# Aberystwyth Town Football Club Ltd Company Limited by Guarantee Financial Statements 30 November 2020

## **FRANCIS GRAY**

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Ty Madog 32 Queens Road Aberystwyth Ceredigion SY23 2HN



## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

## **Financial Statements**

## Year ended 30 November 2020

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## Company Limited by Guarantee

## Officers and Professional Advisers

The board of directors Mr T A Crockett

Mr J L Edwards Mr D T Evans Mr D M Kane Mr K G Morrison Mr E W Jones

IVIT E VV JOIR

Registered office

Company secretary Anthony Paul Bates

Park Avenue Aberystwyth Ceredigion SY23 1PG

Auditor Francis Gray

Chartered accountants & statutory auditor

Ty Madog 32 Queens Road Aberystwyth Ceredigion SY23 2HN

#### **Company Limited by Guarantee**

### **Directors' Report**

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 November 2020.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr T A Crockett Mr J L Edwards Mr D T Evans Mr D M Kane Mr K G Morrison Mr E W Jones Mr A P Bates

(Resigned 1 February 2020)

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

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 financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

#### **Auditor**

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware
  of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that
  information.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

Directors' Report (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### **Small company provisions**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29 March 2021 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D M Kane Director

Registered office: Park Avenue Aberystwyth Ceredigion SY23 1PG

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#### **Company Limited by Guarantee**

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aberystwyth Town Football Club Ltd

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Aberystwyth Town Football Club Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 30 November 2020 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 November 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice:
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

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

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

#### **Company Limited by Guarantee**

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aberystwyth Town Football Club Ltd (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

# Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Aberystwyth Town Football Club Ltd (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Robert Gray (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Francis Gray
Chartered accountants & statutory auditor
Ty Madog
32 Queens Road
Aberystwyth
Ceredigion
SY23 2HN

29 March 2021

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

## Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

## Year ended 30 November 2020

	Mada	2020	2019
Turnover	Note 5	£ 354,511	£ 289,253
Gross profit		354,511	289,253
Administrative expenses Other operating income	6	304,919 33,041	300,429 —
Operating profit operating loss	7	82,633	(11,176)
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	9 10	3 4,562	5,397
Profit/(loss) before taxation		78,074	(16,573)
Tax on profit/(loss)	11	2,930	(4,465)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year and total comprehensive incor	ne	75,144	(12,108)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		203,353	215,461
Retained earnings at the end of the year		278,497	203,353

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

#### **Statement of Financial Position**

#### **30 November 2020**

	2020			2019
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	12		367,051	388,778
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	34,381 68,883 103,264		67,927 37,815 105,742
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1.5	68,732		182,856
Net current assets/(liabilities)			34,532	(77,114)
Total assets less current liabilities			401,583	311,664
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	. 16		88,263	96,418
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax Other provisions	17 17	1,823 33,000		(1,107) 13,000
			34,823	11,893
Net assets			278,497	203,353
Capital and reserves Profit and loss account	21		278,497	203,353
Members funds			278,497	203,353

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2021, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D M Kane Director

Company registration number: 04065963

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

## **Statement of Cash Flows**

## Year ended 30 November 2020

•	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities Profit/(loss) for the financial year		75,144	(12,108)
Adjustments for: Depreciation of tangible assets Government grant income Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Gains on disposal of tangible assets Tax on profit/(loss) Accrued expenses/(income)		27,570 (33,041) (3) 4,562 (3,420) 2,930 700	27,113 - - 5,397 - (4,465) (13,000)
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors Provisions and employee benefits		33,546 (14,646) 20,000	5,692 2,356 13,000
Cash generated from operations		113,342	23,985
Interest paid Interest received		(30,589) 3	(17,118) –
Net cash from operating activities		82,756	6,867
Cash flows from investing activities Purchase of tangible assets Proceeds from sale of tangible assets Net cash used in investing activities		(8,443) 6,020 (2,423)	(615)  (615)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings Government grant income		(11,583) 33,041 21,458	(10,011) ——— (10,011)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		21,450	(10,011)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		101,791 (49,532)	(3,759) (45,773)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	52,259	(49,532)

#### **Company Limited by Guarantee**

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Park Avenue, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 1PG.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

#### Going concern

In accordance with their responsibilities, the directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements. In forming their view they considered and prepared cash flow information for the period to 31st May 2022.

Based on ongoing dialogue with the Football Association of Wales, and the Company's current bankers, the Company's future funding appears to be secure in the immediate future. Additionally, the Company has just agreed a 3 year deal for shirt sponsorship with Aberystwyth University and is hopeful of finalising a 5 year sponsorship deal with Aldi. The Company has additionally taken steps to review its cost base and trading strategy, particularly in response to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company made a profit for the year under review. The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility which is repayable on demand, though the Company has operated comfortably within this facility during the financial year.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements are confident that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going-concern basis.

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the Directors have considered the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic which continues to present uncertainties on the 2022/21 season and potentially beyond. At the time of issue of these financial statements, although the country is emerging from a national lockdown, the Welsh Premier League is continuing to fulfill its fixtures behind closed doors. The return of fans to stadia is not anticipated in the Directors' projections before the commencement of the 2021/22 season. The Club has been able to take advantage of all available Government support packages and the continued support of the Football association of Wales throughout the pandemic, which has greatly helped to mitigate the financial situation that would otherwise have been faced.

Traditionally, the Directors have underwritten losses and cash shortfalls by the introduction of their own resources and have affirmed that this would continue to be the case if so required.

#### Company Limited by Guarantee

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### Revenue recognition

Turnover is stated exclusive of value added tax.

Gate and other matchday revenue is recognised over the period of the football season as games are played. Sponsorship and similar commercial income is recognised over the duration of the respective contracts.

Grant income is recognised over the duration of the period it relates to, rather than when received.

Grant income and other Government support received under the COVID-19 support initiatives has been recognsied in the period to which the income relates. Government COVID-19 support income for example derived from rates grants or CIRS payments, has been seperately treated in the financial statements as 'other operating income'

Football related income consist of gate receipts, sponsorship, advertising, prize money and donations. Commercial related income consists of subsidies, grants, hire of the 3G pitch and rental income for the use of the buildings.

#### Income tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed assets where there is no commitment to sell the asset.

deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tangible assets (continued)

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long leasehold property Plant and machinery

£3,000 per annum20% straight line20% straight line

Fixtures and fittings
Motor vehicles

- 20% straight line

#### Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

#### **Company Limited by Guarantee**

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Government grants (continued)

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 3. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Company limited by guarantee

The company's liability is limited by the guarantee entered in by the members. Every member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up during the member's period of membership, or within a year afterwards for payment of the debt and liabilities contracted before the member ceased to be a member such amount not exceeding £1 for any member.

#### 5. Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year had been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the UK.

2019
£
9,910
113,280
• •
155,063
_
289,253
2019
£

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 6. Other operating income (continued)

Impairment of trade debtors

Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements

Other operating income comprises the following amounts received through the Government's COVID-19 support package:

2020

1,900 4,250

4,250

		£
Ceredigion County Council - rates grant		30,000
HMRC Job Retention Scheme		3,041
Total		33,041
		<del></del>
Operating profit		
Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:		
	2020	2019
	£	£ .
Depreciation of tangible assets	27,570	27,113
Gains on disposal of tangible assets	(3,420)	-

#### 8. Staff costs

7.

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 37 (2019; 29).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

the aggregate payous economical carries are year, recently a	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	43,824 4 650	79,123 578
Other pension costs	1,650 45,474	79,701
	2020	2019
Wages and salaries - Head coach	£ 30,813	£
TOTAL	76,287	79,701

The head coach salary noted above is paid for out of the Academy and thus accounted for as such within the Academy Expenditure nominal account per the P&L.

The number of full time equivalent employees for the financial year amounted to 6.

#### 9. Other interest receivable and similar income

	•	2020	2019
		£	£
Interest on cash and cash equivalents		3	_

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 10. Interest payable and similar expenses

11.

Interest on banks loans and overdrafts	2020 £ 4,562	2019 £ 5,397
Tax on profit/(loss)	,	
Major components of tax expense/(income)		
	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,930	(4,465)

#### Reconciliation of tax expense/(income)

Tax on profit/(loss)

The tax assessed on the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

2,930

(4,465)

·	2020 £	2019 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	78,074	(16,573)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities by rate of tax Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior periods	14,834 (18,290)	(3,141) 4,012
(Cap. Alls c/f Depn charge)*tax rate Deferred tax movement	3,456 2,930	(871) (4,465)
Tax on profit/(loss)	2,930	(4,465)

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

## 12. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 December 2019	258,000	226,861	32,240	6,000	523,101
Additions	· <u> </u>	8,443	_	_	8,443
Disposals	_	_		(6,000)	(6,000)
A4 00 N 0000	250,000	005.004	20.040		
At 30 November 2020	<u> 258,000</u>	235,304	32,240		525,544
Depreciation					
At 1 December 2019	18,000	85,489	27,434	3,400	134,323
Charge for the year	3,000	22,806	1,764	_	27,570
Disposals				(3,400)	(3,400)
At 30 November 2020	21,000	108,295	29,198	_	158,493
Corning amount					
Carrying amount At 30 November 2020	237,000	127,009	3,042	<b>-</b> .	367,051
At 30 November 2019	240,000	141,372	4,806	2,600	388,778

The Company had a 99 year leasehold agreement with its landlord, Ceredigion County Council which was valued by Andrew Morgan (FRICS FAAV) at £350,000 as at 30th November 2013. During the year ended 30th November 2016 the Astro Turf portion of the leasehold was sold for a value of £92,000 leaving a remaining £258,000 value of the leasehold. The remaining lease valuation is being written off over its remaining life in equal annual instalments of £3,000.

#### 13. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 · £
Trade debtors	5,033	14,417
Prepayments and accrued income	20,000	38,158
Other debtors	9,348	15,352
•	34,381	67,927
•	<del></del>	
Other debtors comprise the following:		
•	2020	2019
	£	£
HMRC Vat repayment	6,373	11,292
Monies receivable from FAW	<u>2,975</u>	4,060
	9,348	15,352
	<del></del>	

Accrued income is the element of sponsorship from Aberystwyth University payable in arrears twice yearly which relates to part of the season before the Club's 30th November year end.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

## 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	68,883	37,815
	Bank overdrafts	(16,624)	(87,347)
		52,259	(49,532)
15.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2020	2019
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	24,207	94,358
	Trade creditors	460	12,678
	Accruals and deferred income	22,617	47,944
	Social security and other taxes	1,205	3,779
	Director loan accounts	19,725	23,725
	Other creditors	518	372
		68,732	182,856
	Bank loans and overdrafts are made up as follows:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loan < 1 year	7,583	7,011
	Bank overdraft	10,974	79,003
	Bank overdraft	5,650	8,344
	TOTAL	24,207	94,358
	Accruals & deferred income are made up as follows:		•
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Accruals	6,500	5,800
	Deferred income	16,117	38,354
	Retention payable on 3G pitch		3,790
	TOTAL	22,617	47,944

Deferred income represents the element of income received in advance that has been carried forward to be treated as income in the next financial year.

Other creditors represents the net wages control account.

Directors' loans are analysed in note 24.

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 16. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	88,263	96,418
Bank loans repayable after more than one year		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Repayable between one and five years	30,333	28,046
Repayable after five years	57,930	68,372
	88,263	96,418

The bank loan and overdraft are secured by debenture and a charge over the Club's assets.

#### 17. Provisions

	Deferred tax U	ser defined	
•	(note 18)	class 1	Total
•	£	£	£
At 1 December 2019	(1,107)	13,000	11,893
Additions	1,604	20,000	21,604
Charge against provision	1,326	_	1,326
At 30 November 2020	1,823	33,000	34,823

The '3G pitch replacement' provision is actively being built up year on year with a view to being able to fully finance the replacement of the existing artificial playing surface when the existing one is no longer fit for purpose. The manufacturers estimate that it will need to be replaced in 10-12 years time. The Directors' objective is to have sufficient funds (estimated to be £150,000) by then to replace the carpet without recourse to borrowing.

#### 18. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the statement of financial position is as follow	/s:	
	2020	2019
·	£	£
Included in provisions (note 17)	1,823	(1,107)
The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in	recoert of:	
The deletted (ax account consists of the tax effect of uniting differences in	2020	2019
	£	£010
Accelerated capital allowances	1.823	(1,107)
Accelerated capital allowallocs	1,020	(1,107)

## **Company Limited by Guarantee**

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

#### Year ended 30 November 2020

#### 19. Employee benefits

#### Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £1,650 (2019: £578).

#### 20. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

•	J	J	2020 £	2019 £
Recognised in other operating income: Government grants recognised directly in income		,	33,041	

#### 21. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### 22. Players remuneration

No remuneration is paid to the Directors, although costs incurred are reimbursed.

The total remuneration of players & staff included in the financial statements is £74,265 and is made up as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
58,065	62,400
8,013	10,987
<b>2,844</b>	1,814
1,130	1,409
4,213	3,091
74,265	79,701
	£ 58,065 8,013 2,844 1,130 4,213

#### 23. Analysis of changes in net debt

•			At
	· At 1 Dec 2019	Cash flows	30 Nov 2020
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	37,815	31,068	68,883
Bank overdrafts	(87,347)	70,723	(16,624)
Debt due within one year	(30,736)	3,428	(27,308)
Debt due after one year	(96,418)	8,155	(88,263)
	(176,686)	113,374	(63,312)