139

•	2000	1999 £'000
	£'000	
United Kingdom corporation tax at 30% (1999: 30%):		
Current	(1,661)	-
Over provision in respect of prior years	(1,049)	(32)
Deferred taxation (see note 17)	(415)	415
	(3,125)	383

9 Intangible assets

	fees paid for players' contracts
	£'000
Cost	
At 1 August 1999	26,237
Additions	11,643
Disposals	(8,360)
At 31 July 2000	29,520
Amortisation	
At 1 August 1999	10,232
Charge for the year	10,948
Disposals	(7,253)
At 31 July 2000	13,927
Net book amount	
At 31 July 2000	15,593
At 31 July 1999	16,005

The transfer system relating to players' registrations in Europe for European nationals is currently the subject of a review by the European Commission. There is uncertainty about the resolution of the review, one possibility being the abolition of the present system whereby the transferee club pays compensation to the transferor club. The costs of acquiring player's registrations are capitalised as intangible fixed assets and are amortised over the period of the players' contracts including any subsequent agreed extensions. At the balance sheet date, £15.6 million is carried in intangible fixed assets, representing the unamortised cost of acquiring players' registrations.

The directors consider that until the outcome of the review is known, any adjustment to the carrying value would be speculative and the accounts have therefore been prepared on a basis consistent with prior years, whilst recognising that an amendment, if any, to the existing system could result in the requirement to provide for a reduction in the carrying value of intangible fixed assets in future periods.

Transfer

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Long leasehold land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost					
At 1 August 1999	8,257	19,906	151	1,687	30,001
Additions	303	69	8	446	826
At 31 July 2000	8,560	19,975	159	2,133	30,827
Amortisation					
At 1 August 1999	153	2,305	48	671	3,177
Charge for the year	131	694	37	263	1,125
At 31 July 2000	284	2,999	85	934	4,302
Net book amount					
At 31 July 2000	8,276	16,976	74	1,199	26,525
At 31 July 1999	8,104	17,601	103	1,016	26,824

Cumulative finance costs capitalised included in the total cost above amounts to £483,000 (1999: £483,000).

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount of £1,851,002 (1999: £4,878,625) in respect of assets held under finance leases.

11 Investments

Interests in subsidiary undertakings

Name	Country of incorporation	Description of shares held	Proportion of nominal value of shares held
MFC Promotions Limited	Isle of Man	Ordinary £1 shares	100%

The company is dormant.

12 Stocks

	2000	1999
	£'000	£'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	894	576

13 Debtors

	2000 £'000	1999
		£'000
Trade debtors	1,431	1,241
Other debtors (see note 26)	1,591	1,136
Prepayments and accrued income	4,801	7,367
	7,823	9,744

14 Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year

	2000 £'000	1999 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 15)	221	10,493
Other loans (see note 15)	48	48
Amounts due to parent undertaking	7,000	-
Obligations under finance leases (see note 15)	361	814
Trade creditors	2,120	2,231
Transfer fees payable	3,399	3,575
Other taxation and social security payable	4,231	6,494
Other creditors	1,743	2,978
Deferred income	9,080	10,684
Accruals	1,389	389
	29,592	37,706

15 Creditors – Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2000	1999
	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	24,699	6,956
Other loans	1,251	1,298
Amounts due to parent undertaking	12,500	6,000
Obligations under finance leases	1,266	3,465
Transfer fees payable	2,000	-
Other creditors	1,608	2,817
	43,324	20,536

- (a) Included in bank loans and overdrafts are amounts of £24,116,000 which are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company.
- (b) Included in other loans are amounts of £744,000 which are secured by fixed charges over the assets of the company.
- (c) The amounts due to the parent undertaking that fall due after more than one year have no fixed repayment date and are held as a long term investment in the parent company.

Bank loans and overdrafts and other loans

	2000	1999
	£,000	£,000
Repayable as follows:		
In one year or less	269	10,541
Between one and two years	2,643	1,558
Between two and five years	15,128	3,623
In more than five years	8,179	3,073
	26,219	18,795

Creditors repayable in five years or more

Analysis of bank loans, overdrafts and other loans:

	2000 £'000	1999
		£'000
Secured loan repayable by half yearly instalments of £212,000		3,816
Secured loan repayable from 15 August 2001 by yearly instalments of £2,373,000 plus one final instalment of £4,747,455	16,616	-
Secured building society loans repayable by monthly instalments	734	750
Unsecured brewery loan repayable by barrelage discount	566	596
Secured loan repayable by quarterly instalments		1,776
	17,916	6,938

The interest rates applicable to the above loans are between 1% - 2.5% above LIBOR.

Finance leases

The net finance lease obligations to which the company is committed are:

	2000	1999
	£'000	£'000
In one year or less	361	814
Between one and two years	318	809
Between two and five years	510	1,665
In more than five years	438	991
	1,627	4,279

16 Accruals and deferred income

	£'000
Grants	
At 1 August 1999	2,576
Amortised in year	(139)
At 31 July 2000	2,437

17 Provisions for liabilities and charges

The actual liability for deferred taxation is:

	2000	1999
	£,000	£'000
	2 000	
Accelerated capital allowances	-	800
Short term timing differences	-	(385)
Losses		
	*	415
The full potential (asset)/liability for deferred taxation is:		
	2000	1999
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	1,207	800
Short term timing differences	3,184	(385)
Losses	(6,837)	-
	(2,446)	415
18 Called-up share capital		
	2000	1999
	£'000	£,000
Authorised		
2,000,000 (1999: 2,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	2,000	2,000
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
1,056,000 (1999: 1,056,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	1,056	1,056

19 Profit and loss account

	£'000
At 1 August 1999	(9,127)
Loss for the financial year	(14,263)
At 31 July 2000	(23,390)

20 Reconciliation of movement in equity shareholders' deficit

	2000 £'000	1999 £'000
Opening equity shareholders' deficit	(8,071)	(3,779)
Loss for the financial year	(14,263)	(4,292)
Closing equity shareholders' deficit	(22,334)	(8,071)

21 Post balance sheet events

Details of post balance sheet events are given in the directors' report.

22 Contingent liabilities

In the course of normal business the company enters into contracts that include clauses contingent upon future events. The directors have assessed such contracts and consider that all liabilities in relation to those contracts have been specifically provided for in these financial statements.

Certain employees of the company are members of The Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme. An actuarial review carried out in 1999 identified a substantial deficit and accrual of benefits under a final salary basis was suspended with effect from 31 August 1999. Under the Pensions Act 1995, participating employers will be required to contribute towards the deficiency in accordance with their agreed share of the deficit. As it has not been possible to determine the amount of the company's liability in respect of this deficit, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

23 Capital commitments

	2000	1999
	£'000	£,000
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but that has not been provided		
for in the financial statements.	270	361

24 Immediate and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent undertaking is Middlesbrough Football and Athletic Company Holdings Limited. This company is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Copies of the Middlesbrough Football and Athletic Company Holdings Limited consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the company secretary, BT Cellnet Riverside Stadium, Middlesbrough, TS3 6RS.

The directors regard The Gibson O'Neill Company Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the ultimate parent company due to its 94.415% holding of the equity share capital of the parent company. Copies of The Gibson O'Neill Company Limited's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Brignell Road, Riverside Park Industrial Estate, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS2 1PS.

25 Ultimate controlling party

The directors regard Mr S Gibson, Chairman of the company as the ultimate controlling party by virtue of his 75% holding in the shares of The Gibson O'Neill Company Limited, the ultimate parent company.

26 Related party transactions

Included within "Other debtors" disclosed in note 13 is an amount due from other group companies of £1,211,000 (1999: £482,000) in respect of group relief.

The company's profit and loss account includes net expenditure of £nil (1999: £211,800) in respect of transactions with MFC Promotions Limited.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted under FRS 8, Related Party Transactions, not to disclose transactions with Middlesbrough Football Company Holdings Limited as it is a 100% subsidiary of that company.