# BURNLEY FC HOLDINGS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020



### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

Directors

A Pace

M Smith S Hunt D Checketts A Parra

M L Garlick
J Banaszkiewicz

Company number

08335231

Registered office

Turf Moor

Harry Potts Way

Burnley Lancashire BB10 4BX

**Auditor** 

Azets Audit Services St Crispin House St Crispin Way

Haslingden Rossendale Lancashire BB4 4PW (Appointed 30 December 2020)

(Appointed 30 December 2020) (Appointed 30 December 2020) (Appointed 30 December 2020) (Appointed 30 December 2020)

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### STRATEGIC REPORT

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

The directors present the strategic report with regard to the period ended 31 July 2020.

### Fair review of the business

On behalf of the board of directors, we are pleased to present the annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31st July 2020.

The club entered its fourth successive season in the Premier League with two new faces joining the club, Erik Pieters from Stoke City and Bailey Peacock-Farrell from Leeds United, with home-town hero Jay Rodriguez rejoining from West Brom.

The club bade farewell to long serving Captain Tom Heaton, who joined Aston Villa in the summer, with Ben Mee taking on the Captain's arm band. Fans favourite Stephen Defour also left the club for pastures new.

The January transfer window also saw the Clarets add Josh Brownhill to the group, from Bristol City, with Nahki Wells leaving Burnley to Join Bristol City.

On the 13th March 2020, the emerging Coronavirus pandemic caused the Premier League season to be temporarily suspended for three months before resuming again with Project Restart on the 17th June 2020.

Burnley completed the season without any fans in the stadium for the final four Home games and the unwavering support and passion from fan presence at matches was sorely missed.

The lack of fan attendance and an £8.5m broadcaster rebate meant turnover decreased slightly, from £138m to £134m despite finishing in 10th place – the club's second highest Premier League finish – compared with 15th in season 18-19.

Wages again grew from £87m to £94m (adjusted to show a 12 month comparison period) partially due to the increased bonus paid to players for the higher Premier League finish.

Profit before tax declined from £5m to breakeven but this position takes account of the £8.5m broadcaster rebate and a further £9m of costs for the month of July 2020 for extending the financial period to incorporate the elongated 2019-20 Premier league season.

Overall the loss of income and additional costs associated with the Covid-19 pandemic for the subject period amounted to roughly £10.5m. The majority of this is made up of the £8.5m broadcaster rebate, mentioned above.

In what proved to be a turbulent season I would like to thank the fans for their continued support and passion and hope to be able to see you all soon in our Turf Moor home.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### Promoting the success of the company

The directors of the Company are to act in accordance with a set of general duties. These duties are detailed in Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, which is summarised as follows:

A director of a company is to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of shareholders as a whole and, in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- · the interests of the company's employees,
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others,
- · the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment,
- . the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- · the need to act fairly as between members of the company.

### Long term consequences

It is understood the group has sought to ensure that it operates ethically, in a manner that helps foster strong relationships with it's stakeholders. The Board of directors considers and takes steps where possible to mitigate and reduce the impact of adverse factors that may place unacceptable strain on relationships with group stakeholders.

The group's adherence to UEFA and Premier League Financial Fair Play rules ensures sustainable, responsible and transparent management of the group's finances.

#### Interest of employees

The health, safety and well-being of our employees is one of the main considerations. The club actively promotes equality and diversity, to ensure employees are not discriminated against on the grounds of age, disability, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, race, gender or any other circumstances.

### Interest of other stakeholders (fans, suppliers, others)

Fans are the lifeblood of our football club and, as such, are always at the foremost when major decisions are made. Senior executives and key decision makers at the football club have regular meetings with the relevant supporters groups and we are proud to have a growing number of overseas supporters groups.

We value our suppliers, ensuring we pay them promptly and have longstanding relationships with many key suppliers.

### impact on the community

The independent charitable body, Burnley FC in the Community, works with the group to inspire support and deliver positive change for those living in our local community and beyond.

The Charity has worked in partnership with the Club and partners across the area to deliver food parcels to those most in need via the Burnley Community Kitchen and BurnleyTogether.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the stadium was used as an NHS testing site and regularly hosts blood donations.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### **Principal Risks and Uncertainties**

The group faces a number of risks and uncertainties and has measures in place to mitigate the impact of these risks.

The principal risk to the group is the possibility of the football club's relegation from the Premier League and the associated reduction in turnover this would bring. This risk is managed by incorporating clauses into player contracts which would lead to a significant reduction in player salaries in the event of relegation.

The club's finishing position in the Premier League also has a material impact on the club's turnover and operating costs, and the directors make prudent budget assumptions regarding the club's league position to manage this risk.

### Key performance indicators

	2019 / 2020	2018 / 2019
League Position	10th	15th
FA Cup	4th Round	4th Round
Carabao Cup	2nd Round	3rd Round
Average Home league gate	20,268·	20,534
Wage: Turnover ratio	70.20%	62.86%

Wages adjusted to be comparable to the 12-month period in 2018/19. Average Home league gate does not include games played behind closed doors, due to Covid-19 pandemic.

On behalf of the board

A Pace Director

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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### **FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020**

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 July 2020.

### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company for the group. The principal activity of the group is the operation of a professional football club.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A Done	(Ammainted 20 December 2020)
A Pace	(Appointed 30 December 2020)
M Smith	(Appointed 30 December 2020)
S Hunt	(Appointed 30 December 2020)
D Checketts	(Appointed 30 December 2020)
A Parra	(Appointed 30 December 2020)
M L Garlick	
J Banaszkiewicz	
B Flood	(Resigned 30 December 2020)
C J Holt	(Resigned 30 December 2020)
B C Kilby	(Resigned 30 December 2020)
B T Nelson	(Resigned 30 December 2020)
TAD Crabb	(Resigned 30 December 2020)

### Financial instruments

### Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The group's principal financial instruments comprise bank balances, trade debtors and trade creditors. The main purpose of these instruments is to finance the business' operations.

In respect of bank balances, the liquidity risk is managed by maintaining a balance between the continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdrafts at floating rates of interest. All of the business' cash balances are held in such a way that achieves a competitive rate of interest. The business makes use of money market facilities where funds are available.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning the credit offered to customers and the regular monitoring of amounts outstanding for both time and credit limits. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debtors.

Trade creditors' liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet amounts due.

### **Employee involvement**

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, including through any applicable unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information about matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### Post reporting date events

Details of post balance sheet events are included in note 24 to the financial statements.

#### **Auditor**

The auditor, Azets Audit Services, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

On 7 September 2020 Group Audit Services Limited, trading as Baldwins Audit Services, changed it's name to Azets Audit Services Limited. The name they practice under is Azets Audit Services and accordingly they have signed their report in their new name.

#### **Energy and carbon report**

The group has analysed part of its obligations as an industrial user and emitter of CO2 greenhouse gases, and to reduce consumption and protect the environment. All new equipment purchases or stadium and facility upgrades are procured with energy reduction in mind. Existing infrastructure is under constant review to seek out opportunities for more energy efficient alternatives, with the understanding that this will reduce costs.

Recent improvements include replacing office space lighting with LED alternatives and replacing diesel fuelled company vehicles with hybrid vehicles, including the setting up of an electric recharging point in the stadium car park.

The total Kwh consumption across all our properties for the period was 4,033,428. Using the UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting advisory tables, to convert this energy consumption into tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e), equates to 875 tonnes. The CO2e emissions from travel equates to 125 tonnes. Therefore the group's total emissions in CO2e is 1,000 tonnes, which equates to 4 tonnes per employee.

### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor of the company is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor of the company is aware of that information.

### Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

On behalf of the board

A Pace
Director

Date: 1-3-21

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

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

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF BURNLEY FC HOLDINGS LIMITED

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Burnley FC Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the period ended 31 July 2020 which comprise the group statement of comprehensive income, the group balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the group statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the group statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 July 2020 and
  of the group's profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- · 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 group's or the parent 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.

### 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 (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BURNLEY FC HOLDINGS LIMITED

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

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period 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 group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

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

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

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the 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 parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the 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: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF BURNLEY FC HOLDINGS LIMITED

### 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.

Mr Nicholas Stockton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

1 March 2021

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor** 

St. Crispin House St. Crispin Way Haslingden Rossendale Lancashire United Kingdom BB4 4PW

# GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

			13 month eriod ended 1 July 2020		Year ended 30 June 2019
		Operations excl player trading	Player trading	Total	Total
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	3	133,813	-	133,813	137,791
Other operating income		_ 1,177		1,177	977
Staff costs	6	(100,094)	-	(100,094)	(86,619)
Depreciation	5	(1,950)		(1,950)	(1,908)
Other operating expenses		(15,457)	-	(15,457)	(14,782)
Operating profit excluding player tra	ading	17,489	•	17,489	35,459
Amortisation of player registrations	5	-	(32,315)	(32,315)	(37,516)
Profit on disposal of player registrations	5	-	14,746	14,746	7,017
Operating (loss)/profit	5	17,489	(17,569)	(80)	4,960
Interest receivable and similar income	7			84	41
Interest payable and similar expenses	8			-	(2)
Profit before taxation				4	4,999
Tax on profit	9			515	(654)
Profit for the financial period		•		519	4,345

The Group Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

### **GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 JULY 2020**

		202	^	2019	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	10		40,451		44,498
Tangible assets	11		27,512		25,800
			67,963	. •	70,298
Current assets		•			
Stocks	14	886		414	
Debtors	15	9,056		24,220	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,606		41,647	
		90,548		66,281	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	•				
one year	16	(75,149)		(46,158)	
Net current assets	,		15,399		20,123
Total assets less current liabilities			83,362	•	90,421
Creditors: amounts failing due after more than one year	17		/4 422\		(8,710)
more than one year	17		(1,132)		(0,710)
Provisions for liabilities	18		(682)		(682)
Net assets			81,548		81,029
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		122		122
Share premium account			4,676		4,676
Merger reserve		•	11,220		11,220
Profit and loss reserves			65,530		65,011
Total equity			81,548		81,029

A Pace

Director

### **COMPANY BALANCE SHEET**

### **AS AT 31 JULY 2020**

		2020	)	2019	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					•
Investments	12		1,391		1,391
Current assets					
Debtors	15	3,400		3,400	
Net current assets			3,400		3,400
Total assets less current liabilities			4,791		4,791
Capital and reserves	•				
Called up share capital	20		122		122
Share premium account			4,676	• •	4,676
Profit and loss reserves			(7)	•	(7)
Total equity		•	4,791		4,791

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's profit for the year was £nil (2019 - £nil).

A Pace

Director

Company Registration No. 08335231

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

	Share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 July 2018	122	4,676	(7)	4,791
Period ended 30 June 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	. •	-	
Balance at 30 June 2019	122	4,676	(7)	4,791
Period ended 31 July 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	•	-	_
Balance at 31 July 2020	122	4,676	(7)	4,791

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

	Share capital	Share premium account £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total
Balance at 1 July 2018	122	4,676	11,220	60,666	76,684
Period ended 30 June 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		-		4,345	4,345
Balance at 30 June 2019	122	4,676	11,220	65,011	81,029
Period ended 31 July 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the period			-	519	519
Balance at 31 July 2020	122	4,676	11,220	65,530	81,548

# GROUP STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

		202	2020		2020 20		9
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Cash flows from operating activities			•				
Cash generated from operations	.27		64,467		33,724		
Interest paid			•		(2)		
Income taxes paid				•	(7,500)		
Net cash inflow from operating activities			64,467		26,222		
Investing activities							
Purchase of intangible assets		(45,979)		(32,465)			
Proceeds on disposal of intangibles		24,452		19,422			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(4,065)		(5,918)			
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed							
assets		-		10			
Interest received		84		41			
Net cash used in investing activities			(25,508)		(18,910)		
Financing activities				\$	•		
Payment of finance leases obligations		·		(77)			
Net cash used in financing activities		<del></del>	-		(77)		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	;	•	38,959		7,235		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of pe	eriod		41,647		34,412		
Cook and sook amphysionts at and of mode			90 606		44.647		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of perio	a		80,606		41,647		
			<del></del> .				

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Burnley FC Holdings Limited ("the company") is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Turf Moor, Harry Potts Way, Burnley, Lancashire, BB10 4BX.

The group consists of Burnley FC Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

### 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.

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 £'000.

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

The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has taken advantage of all applicable exemptions available in FRS 102 paragraph 1.12, from disclosure requirements of parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Burnley FC Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries (le entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies). All financial statements are made up to 31 July 2020.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

The group's investment in The Burnley Football & Athletic Company Limited is consolidated using the merger method of accounting, following a group reconstruction in February 2013. The group's investment in Longside Properties Limited is consolidated using the purchase method of accounting.

The group's equity is fully attributable to the shareholders of Burnley FC Holdings Limited.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors consider that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many economies around the globe. The group operates within a sector where measures taken based upon Government advice to contain the spread of the virus mean that operations have been severely impacted. The group has reduced costs and taken advantage of available incentives to manage the financial impact of the pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reduced several of the club's revenue streams significantly. Despite this, the club continues to receive a high percentage of budgeted broadcasting revenue, which is by far the largest revenue stream.

The directors have considered the financial stability of the group for the next 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. They have assessed financial performance and ensured that the group has sufficient finance available to maintain its cashflow during this period.

The group prepares forecasts which take into consideration various scenarios, including the risk of the club's relegation from the Premier League. The nature of the football industry leads itself to a significant degree of uncertainty when preparing financial forecasts, however the directors remain confident that in all circumstances which could be reasonably anticipated, the club has adequate financial resources to continue as a going concern.

Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

### 1.3 Reporting period

These financial statements reflect the group's results for the 13-month period ended 31 July 2020.

In light of the extension of the 2019/20 Premier League season into July 2020, this allows the full season to be reflected in one accounting period, which the directors consider provides more relevant information to a user of the financial statements than retaining a period end of 30 June.

The results for the longer 13-month period ended 31 July 2020 are not directly comparable to the shorter 12-month period ended 30 June 2019, presented as comparative amounts in these financial statements.

#### 1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents income from television rights, gate receipts, catering, club shop sales and other commercial activities.

### 1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 1.6 Player registrations and signing on fees

Transfer fees and amounts paid to third parties for player registrations are capitalised as intangible assets and are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of the respective players' contracts. Where a contract life is renegotiated, the unamortised costs, together with the new costs relating to the contract extension, are amortised over the term of the new contract.

When a player registration is disposed, profit or loss on disposal of the registration is recognised as the difference between the consideration received and the carrying value of the player registration at the date of disposal.

Intangible assets are assessed on an annual basis and impairment losses arising are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

Player signing-on fees are expensed to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the respective players' contract, except in the circumstances of a player disposal. In that case, any remaining signing-on fees due are allocated in full against profit or loss on disposal of players' registrations.

### 1.7 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:

Freehold land and buildings

2% to 7% straight line per annum 12.5% to 25% straight line per annum

Plant and vehicles
Fixtures and fittings

10% to 15% straight line per annum

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

### 1.8 Fixed asset investments

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

### 1.9 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

### 1.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price.

#### 1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 Financial instruments

The group 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 group's balance sheet when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the group transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

### 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

### 1.13 Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

### 1.14 Taxation

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) . FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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 group'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 liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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 charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

### 1.15 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.

### 1.16 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.17 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 leased asset are consumed.

### 1.18 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions.

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 and in any future periods affected.

The main area of judgement that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is in regard to any provision for impairment of player registrations.

Provision for impairment is made when it becomes clear that any diminution in the value is permanent. In certain circumstances there may be an individual player whom the group does not consider to be part of the first team squad going forward and whom management have decided is unlikely to play for the first team for a significant part of the remaining duration of the player's contract. In such situations the carrying value of the player will be assessed for impairment and considered against the best estimate of his fair value less costs to sell.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

Tui	rnover originates within the United Kingdom and comprises the followin	g:	
		2020	2019
		000'3	£'000
Tu	rnover analysed by class of business		
Ma	atch income	4,599	6,323
Tel	levision rights	113,491	114,988
Ca	itering sales	2,099	2,593
Oth	her commercial activities	<b>11,803</b> .	12,054
Re	etail sales	1,821	1,833
		133,813	137,791
Au	ditor's remuneration		
		2020	201 <del>9</del>
Fee	es payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£.000	£'000
For	r audit services		
Aud	dit of the financial statements of the group and company	2	2
Aud	dit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	30	31
		32	33
Eo.	r other services	<del></del>	
	dit-related assurance services	15	11
	kation compliance services	. 15	15
	ner taxation services	24	15
	other non-audit services	15	14
		69	40

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

5	Operating (loss)/profit		
	·	2020	2019
		2'000	£'000
	Operating (loss)/profit for the period is stated after charging/(crediting):		•
	Exchange gains	-	(1)
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,950	1,908
	Amortisation of player registrations	32,315	37,516
	Profit on disposal of player registrations	(14,746)	(7,017)
	Operating lease charges	326	346

### 6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the period was:

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Players, managerial and training staff Sales, administration and ancillary staff - full	156	160		· •
time	66	69	-	
Sales, administration and ancillary staff - part				
time	29	26	-	-
Total	251	255	_	•
	=	====		
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:				
,	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000	€'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	89,475	78,161	_	
Social security costs	10,487	8,362	_	_:
Pension costs	132	96	_	_
r chaint code			<del></del>	
	100,094	86,619		-

In addition to the above, the group employed an average of 225 (2019 - 325) match-day staff during the year.

### Directors' and key management remuneration

The directors of Burnley FC Holdings Limited are considered to be the key management personnel of the group. None of the directors received remuneration from the group during the current or previous year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

7	Interest receivable and similar income		
-		2020	2019
		£'000	€.000
	Interest income	2000	2000
	Interest on bank deposits	84	41
	interest on bank deposits	04	41
			====
	Indonesia was allo and allower surrance		•
8	Interest payable and similar expenses	2000	2245
		2020	2019
	· ·	£'000	£'000
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	2
		====	===
9	Taxation		
	,	2020	2019
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(375)	600
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(140)	(251)
	rejudition to in roop out or prior portous	<del></del>	(201)
	Total current tax	(515)	349
	iotal current tax	(010)	<del></del>
	Deferred tax	<del></del>	
			225
,	Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	305
	Total tax (credit)/charge	(515)	654
		==	
	-		
	The actual (credit)/charge for the period can be reconciled to the expected charge	ge for the period	based on
	the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:		,
		2020	2040
		2020	2019
		£.000	£'000
	Profit before taxation	4	4,999
		====	
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
	of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	1	950
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	35	220
	Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	. (36) .	(65)
	Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	(85)	-
	Research and development tax credit	(290)	(451)
	Under/(over) provided in prior years	(140)	-
		<u> </u>	
	Taxation (credit)/charge	(515)	654
			· <u> </u>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 10 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill	Player registrations	Total
•	£.000	£'000	£'000
Cost	•	•	
At 1 July 2019	173	124,772	124,945
Additions	-	29,222	29,222
Disposals	•	(32,097)	(32,097)
At 31 July 2020	173	121,897	122,070
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 July 2019	173	80,274	80,447
Amortisation charged for the period	-	32,315	32,315
Disposals	-	(31,143)	(31,143)
At 31 July 2020	173	81,446	81,619
Carrying amount			<del></del> _
At 31 July 2020`	-	40,451	40,451
At 30 June 2019	-	44,498	44,498

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 July 2020 or 30 June 2019.

### 11 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Freehold land and buildings	Plant and vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£'000	000'£	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 July 2019	29,948	3,128	2,963	36,039
Additions	3,526	85	51	3,662
At 31 July 2020	33,474	3,213	3,014	39,701
Depreciation and impairment			<del></del>	-
At 1 July 2019	6,239	1,958	2,042	10,239
Depreciation charged in the period	1,424	260	266	1,950
At 31 July 2020	7,663	2,218	2,308	12,189
Carrying amount			<del></del>	
At 31 July 2020	25,811	995	706	27,512
At 30 June 2019	23,709	1,170	921	25,800

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 July 2020 or 30 June 2019.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

			•	•		
12	Fixed asset investments	Notes	Group 2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Company 202 £'00	0 2019
	Investments in subsidiaries	13	-	<u>-</u>	1,39	1 1,391
	Movements in fixed asset investor Company	nents				Shares In group undertakings
	Cost or valuation At 1 July 2019 and 31 July 2020		;			<b>£'000</b> 1,391
	Carrying amount At 31 July 2020		·			1,391
	At 30 June 2019	•				1,391
13	Subsidiaries					
	Details of the company's subsidiarie	s at 31 July 20	20 are as follows	s:		٠,
	Name of undertaking	Natu	re of business		ss of res held	% Held Direct Indirect
	The Burnley Football & Athletic Company Limited	Profe	essional football	club Ordi	inary	100.00 -
	Longside Properties Limited	Prop	erty letting	Ordi		100.00 -
	The company's subsidiaries are readdress as this company.	egistered in E	ngland & Wales	and have t	he same re	egistered office
14	Stocks	·	Group 2020 £'000	2019 £'000	Company 2020 £'000	2019
	Finished goods and goods for resale	•	886 =====	414	· 	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

15	Debtors'	Group		Company	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	2,518	14,138	-	-
	Corporation tax recoverable	2,793	2,278	-	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	•	-	3,400	3,400
	Other debtors	59	552	·-	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	3,686	7,252	-	-
		9,056	24,220	3,400	3,400
		<del></del>			

### Group

Included within trade debtors is £2,413,000 (2019 - £13,780,000) relating to amounts due from other football clubs.

### 16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

_	Group		Company	
•	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	3,535	16,378	-	-
Other taxation and social security	15,388	5,317	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	56,226	24,463	-	-
3	<del></del>			
	75,149 ·	46,158	-	-
		=== '		

### Group

Included within trade creditors is £2,056,000 (2019 - £14,119,000), which relate to amounts due to other football clubs.

### 17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group	Company		
•	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000	£.000	£'000
Trade creditors	-	5,000	• •	•
Accruals and deferred income	1,132	3,710		. •
	1,132	8,710		
	===	===		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 17 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

(Continued)

#### Group

Included within trade creditors is £nil (2019 - £5,000,000), which relate to amounts due to other football clubs

Included within accruals and deferred income is £nil (2019 - £2,500,000), which relate to amounts due to other football clubs.

### 18 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company, and movements thereon:

	Group	Liabilities 2020 £'000	Liabilities 2019 £'000
	Accelerated capital allowances	682	682
		==	
	The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.	r	•
40	There were no deferred tax movements in the period.		
19	Retirement benefit schemes	2020	2019
	Defined contribution schemes	£'000	£'000
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	132	96

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £22,000 (2019 - £28,000) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

### 20 Share capital

•	Group a	and company
	2020	2019
Ordinary share capital	£'000	£'000
Issued and fully paid		
122,478 Ordinary shares of £1 each	122	122

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 21 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Within one year	. 16	114	-	-
Between two and five years	. 17	130	-	-
	· ——			
	33	244	-	-
•				

### 22 Contingent liabilities and assets - Group

Under the terms of certain contracts for the purchase of players' registrations, future payments may be due to third parties, dependent on the success of the team and/or individual players. At the balance sheet date the maximum contingent liability which has not been provided for was £3,565,000 (2019 - £7,776,000).

Under the terms of certain contracts for the sale of players' registrations, future receipts may be receivable from third parties, dependent on the success of the team and/or individual players. At the balance sheet date the maximum contingent asset was £3,650,000 (2019 - £3,450,000), none of which has been recognised.

### 23 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	Group	•	Company	
	2020 £'000	2019 £'000	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	150	1,000	•	-
•	===	====	<del></del>	

### 24 Events after the reporting date

Following the period end the group acquired the player registrations of Dale Stephens and Will Norris on permanent playing contracts.

The player registrations of Jeff Hendrick, Joe Hart, Alden O'Nell and Aaron Lennon have been disposed of after the year end.

The net expenditure arising on these transfers is £1,000,000.

On 30 December 2020, Calder Vale Holdings Limited acquired a majority shareholding of Burnley FC Holdings Limited. On this date, companies within the group entered into agreements to provide financial support to other group companies. The security was provided, by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the group, in relation to loan arrangements undertaken by other group companies.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JULY 2020

### 25 Related party transactions

During the year, the group entered into transactions with: Total Gaming Solutions Limited (a company in which Mr B C Kilby is a director), University College of Football Business (an entity in which Mr J Banaszkiwicz and Mr B Flood are directors) and Clarets in the Community Limited (an entity in which Mr B C Kilby and Mr B Nelson are directors).

During the year, the group purchased goods and services from these entities amounting to £235,000 (2019 - £310,000). At the balance sheet date the amount due to these entities was £1,000 (2019 - £2,000).

During the year, the group supplied goods and services to these entities amounting to £191,000 (2019 - £308,000). At the balance sheet date the amount due from these entities was £1,000 (2019 - £1,000).

During the year, the group made office space available to Clarets in the Community Limited with no rental charge.

### 26 Controlling party

At the period end date there is no overall controlling party of Burnley FC Holdings Limited.

On 30 December 2020, a majority shareholding in Burnley FC Holdings Limited was acquired by Calder Vale Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company of the new group is Velocity Sports Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey, of which Alan Pace is considered to be an ultimate controlling party.

### 27 Cash generated from group operations

	·		2020 £'000	2019 £'000
	Profit for the period after tax		519	4,345
	Adjustments for:			
	Taxation (credited)/charged		(515)	654
	Finance costs		•	2
	Investment income	•	(84)	(41)
	Gain on disposal of intangible assets	•	(14,746)	(7,017)
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		32,315	37,516
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets		1,950	1,908
	Movements in working capital:			
	(Increase)/decrease in stocks		. (472)	177
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors		4,121	(3,032)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	•	41,379	(788)
	Cash generated from operations		64,467	33,724
				=
28	Analysis of changes in net funds - group	·		
		1 July 2019 £'000	Cash flows £'000	31 July 2020 £'000
	Cash at bank and in hand	41,647	38,959	80,606
	•			=