Company Registration No. 05132509 (England and Wales)

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2021

		20	21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		141,458		-
Tangible assets	5		1,023,906		146,345
			1,165,364		146,345
Current assets					
Stocks		85,883		25,939	
Debtors	6	574,406		413,931	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,630,363		2,272,441	
		4,290,652		2,712,311	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,631,568)		(4,726,101)	
Net current assets/(llabilities)			1,659,084		(2,013,790)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,824,448		(1,867,445)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(1,637,053)		(152,400)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(190,819)		(190,819)
Net assets/(liabilities)			996,576		(2,210,664)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		2,507,904		2,507,904
Share premium account			2,859,902		2,858,668
Profit and loss reserves			(4,371,230)		(7,577,236)
Total equity			996,576		(2,210,664)
-					

The directors of the company have elected not to Include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on and are signed on its behalf by:

R Couhig Director

Company Registration No. 05132509

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company Information

Wycombe Wanderers Football Club Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Adams Park, Hillbottom Road, Sands, High Wycombe, Bucklinghamshire, HP12 4HJ.

The comparative is for the 13 month period ended 31 July 2020.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have reviewed and considered relevant information, including the annual budget and future cash flows in making their assessment. In particular, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the directors have reviewed the cash flow analysis to take into account the impact on the business of possible scenarios brought on by the impact of COVID-19, alongside the measures that they can take to mitigate the impact. Based on these assessments, given the measures that could be undertaken to mitigate the current adverse conditions, and the current resources available, the directors have concluded that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts. Integral to this assessment is the continuing support of the majority shareholder for at least 12 months from the date of the financial statements being signed.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income from EFL membership fees, television rights, gate receipts, catering and other commercial activities, exclusive of value added tax.

Season tickets sold in advance of the following season are included in deferred income and accounted for as turnover in the season to which they relate.

Transfer fees are only included when there is a contractual certainty as to their receipt and are disclosed separately in the profit and loss account.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

The element of a player's transfer fee which relates to registration is capitalised as an Intangible asset and amortised as follows:

Player registration

Over length of contract

Conditional amounts receivable in respect of players transferred are accounted in the year in which the condition is met. Signing on fees and loyalty bonuses are included within direct operating costs in the year of payment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

5% - 25% per annum on a straight line basis

Motor vehicles

25% per annum on a straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

In the case of player registrations, recoverable amount would be based upon management's assessment of fair value less sales costs.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial Instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Football Trust grants for capital expenditure are credited to a deferral account and are released to revenue over the expected useful life of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical Judgements

The following Judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Intangible asset Impairment

The directors assess whether there is any reason to consider player contracts impaired. If they consider there are indications of impairment, an impairment review is conducted in line with note 1.6.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets

Tanglble fixed assets are depreciated to write off the cost of the asset, less any residual value, over its useful life. Estimates of useful lives are based on the nature of the asset and management's experience. The actual useful lives of assets may vary.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing of the debtor and historical experience.

Dilapidations provision

Management assess all operating lease agreements to consider whether dilapidations provision is required. Where possible, such provisions are based on surveys conducted by qualified experts. An annual assessment is then conducted by management to consider whether any adjustment to the provision is required.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during year was 91 (2020 - 147).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

4	Intangible fixed assets	
		Player registration
	Cost	£
	At 1 August 2020	-
	Additions	207,500
	At 31 July 2021	207,500
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 August 2020	-
	Amortisation charged for the year	66,042
	At 31 July 2021	66,042
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 July 2021	141,458
	At 31 July 2020	-
5	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and
	·	Plant and machinery
		etc
		£
	Cost	
	At 1 August 2020	2,437,159
	Additions	970,104 —————
	At 31 July 2021	3,407,263
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 August 2020	2,290,814
	Depreciation charged in the year	92,543
	At 31 July 2021	2,383,357
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 July 2021	1,023,906
	At 31 July 2020	146,345
		<u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

6	Debtors	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	417,912	335,673
	Other debtors	156,494	78,258
		574,406	413,931
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	455,876	582,039
	Taxation and social security	231,393	1,162,221
	Other creditors	1,944,299	2,981,841
		2,631,568	4,726,101
3	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2021	2020
		£	£020
	Other creditors	1,637,053	152,400
9	Provisions for liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Provision for dilapidations	190,819	190,819
10	Called up share capital		
	Canada up Citato Capital	2021	2020
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	500 Founder shares of £1 each	500	500
	2,107,403 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,107,403	2,107,403
	400,000 Voting shares of £1 each	400,000	400,000
	1 Enshrined rights share of £1 each	1	100,000
	,	2,507,904	2,507,904
	`	2,507,904	2,507,904

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

11 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was Gary A Heywood.
The auditor was Haines Watts.

12 Operating lease commitments

Total operating lease commitments which are not included on the balance sheet amount to £615,000 (2020: £150,000).