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Eleonora Sport Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

Contents	Page
Strategic report	1
Directors' report	2
Independent auditor's report to the members	4
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10
The following pages do not form part of the financial statements	
Detailed income statement	19
Notes to the detailed income statement	20

Strategic Report

Year ended 30 June 2021

Principal activities and review of business

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company. At the end of the year, the company sold its subsidiaries, and as a result was no longer a holding company from the date of sale.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Due to the nature of the company, the directors do not consider there to be any significant operational or financial risks.

Key performance indicators

The Company considers that there were no relevant key performance indicators.

Future developments

The company will continue to operate until it has received the remaining outstanding debtors, and paid off its outstanding creditors.

Section 172 Companies Act 2006 statement

Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 requires the directors of a company to act in the way they each consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard to matters including:

- (a) The likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- (b) The interests of the company's employees,
- (c) The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- (d) The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment,
- (e) The desirability of the company to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- (f) The need to act fairly between the members of the company

The directors keep these matters in mind, whilst managing the company.

M Cellino Director

Registered office: New Court

Abbey Road North Shepley

Huddersfield HD8 8BJ

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 June 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

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

M Cellino

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Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments comprise of borrowings such as unsecured loans, cash and liquid resources, and various other items such as debtors and trade creditors that also arise directly from its operations.

Disclosure of information in the strategic report

Details of future developments are included in the strategic report.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

M Cellino Director

Registered office: New Court Abbey Road North Shepley Huddersfield HD8 8BJ

- 3 -

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eleonora Sport Limited

Year ended 30 June 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eleonora Sport Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2021 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 June 2021 and of its loss 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

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 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eleonora Sport Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

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 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.

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 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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with law and regulations related to UK tax legislation. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and the audit procedures performed included:

- discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws, regulation and fraud;
- · challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates;
- review of non-purchase and sales ledger bank transactions;
- reviewing the appropriateness of journal entries;
- testing of purchase invoices.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will fail to detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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 the auditor's report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Eleonora Sport Limited (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

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.

R.A.G. Umbors

Richard Umbers FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Gibson Booth Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors New Court Abbey Road North Shepley Huddersfield HD8 8BJ

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Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 30 June 2021

Turnover	Note 4	2021 £ 225,017	2020 £ 659,578
Gross profit		225,017	659,578
Administrative expenses		(684,126)	(1,256,984)
Other operating income	5	203,189	-
Operating loss	6	(255,920)	(597,406)
Promotion bonus payable	10	_	(2,000,000)
Provision for impairment of bank balances	10	(845,145)	(4,733,093)
Foreign exchange losses	10 11	(3,789,885)	200 002
Interest receivable and similar income	11	354,364	396,602
Loss before taxation		(4,536,586)	(6,933,897)
Tax on loss	12	-	(161,794)
Loss for the financial year and total comprehensive income		(4,536,586)	(7,095,691)
Retained (losses)/earnings at the start of the year		(6,127,049)	968,642
Retained losses at the end of the year		(10,663,635)	(6,127,049)

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Statement of Financial Position

30 June 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	13	_	4,560,399
Current assets			
Debtors: due within one year	14	710,264	1,034,885
Debtors: due after more than one year	14	3,725,880	4,316,710
Investments	15	-	16,544,383
Cash at bank and in hand		182,662	_
		4,618,806	21,895,978
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(15,282,341)	(32,583,326)
Net current liabilities		(10,663,535)	(10,687,348)
Total assets less current liabilities		(10,663,535)	(6,126,949)
Net liabilities		(10,663,535)	(6,126,949)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	100	100
Profit and loss account	21	(10,663,635)	(6,127,049)
Shareholders deficit		(10,663,535)	(6,126,949)

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

M Cellino Director

Company registration, number: 08962382

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 30 June 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities Loss for the financial year	(4,536,586)	(7,095,691)
Adjustments for: Government grant income Interest receivable and similar income Tax on loss Accrued expenses/(income)	(31,500) (354,364) — 17,133	(396,602) 161,794 (28,941)
Changes in: Trade and other debtors Trade and other creditors Cash generated from operations	915,451 (552,957) (4,542,823)	836,367 1,979,759 (4,543,314)
Interest received Net cash used in operating activities	354,364 (4,188,459)	396,602 (4,146,712)
Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries Proceeds from current asset investments	4,560,399 16,544,383	797,077
Net cash from investing activities	21,104,782	797,077
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings Repayments of loans from group undertakings Government grant income	42,382 (16,807,544) 31,500	43,227 (903,676)
Net cash used in financing activities	(16,733,662)	(860,449)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	182,662 	(4,210,084) 4,210,084
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	182,662	

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 June 2021

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is New Court, Abbey Road North, Shepley, Huddersfield, HD8 8BJ. The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company until the sale of its subsidiaries at the end of the year.

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' and the Companies Act 2006.

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

During the year the company sold its subsidiaries. It also has net liabilities and net current liabilities. The parent company, Eleonora Immobiliare SpA has confirmed it shall continue to support the company for a period of at least twelve months from the date the accounts have been signed.

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.

Significant judgements

The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome. The key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

A discount rate is applied to long term receivables on which interest below market rates are charged to restate the balances to fair value. The discount rate has been selected with reference to the expected commercial rate for a loan with similar terms. The discount rate is reviewed annually and adjusted where necessary. The carrying amount of the financial instruments are included in note 19.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to the profit and loss account.

Investments

Fixed and current asset investments are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

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.

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

4.	Turnover		
	Turnover arises from:		
	Tulliover alises from.	2021	2020
		£	£
	Rendering of services	225,017	659,578
	The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company wholly un	dertaken in the EU	•
5.	Other operating income		
		2021	2020
	Government grant income	£ 31,500	£
	Loan balance written off	171,689	_
			_
		203,189	_
_	Outside a surfit		
6.	Operating profit		
	Operating profit or loss is stated after charging/crediting:		
		2021	2020
	Caraina ayahanga diffaransa	£	£ (67.249)
	Foreign exchange differences Furlough grant income	31,500	(67,348) –
	, shoogh gisht moonie	===	
7.	Auditor's remuneration		
7.	Auditor's remaneration		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	6,000 	12,500
		•	
8.	Staff costs		
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the	directors amounte	id to:
	The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the	2021	2020
		No.	No.
	Management staff	3	3
			,
	The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:		•
		2021	2020
	Wages and salaries	£ 380,000	£ 680,000
	Social security costs	49,407	90,731
	Other pension costs	2,682	3,345
		432,089	774,076
		=====	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

9.

Directors' remuneration		
The directors' aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:		
	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration	300,000	600,000
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	875	1,315
	300,875	601,315
The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension plans was as follows:		
	2021 No.	2020 N o.
Defined contribution plans	1	1
Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:		
	2024	2020
	2021 £	2020 £
Aggregate remuneration	300,000	600,000
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	875 ———	1,315
	300,875	601,315
Exceptional costs		

10.

12.

The following exceptional costs are included in the Profit and Loss account:

Impairment of bank balances at a cost of £845,145 (2020; £4,733,093). The bank balance at the year end has been impaired as the platform with which company funds are held is in liquidation and as such it is unlikely that these monies will be received.

Foreign exchange loss - Includes £2,899,746 which has arisen as a result of the following. The loan with the parent company has now been formalised at 14,134,385 euros, and as such this has been converted into sterling at the year end exchange rate, resulting in a large loss.

Promotion bonus payment - £2million. Following the promotion of Leeds United Football Club to the English Premier League, there was an ongoing dispute between the football club and Eleonora Sport Limited, regarding a £2,000,000 promotion payment due to GFH Capital Limited and UK Investment Company. It has been agreed that the company is required to pay £2,000,000 to GFH Capital Limited and UK Investment Company and therefore a cost has been recognised in the prior year.

2024

2020

Interest receivable and similar income

Interest receivable - Unwinding of discount on loan monies recoverable	2021 £ 354,364	£ 396,602
	354,364	396,602
Tax on loss		
Major components of tax expense		,
	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax: Origination and reversal of timing differences	_	161,794
Tax on loss	<u> </u>	161,794

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

12. Tax on loss (continued)

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2020: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%).

Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	2021 £ (4,536,586)	2020 £ (6,933,897)
Loss on ordinary activities by rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Unused tax losses	861,951 (33,165) (885,616)	1,317,440 (380,543) (1,025,049)
Other tax adjustments Tax on loss		

Factors that may affect future tax income

At the year end the company had significant tax losses to carry forward, including capital losses and trading losses totalling well over £21m (2020: around £18m).

13. Investments

•	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	4 500 000
At 1 July 2020	4,560,399
Disposals	(4,560,399)
At 30 June 2021	
Impairment At 1 July 2020 and 30 June 2021	
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2021	-
At 30 June 2020	4 500 200
At 30 Julie 2020	4,560,399

The company sold the entire share capital of Brescia Holding SpA during the year. Brescia Holding SpA owned the entire share capital of Brescia Calcio SpA. Both entities are registered Italian companies. Also, included within investments is a loan receivable of €7,948,000. The cost of this loan in 2017 was £nil, and as such it has been valued accordingly.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

14.	Debtors		
	Debtors falling due within one year are as follows:	2021	2020
	Other debtors	£ 710,264	£ 1,034,885 ————
	Debtors falling due after one year are as follows:	2021	2020
	Other debtors	£ 3,725,880	£ 4,316,710
15.	Investments		
	Other investments	2021 £ 	2020 £ 16,544,383

Current asset investments were made up of loans provided to subsidiary companies. On the sale of the subsidiary companies, the loans have also been disposed of.

16. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	96,035	_
Amounts owed to group undertakings	12,133,561	28,941,105
Accruals and deferred income	32,213	15,080
Director loan accounts	125,413	83,031
Other creditors	2,895,119	3,544,110
	15,282,341	32,583,326

At the year end date there was a loan of £2,000,000 repayable on demand included in Other creditors. After the year end, the company has agreed to pay the £2 million creditor to GFH Capital Limited in instalments of £500,000 over 4 years.

17. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £2,682 (2020: £3,345).

18. Government grants

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

2021 2020
£ £

Recognised in other operating income:

Government grants recognised directly in income 31,500 —

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

19. Financial instruments

The carrying amount for each category of financial instrument is as follows:

2021 2020 £ £

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

4,416,710 5,062,346

The financial asset balance relates to an amount due from a third party of £5,475,000 (2020 - £6,475,000) that is interest free and repayable in more than one year. The balance is recognised at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument, deemed to be 7%. The difference between the actual outstanding balance and the fair value of the balance of £1,058,290 (2020: £1,412,654) has been included in interest payable and similar charges.

The financial asset is included in other debtors and is unsecured and repayable in annual instalments from August 2019 to August 2026.

20. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

 2021
 2020

 No.
 £
 No.
 £

 Ordinary shares of £1 each
 100
 100
 100
 100

21. Reserves

Profit and loss account - this reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

22. Analysis of changes in net debt

At 1 Jul 2020	Cash flows	At 30 Jun 2021
£	£	£
-	182,662	182,662
(29,024,136)	16,765,162	(12,258,974)
16,544,383	(16,544,383)	
(12,479,753)	403,441	(12,076,312)
	£ (29,024,136) 16,544,383	£ £ £ 182,662 (29,024,136) 16,765,162 (16,544,383)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2021

23. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into an agreement to pay 1.25m euros to the former owner of Brescia Calcio SpA if the football club plays for 2 seasons in Serie A before 2027. As at the date of the accounts this condition had not been met and therefore no monies were payable.

24. Related party transactions

The following related party transactions have occurred during the year:

Entities over which the company has control Management fees charged - £225,017 (2020; £659,578) Repayment of loan - £16,544,383 (2020; £903,675)

Loans receivable - £nil (2020; £16,544,383). This loan was transferred as part of the sale of Brescia Holding SpA.

Entities with control over the company Loan repaid - £16,807,544 (2020; £903,675)

Loan payable - £12,133,561 (2020; £28,941,106). This loan is repayable on demand and no interest is payable.

Transactions with directors

Amounts owed to directors - £125,413 (2020; £83,031). This loan is repayable on demand and no interest is payable. Remuneration - see separate note. Key management personnel are the directors.

Other related parties Remuneration paid - £81,807 (2020; £82,030)

25. Controlling party

Eleonora Immobiliare SpA, a company incorporated in Italy, is the immediate parent company. The ultimate controlling party is M Cellino.