

Company Registration No. 05132509 (England and Wales)

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	A J Howard D F Cook I L Beeks T Stroud M Burrell
Company number	05132509
Registered office	Adams Park Hillbottom Road Sands High Wycombe Buckinghamshire HP12 4HJ
Auditor	Haines Watts Sterling House 5 Buckingham Place Bellfield Road West High Wycombe Buckinghamshire United Kingdom HP13 5HQ
Business address	Adams Park Hillbottom Road Sands High Wycombe Buckinghamshire HP12 4HJ

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Profit and loss account	5
Balance sheet	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 12

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a professional football team, along with the development of grass roots football and the promotion of the game within the community.

Directors

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

A J Howard
D F Cook
I L Beeks
T Stroud
M Burrell

Results and dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of any dividends for the year.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 of 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 judgements 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.

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

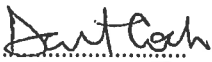
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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 company's auditor 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 company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board



D F Cook

Director

Date: 21/11/17

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wycombe Wanderers Football Club Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2017 set out on pages 5 to 12. 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 2017 and of its profits for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 1 - 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

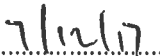
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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


Gary Heywood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haines Watts
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor


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Sterling House
5 Buckingham Place
Bellfield Road West
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
United Kingdom
HP13 5HQ

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover		3,707,914	3,350,484
Cost of sales		(1,582,092)	(1,131,384)
Gross profit		2,125,822	2,219,100
Administrative expenses		(2,954,849)	(2,621,468)
Other operating income		41,433	55,836
Loan write-off	2	10,000	10,000
Profit on disposal of player registrations	2	1,807,500	809,048
Operating profit		1,029,906	472,516
Interest payable and similar expenses		(10,570)	-
Profit before taxation		1,019,336	472,516
Taxation		-	-
Profit for the financial year		1,019,336	472,516

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		111,264		273,575
Current assets					
Stocks		30,569		16,328	
Debtors	5	1,145,250		240,798	
Cash at bank and in hand		449,334		277,407	
		<u>1,625,153</u>		<u>534,533</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,193,528)</u>		<u>(1,436,374)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			431,625		(901,841)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>542,889</u>		<u>(628,266)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(455,500)		(503,500)
Provisions for liabilities	8		(199,819)		-
Net liabilities			<u>(112,430)</u>		<u>(1,131,766)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,360,900		1,360,900
Share premium account			2,900,000		2,900,000
Profit and loss reserves			(4,373,330)		(5,392,666)
Total equity			<u>(112,430)</u>		<u>(1,131,766)</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/11/17 and are signed on its behalf by:



D F Cook
Director

Company Registration No. 05132509

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4HJ.

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.

These financial statements are the first that comply with FRS102 Section 1A for small entities. The date of transition is 1 July 2015 and no accounting changes have been required as a result of the transition

1.2 Going concern

The Board considers that the budget is based on achievement of commercial and sponsorship targets, ongoing efforts to increase non match day and match day revenues and average spend per spectator from food and beverage sales, room bookings, pitch hire, etc. , balanced with tightly controlling costs. Additionally, a fundamental part of the football business is the investment in young players that can lead the Club to generate future surpluses as a key element of achieving budget although it recognises that it cannot rely solely on player sales income going forward.

The Board has successfully taken steps to start and maintain repayments on long term funding, and continues to receive planned support from its parent company through inter-company loans, with the parent continuing to look at ways of securing more long term and short term funds from its own members and fellow supporters of the club.

Having considered these matters and the improvement shown in the financial position shown in the last twelve months the Board is satisfied that these accounts should be prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income from 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 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.

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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.

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Exceptional costs/(income)

	2017	2016
	£	£
Loan write-off	(10,000)	(10,000)
Profit on disposal of player registrations	(1,807,500)	(809,048)
	<u>(1,817,500)</u>	<u>(819,048)</u>

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during year was 205 (2016 - 189).

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	
		£	
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2016	2,287,453	
	Additions	55,063	
	Disposals	(61,485)	
	At 30 June 2017	2,281,031	
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 July 2016	2,013,878	
	Depreciation charged in the year	217,375	
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(61,486)	
	At 30 June 2017	2,169,767	
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2017	111,264	
	At 30 June 2016	273,575	
5	Debtors	2017	2016
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	153,785	155,465
	Other debtors	991,465	85,333
		1,145,250	240,798
		1,145,250	240,798
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Trade creditors	316,229	309,180
	Amounts due to group undertakings	183,072	378,971
	Other taxation and social security	171,223	126,714
	Other creditors	523,004	621,509
		1,193,528	1,436,374
		1,193,528	1,436,374

WYCOMBE WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2017	2016
		£	£
	Other creditors	455,500	503,500
		<u>455,500</u>	<u>503,500</u>
8	Provisions for liabilities	2017	2016
		£	£
	Provision for dilapidations	199,819	-
		<u>199,819</u>	<u>-</u>
	Movements on provisions:		Provision for dilapidations
			£
	Additional provisions in the year		199,819
			<u>199,819</u>
9	Called up share capital	2017	2016
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	500 Founder shares of £1 each	500	500
	1,260,400 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,260,400	1,260,400
	100,000 Voting shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
		<u>1,360,900</u>	<u>1,360,900</u>
10	Operating lease commitments		
	Lessee		
	Total operating lease commitments which are not included on the balance sheet amount to £177,000 (2016: £242,718).		
11	Controlling party		
	The parent company is Wycombe Wanderers Supporters Group Limited, an entity registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 in England and Wales and whose registered office address is Adams Park, Hillbottom Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP12 4HJ.		
	The directors believe that there is no ultimate controlling party.		
