AFCW PLC

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

30 June 2019

Company Number 04764827

AFCW PLC

Company Information

Directors	M N Davis	(appointed 10 September 2018)
	R Evans	
	I R McNay	
	J B Palmer	(appointed 28 July 2019)
	A Kingsley	(appointed 29 July 2019)
	M A Buckley	(appointed 29 July 2019)
	E J S Leek	(appointed 13 August 2019)
Company secretary	W D Charles	
Registered number	04764827	
Registered office	Kingsmeadow Stadium Jack Goodchild Way Kingston upon Thames Surrey KT1 3PB	
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 2 City Place Beehive Ring Road Gatwick West Sussex RH6 0PA	

AFCW PLC

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AFCW PLC

Group Strategic Report
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their strategic report and a review of the business for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 (“FY 2018/19”).

Business review

On the pitch

The 2018/19 season was our third season in League One and proved to be our most challenging one yet. Following a disappointing sequence of results at the start of the season, we parted company with Neal Ardley and Neil Cox, who had been our manager and assistant manager for over six years, in November 2018. A thorough recruitment process ensued and in December 2018 Wally Downes was appointed manager with Glyn Hodges appointed assistant manager. On 20 October 2019, the club reached a settlement agreement with Wally Downes and Glyn Hodges replaced him as manager. Nick Daws, who had been the Head of Recruitment, became Assistant Manager

The management team of Wally Downes and Glyn Hodges engineered a remarkable turnaround in fortune the 2018/19 season and we managed to escape relegation on the last game of the season away at Bradford City. Nearly 2,000 of our supporters made the trip to Yorkshire for that match and the scoreless draw led to celebrations in the stands and on the pitch following the final whistle. These scenes would have seemed particularly unlikely in February 2019 when we were ten points adrift of safety. Our final position of 20th directly correlated with, as per EFL definitions, our turnover and our wage spend in relation to the rest of the clubs in the division.

In the cup competitions, we progressed past the first round of the League Cup for the first time and met Premier League opponents West Ham in a televised tie at Kingsmeadow, where we exited the competition. Our journey to the fifth round of the FA Cup was encouraging and really helped to kick-start our season. During this run we were again drawn against West Ham and this time managed to beat them before we narrowly lost out to Millwall. The financial rewards gained from the cup run were immediately re-invested back into the club.

Youth development

Youth development continues to be an important part of the club. While the focus is on development and bringing out the best in our young players, rather than results, it is always rewarding to see them progress in competitions. Over the years we have got used to the Under-18 team doing well in the FA Youth Cup, so it was disappointing to see us go out at home in the first round, losing to Gillingham after taking an early lead.

Desirable as it is to see cup success for the Academy, its overall objective is to develop home-grown players for the first team. The problem with having talented young players is that larger clubs come calling; that said, we experienced, even by our standards, a relatively quiet year for transfers of Academy players, with only two youngsters being moved on for combined fees totalling £62,500.

Rather than be paid fees for the transfer of our youngsters to other clubs, we would prefer to see our young players come through and establish themselves in our own first team. However, with larger clubs willing to pay substantial premiums that will not always be the best option for us. Nonetheless, we finished the 2018/19 season by regularly having four products of our Academy in the first team starting line up. Subsequently, we sold Toby Sibbick to Barnsley for £270,000 but as this transfer took place in July 2019, it does not appear in these accounts.

It is fitting that current manager Glyn Hodges came through the youth setup at Wimbledon FC, and it is encouraging that the management team are hugely supportive when it comes to giving young players their chance in the first team. This is important as it demonstrates to prospective players that they will be given first team football if they demonstrate the requisite ability and temperament, and also, perhaps more cynically, increases the value of our Academy graduates should they be sold.

Ladies

On 1 July 2018, the Ladies football committee resolved to change from an unincorporated association, reporting to the Dons Trust Board, and activated AFC Wimbledon Ladies FC Limited, a previously dormant company owned by AFCW PLC. As a result, we are now operating as a more integrated club, with men's and women's football all under the same reporting umbrella, and both being discussed at board meetings.

On the pitch, the Ladies first team has built up a solid grounding and respect in and amongst women's football. Competing in the FA Women's National League Division 1 South East, the first team finished a creditable sixth place in 2018/19, ahead of the likes of Ipswich Town, Norwich City and Luton Town. As with the approach of the men's team, there is a strong focus on progressing young local talent through the age groups and, ultimately, into the first team.

Away from the playing side, the aim of the management team is to continually improve facilities and opportunities that enable the Ladies to replicate a professional environment as close as can realistically be achieved. The Ladies are helped by an army of volunteers – from top to bottom – who support not only the progression of the female section of the club, but the growth of the women's game in general. Off the back of a hugely successful World Cup campaign by the England Ladies team that gained widespread exposure, the Ladies section is at a critical point in its aims to grow support levels amongst the local community.

AFC Wimbledon Foundation

The AFC Wimbledon Foundation is the charitable arm of the club. It is an independent company, as is required by the Charities Commission, so its activities are not reflected in these accounts, but it works closely with the club, which has two former board members on its Trustee Board.

The move to a new stadium will open up many new opportunities to expand the work and the impact of the Foundation, particularly in Merton and the adjoining boroughs of Wandsworth and Kingston.

Stadium developments

The new stadium is held by The Wider Interests of Football Limited, a subsidiary which is 100% owned by this company. Following the transfer of the land on which the stadium is now being built to The Wider Interests of Football Limited on 24 December 2018, construction started in the first few months of 2019.

Buckingham Group Contracting were appointed to build the new stadium in Plough Lane and the first phase of the build is intended to see a stadium constructed with a capacity of over 9,000.

The stadium is being funded by a contribution from Merton Catalyst, with whom we made a joint planning application for the site, and the proceeds of the sale of Kingsmeadow, with the balance to be financed from a mixture of funds raised via equity and debt. An equity crowdfunding campaign on Seedrs attracted over £2.4 million of commitments from our fans and other investors.

At the date of this report the club is seeking additional funding required to complete the stadium to the current design. Further funding of approximately £11 million is being sought from a mix of sources, including debt and/or equity, such as the raising of funds via the Plough Lane Bond. The company's parent organisation, the Dons Trust, is currently engaging with its membership to ascertain their preferences for funding the investment, including the possibility of bringing in additional equity on terms which would require changes to the company's ownership structure and governance.

Should the membership of the Dons Trust disagree with any motion to change the company's ownership structure and governance and reject additional equity being invested into the company, a new stadium is still possible. If this is the case, then a stadium with a reduced specification could be built in accordance with the funds the company could realistically raise without changes to its ownership structure.

Sale of our previous stadium

On 27 May 2016, the company's subsidiary, AFCW Stadium Limited, exchanged contracts with Chelsea Football Club Limited for the sale of The Cherry Red Records Stadium, Kingsmeadow. The sale, which was subject to a number of Conditions Precedent, became final on 24 December 2018.

Although the ownership of our current stadium has now transferred to Chelsea FC, we will continue to occupy it, rent free, under the terms of a lease that became effective immediately on completion of the sale. To all intents and purposes, there will be little apparent difference in the way the stadium looks and operates until we move out, as currently expected, in the summer of 2020.

Financial performance

Once player sales are taken into consideration, and other income excluded, the underlying result was an operating loss of just over £1,400,000. Included within this loss figure are payments of close to £100,000 to ensure necessary repairs were made to Kingsmeadow prior to Chelsea FC purchasing our former stadium. Additionally, there was an increase in non-football staff costs of over £100,000 from the previous year as the club aimed to further improve its off-field professionalism. Expenditure on preparations for the new stadium will accelerate further in the upcoming financial year.

The operating loss for the year also includes £68,126 of depreciation on Kingsmeadow and the assets contained in it, the majority of which were transferred to Chelsea FC on 24 December 2018. Ultimately, the expenditure incurred in relation to the new stadium is outweighed by the 'one-off' benefit to the accounts of the release of grant income to the profit and loss account. The ability of the club to run at such a level of loss was part of the conscious decision, as with the previous season and the forthcoming one, to supplement the playing budget from the Kingsmeadow sale proceeds.

The profit and loss account has been boosted, for this season only, by the profit made on the sale of Kingsmeadow. Although the ground has been sold for £7,600,000, the profit on the sale amounts to over £4,000,000 and is the main cause of the net profit made for the year.

Additionally, there is a boost to other operating income of nearly £263,000 due to the Football Stadium Improvement Fund confirming they will not seek to reclaim grant monies previously received in the unlikely event that we no longer meet their conditions. This reduces our liability in respect of grants and subsequently this has a direct impact on the profit and loss account. The remaining £1,000,000 of other income relates to the first instalment of Section 106 money received from Merton Catalyst. Although received in the prior year, this figure has been released to the profit and loss account this year as the stadium has begun construction.

£2,684,505 was spent on design and build costs associated with the return to Plough Lane in the 2018/19 season. As the building work commenced prior to the financial year end, this amount, plus the £1,559,288 previously spent on the new stadium, has now been capitalised within The Wider Interests of Football Limited.

The turnover for the year was 15.1% higher than in the previous year, largely due to additional income from the FA Cup run and additional commercial income offsetting a fall in income from the Academy.

Note 7 shows that wage costs were, in total, £858,262 higher than in the previous year. About £100,000 of this increase was due to additional staff recruited to improve the off-field professionalism of the club, and the balance was a combination of a higher football management and players' wage bill (including bonuses for FA Cup progress and settlement agreements for Neal Ardley and Neil Cox), plus small wage increases across other staff.

As in previous years, at first sight the Academy is a substantial net cost to the club, but this is before taking into account income from transfer fees in the year and the benefit the first team derives from the Academy. In the year in question, two Academy prospects were sold and this accounts for the reported £62,500 profit on disposal of players in its entirety. The sale in July 2019 (and therefore not included in these accounts) of Toby Sibbick to Barnsley provides further evidence of the financial benefits of running the Academy.

Financial Position

Turning to the balance sheet, the sale of the stadium has boosted the shareholders' equity to £4,443,143. The sale of Kingsmeadow has freed up funds to be spent on the new stadium, which are held as assets under construction within the tangible fixed assets note. This will begin to depreciate once the new stadium is complete.

Elsewhere in the balance sheet, trade creditors is predominantly made up of building costs associated with the new stadium. The deposit Chelsea paid to secure our agreement in selling the stadium, alongside the previously mentioned recognition of the Section 106 funding received, has resulted in the decrease in liabilities from the previous year.

It is also important to note that although season tickets and other deferred income amounting to £800,352 are shown as liabilities, they will not, by their nature, lead to a cash outflow in FY 2019/20; instead they will be released to income over the year, or years, to which they relate.

On the assets side, there is a reduction in debtors, although this is predominantly due to the capitalisation of new stadium spend that was previously held in other debtors, and a large increase in the cash balance due to the sale of Kingsmeadow.

Post Balance Sheet Event

On 7 October 2019, an equity raise via the crowdfunding platform Seedrs closed. The raise had been in progress for two months and, upon closing, 2,488,350 ordinary A shares of £0.01 each are to be issued at a value of £1.00 per share. Receipt of this money is conditional on the club entering into a fixed price construction contract with Buckingham Group Contracting Limited to complete the stadium on the site of Plough Lane.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk is normally regarded as having two elements: the likelihood that something will happen, and the probable consequences if it did. In reviewing the risks we face, we have taken both these elements into account.

Strategic risks

The key strategic risks to the club and the Dons Trust arise from the proposed move to a new stadium. In addition to the obvious financial and construction risks, there are cultural risks. In particular, the expected increase in the regular fanbase will bring new fans into the club, and there is a substantial task to be done in terms of helping new fans to understand our ethos and our principles and to play their part in the future direction of the club.

How the club and Trust manage these changes is a key strategic risk and much work is going into making sure that management and staff are thoroughly prepared for a transition to a new stadium.

People risks

Part of the preparation for this transition is making sure that any transition of people is also carefully managed. With the long-serving Chief Executive Erik Samuelson retiring in April 2019, the succession planning by the Dons Trust Board proved worthwhile as Joe Palmer, who had been Chief Operating Officer since January 2018, was appointed as the new Chief Executive. He will be responsible for delivering the new stadium, as well as all football decisions and the day-to-day management of the club. We expect to see further increases in staff numbers as we prepare for a future in a new stadium.

Financing risks

There are financial risks involved in being a fans-owned club as, despite some very generous fans, the majority of our income has to be earned from our own resources. This leaves us more exposed than many other clubs to the adverse financial consequences if we were to be relegated from the English Football League. Relegation to

League Two would obviously not be welcome, but the board is satisfied that finances are sufficiently robust to manage it, should that happen. We deal with this risk by not over-extending ourselves on long-term commitments in players' contracts and by carrying out regular cash flow forecasting to make sure that if the worst were to happen, we would manage.

With a new stadium we will assume new financial risks, in raising the amount necessary to bridge the gap between the cost of the new stadium and the funds we will raise from the associated enabling development and the sale of our current stadium. The cost of the stadium and the sources of finance have been subject to regular review and reporting to the Dons Trust Board, while a detailed operating budget for the new stadium has been prepared and includes updated input from external consultants on the likely demand for the expanded conferencing and banqueting facilities. In addition, independent advice has been sought to ensure that there are no unexpected tax liabilities arising from the various transactions.

Reputational risks

We have always been aware of the importance of our reputation, and maintaining it has been a particular focus as we sought support for the planning process re the new stadium. Our approach throughout has been to stress the positive aspects of a return to Merton and the benefits to the community.

We believe that we are a particularly welcoming club, and new visitors frequently comment on the friendly atmosphere on matchdays. Nonetheless, we remain alert to the reputational damage that can be done by one-off events, and so will continue the rigorous pursuit of fans whose behaviour could bring the club into disrepute.

Operational risks

By their nature, operational risks arise from a wide range of issues. They are managed on a day-to-day basis by regular communications between the Football Club Board members. These discussions are reinforced by regular operational meetings and key issues are elevated to the Trust Board for feedback and guidance.

Financial key performance indicators

In a small company, which is what this football club continues to be, cash is a critical issue. The bank balance is monitored on a daily basis. In addition, cash flow forecasting is regularly updated for the latest developments.

Once a season is under way, the finances are largely predictable, with season tickets paid for and corporate sponsorships already sold (and, by and large, collected) before the start of the season. The major factor that then affects the finances is attendances, since they directly affect matchday income from bars and merchandise sales, for example. A table of attendances, including comparisons with the pre-season estimates, is regularly produced and reviewed by the Football Club Board, and steps are taken to ensure that we promote games which are likely to have lower crowds.

The other major area of focus is costs, specifically in football-related areas. The fixed annual commitments within players' contracts and the policy of only paying substantial bonuses out of additional earnings, such as prize money, means that the exposures are limited.

This report was approved by the board on [DATE] and signed on its behalf by

J B Palmer
Director

AFCW PLC

Directors' Report
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the group throughout the year was that of an association football club and related leisure services, including operating bars, catering and functions. The principal activity of the company is to act as a holding company to the group.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,789,759 (2018 – loss of £521,684). The directors do not propose payment of a final dividend (2018 – £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to the date of this report were:

M J C Breach	(resigned 21 December 2018)
I B Cooke	(resigned 27 July 2019)
M N Davis	(appointed 10 September 2018)
R Evans	
N M Higgs	(resigned 21 December 2018)
I R McNay	
J E Samuelson	(resigned 6 April 2019)
J B Palmer	(appointed 28 July 2019)
A Kingsley	(appointed 29 July 2019)
M A Buckley	(appointed 29 July 2019)
E J S Leek	(appointed 13 August 2019)

Future developments

The Group Strategic Report addresses the planned move to a new stadium, the associated risks and the steps the club and Trust Boards are taking to manage those risks, along with the sale of Kingsmeadow.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and

- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on [DATE] and signed on its behalf.

J B Palmer
Director

AFCW PLC

Directors' Responsibilities Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 group 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 for the group financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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; and
- 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 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.

TO MEMBERS OF AFCW PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AFCW PLC ('the Parent Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group') for the period ended 30 June 2019 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated and company statements of financial position, consolidated and company statements of changes in equity, consolidated 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 30 June 2019 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 Group and the Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 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 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Group Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- the Group Strategic Report and 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 Group Strategic Report and Director's 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 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 determines 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 Group's and 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 Group or the Parent 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 at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of 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.

Christopher Wingrave (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Gatwick

[DATE]

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

AFCW PLC

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	5,822,820	5,056,934
Cost of sales		(6,361,133)	(5,109,265)
Gross (loss)		(538,313)	(52,331)
Administrative expenses		(932,155)	(866,663)
Other income	5	1,262,862	-
Operating (loss) before gain on disposal of players' registrations, disposal of tangible assets and exceptional item		(207,606)	(918,994)
Gain on disposal of tangible assets	12	4,024,113	-
Gain on disposal of players' registrations		62,500	421,853
Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional item		3,879,007	(497,141)
Other operating costs - exceptional item	6	(70,000)	-
Operating profit/(loss)	5	3,809,007	(497,141)
Interest payable and expenses	9	(19,248)	(24,543)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		3,789,759	(521,684)
Taxation	10	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,789,759	(521,684)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		3,789,759	(521,684)
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		3,789,759	(521,684)

All the above results relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

AFCW PLC
Registered number:04764827

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2019

	Note	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		102,190		27,867
Tangible assets	12		4,265,555		3,651,745
			4,367,745		3,679,612
Current assets					
Stocks	14	153,056		198,973	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	1,013,912		1,983,618	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,526,245		269,680	
		3,693,213		2,452,271	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(2,964,363)		(4,219,736)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			728,850		(1,767,465)
Total assets less current liabilities			5,096,595		1,912,147
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(653,452)		(1,258,763)
Net assets			**4,443,143**		**653,384**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		240,720		240,720
Share premium account	22		2,316,852		2,316,852
Profit and loss account	22		1,885,571		(1,904,188)
Shareholders' funds			**4,443,143**		**653,384**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on [DATE]

I R McNay
Chairman

J B Palmer
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

AFCW PLC
Registered number:04764827

Company Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2019

	Note	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	13		104		104
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	2,946,952		3,057,130	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	178,067		21,537	
		3,125,019		3,078,667	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(445,400)		(207,623)	
Net current assets			2,679,619		2,871,044
Total assets less current liabilities			2,679,723		2,871,148
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(160,337)		(351,762)
Net assets			**2,519,386**		**2,519,386**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21		240,720		240,720
Share premium account	22		2,316,852		2,316,852
Profit and loss account	22		(38,186)		(38,186)
Shareholders' funds			**2,519,386**		**2,519,386**

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the parent company's income statement has not been included in these financial statements. Included within the group result for the year is a profit for the parent company of £Nil (2018 – loss of £35).

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on [DATE]

I R McNay
Chairman

J B Palmer
Director

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

AFCW PLC

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 30 June 2018	240,720	2,316,852	(1,904,188)	653,384
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	3,789,759	3,789,759
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019	**240,720**	**2,316,852**	**1,885,571**	**4,443,143**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 29 June 2018

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 30 June 2017	240,720	2,316,852	(1,382,504)	1,175,068
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(521,684)	(521,684)
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018	**240,720**	**2,316,852**	**(1,904,188)**	**653,384**

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

AFCW PLC

Company Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 30 June 2018	240,720	2,316,852	(38,186)	2,519,386
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019	**240,720**	**2,316,852**	**(38,186)**	**2,519,386**

Company Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 30 June 2017	240,720	2,316,852	(38,151)	2,519,421
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(35)	(35)
At 30 June 2018	**240,720**	**2,316,852**	**(38,186)**	**2,519,386**

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

AFCW PLC

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	3,789,759	(521,684)
Adjustments for:		
Amortisation of intangible assets	142,367	88,623
Depreciation of tangible assets	68,126	155,317
Profit on disposal of player registrations	(62,500)	(421,853)
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	(4,024,113)	-
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	45,917	(66,113)
Interest payable	19,248	24,543
Amortisation/release of grants	(262,862)	(15,102)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(584,582)	(94,090)
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(1,358,471)	1,355,956
Net cash flow from operating activities	(2,227,111)	505,597
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(216,690)	(85,756)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(2,703,533)	(138,889)
Stadium development costs within debtors	-	(827,623)
Disposal of tangible assets	7,600,000	-
Disposal of player registrations	62,500	421,853
Net cash flow from investing activities	4,742,277	(630,415)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan from ultimate parent company	46,352	54,009
Repayment of bank loan	(285,705)	(63,915)
Interest paid	(19,248)	(24,543)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(258,601)	(34,449)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,256,565	(159,267)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	269,680	428,947
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	2,526,245	269,680
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	2,526,245	269,680

1. General information

AFCW PLC is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the Company Information page and the nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are stated in the Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of group and its subsidiaries ('the group') as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

2.3 Going concern

Having reviewed the performance of the company and the group subsequent to the year end, and having prepared forecasts for the outturn of the 2019/20 season, the Board of Directors have concluded that the group and the company have adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In carrying out this review the directors have considered both the continuing operations of the football club and anticipated cash flows during the period pertaining to the development of the club's new stadium in Wimbledon. This takes into consideration the two possible alternatives for building the stadium that are mentioned in the Directors' Report, as well as the option of delaying the construction of the stadium until such a time as the group has the requisite level of financing in place. Whilst the latter is not the preferred option of the Board, at this current time it remains a viable option as the group is yet to commit to its contract with the stadium constructors. The members of the Board are confident in their ability to manage the resources of the group appropriately under each alternative scenario. With regard to the cash flow forecasts, the Board continues to pay close attention to working capital.

As a result, the directors consider that it is appropriate to draw up the financial statements on a going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the going concern basis of preparation were to become no longer appropriate.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents gate receipts, commercial and other income associated with the principal activity of running a football club, owning a football stadium and related activities, exclusive of VAT. Season tickets and other revenues relating to future periods are held as deferred income in the statement of financial position and released to revenue in the future periods to which they relate. Merchandise and bar income are recognised as at the point of sale, whereas sponsorship, donations and youth development income are recognised in the relevant period in which they occur.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Intangible assets

The cost of players' registrations, comprising transfer fees payable and signing-on fees (if any), is capitalised at the fair value of consideration payable as at the date of acquisition and is amortised over the period to which the registration relates. The carrying value is reviewed to take into account any perceived impairment of the value of the registrations. Contingent transfer fees payable are recognised once the contingent event occurs.

The directors do not consider it possible to determine the value in use of an individual player in isolation, as that player cannot generate cash flows on his own. However, in circumstances where it is apparent that as at the period end the player would not be available for selection to play for the club, the player is taken outside of the wider football club single cash generating unit and valued at the lower of amortised cost and recoverable amount, being the directors' best estimate of the player's fair value less cost to sell, with any resulting impairment charge being made in operating expenses.

Examples of such circumstances include: the player falling out of favour with the senior football management, career-threatening injury and a clear intention on behalf of the player to leave the club. The directors' assessment of fair value will be based on:

- in the case of a player who has fallen out of favour with senior football management or intends to leave the club, either the agreed selling price if a transfer has been agreed subsequent to the year end or, if a transfer has not yet been agreed, the directors' best estimate of disposal value taking into account relevant transfer market information; or
- in the case of a player who has suffered a career-threatening injury, the value attributed by the club's insurers.

Gains or losses on the disposal of player registrations are calculated as the amount received for the sale of the player registration less the carrying value of the player registration at the date of the sale.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The group adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Long leasehold property	- lesser of period of lease or 50 years
Leasehold improvements	- lesser of period of lease or 50 years
Plant and machinery	- 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	- 4 years
Computer equipment	- 3 years

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Assets in the course of construction are not depreciated until brought into use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Leases

Assets obtained under hire purchase contract and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit and loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a 'First In, First Out' basis.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments

The group only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset’s carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Grants

Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets that require those assets to continue to comply with the terms of the grant are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of such grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants that have no ongoing obligations on the part of the group are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income once all the conditions of entitlement have been met and the grantor has no right of repayment.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Finance income and costs

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.16 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company and the group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.17 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing the parent company financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", on the basis that this information has been provided for the group as a whole:

- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29; and
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the group either as a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease-by-lease basis.

- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the group's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and, where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

- Determine whether, at the year end, players are available to play for the club. In circumstances where it is apparent that the player would not be available and has not yet been sold (for example, has suffered a career-threatening injury) that player is valued on a 'recoverable amount' basis which is based on the directors' best estimate of his valuation at the next available transfer opportunity. Any resulting impairment charge is recorded within operating expenses.

- Determine whether, at the year end, contingent player acquisition payables are probable or contingent player disposal receivables are virtually certain. In general these conditions are not considered to be met until the underlying contingency has been satisfied.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty:

- Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4. Turnover

	2019	2018
	£	£
Match receipts and prize money	3,565,278	2,869,531
Merchandise and programmes	292,086	290,579
Sponsorships and advertising	727,967	595,472
Bar and catering	396,401	418,457
Donations and sundry income	298,927	271,783
Youth development income	542,161	611,112
	5,822,820	5,056,934

All turnover arose in the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration - audit of the company	2,000	2,000
Auditor's remuneration - audit of subsidiary undertakings	21,500	21,000
Depreciation - owned tangible fixed assets	68,126	155,317
Amortisation - intangible fixed assets	142,367	88,623
Ground licence rentals	97,490	128,444
Other income - release of grant income	(262,862)	-
Other income - Section 106 income	(1,000,000)	-
Donations	70,000	-

6. Exceptional item

On 27 May 2016 the group exchanged contracts with Chelsea Football Club Limited for the sale of The Cherry Red Records Stadium, Kingsmeadow. The sale was subject to a number of Conditions Precedent ('CP') and did not become final until all the CPs were subsequently met in December 2018.

Following the exchange of contracts, the group issued notice to Kingstonian Limited which had the effect of bringing to an end their licence to play at Kingsmeadow. Accordingly, Kingstonian's licence ended in May 2017. To terminate this licence AFCW Stadium Limited paid Kingstonian contractual compensation of £80,500 and a donation of £69,500, which was recognised in the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

The Dons Trust Board and the Football Club Board agreed that it was important and morally right to help Kingstonian Limited secure their future by making a further substantial donation upon completion of the sale of the stadium. The nature of the agreements meant that this donation, for £1,000,000, was accrued for in the year ended 30 June 2017. The donation was however to be funded from the profit from the sale of Kingsmeadow and £750,000 was therefore deferred and paid in the current year following the completion of the sale. As a result of the later than expected completion date, it was agreed than an additional donation of £70,000 would be paid to Kingstonian and this has been recognised in the current year.

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	4,193,441	3,431,278
Player and football staff expenses	67,926	46,062
Social security costs	390,221	315,986
	4,651,588	3,793,326

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	2018 No.
Football staff (including Scholars and Development Squad)	58	54
Bar and other part-time staff	70	47
Administration	16	16
Academy Coaches	33	37
	177	154

A significant number of part-time bar staff work on an occasional basis. The number shown above is the average number of staff available 'on call' during the year.

In addition to the numbers of paid staff included above, there are many unpaid volunteers who carry out a wide range of work. Their importance to the club's operations is illustrated by the fact that about 30 volunteers work on a match day to ensure that everything runs smoothly; many other volunteers work during the week.

8. Directors' remuneration

No directors of the company received any remuneration in the current or prior year for services rendered to the group.

9. Interest payable and similar charges

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loan	4,140	9,286
Loan from ultimate parent company	15,108	15,257
	19,248	24,543

10 Tax on ordinary activities

	2019 £	2018 £
Tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax	3,789,759	(521,684)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018 – 19.00%)	720,054	(99,120)
Effects of:		
Depreciation for year in excess of capital allowances	12,944	29,510
Group rollover relief	(764,581)	-
Non-taxable income less expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(250,625)	(57,336)
Losses carried forward	282,208	126,946
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has a deferred tax asset of £751,068 (2018 – £468,860), arising due to the availability of tax losses and depreciation in advance of capital allowances, which has not been recognised in the financial statements as, on the available evidence, it does not meet the recognition criteria as stipulated by Section 29 of FRS 102.

11. Intangible assets

Group

	Player registrations £
Cost	
At 30 June 2018	76,391
Additions	216,690
Disposals	(92,229)
At 30 June 2019	200,852
Amortisation	
At 30 June 2018	48,524
Charge for the year	142,367
On disposals	(92,229)
At 30 June 2019	98,662
Net book value	
At 30 June 2019	102,190
At 29 June 2018	27,867

12. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Long leasehold property and improvements	Assets under construction	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation						
At 30 June 2018	4,674,207	-	519,552	118,079	127,691	5,439,529
Additions	-	4,243,794	10,229	3,798	-	4,257,821
Disposals	(4,674,207)	-	-	-	-	(4,674,207)
Assets written off	-	-	(480,737)	(42,802)	(119,359)	(642,898)
At 30 June 2019	-	4,243,794	49,044	79,075	8,332	4,380,245
Depreciation						
At 30 June 2018	1,051,573	-	512,207	99,588	124,416	1,787,784
Charge for the year	46,747	-	3,713	17,387	279	68,126
Disposals	(1,098,320)	-	-	-	-	(1,098,320)
Assets written off	-	-	(480,737)	(42,774)	(119,389)	(642,900)
At 30 June 2019	-	-	35,183	74,201	5,306	114,690
Net book value						
At 30 June 2019	-	4,243,794	13,861	4,874	3,026	4,265,555
At 29 June 2018	3,622,634	-	7,345	18,491	3,275	3,651,745

On 24 December 2018, the group completed the disposal of The Cherry Red Records Stadium, Kingsmeadow for total proceeds of £7,600,000, generating a profit on disposal of £4,024,113.

13. Fixed asset investments

Subsidiary undertakings:

The following were all 100% subsidiary undertakings of the company at 30 June 2019:

Name	Country in which incorporated	Class of shares	Principal activity
AFC Wimbledon Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	Association football club
AFCW Stadium Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	Football stadium ownership
The Wider Interests of Football Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	Football stadium ownership
AFC Wimbledon Ladies FC Limited	England and Wales	Ordinary	Ladies football club

Each of the above subsidiary undertakings has the same registered office as the company.

On 1 July 2018, AFC Wimbledon Ladies and Girls football committee resolved to change from an unincorporated association, reporting to the Dons Trust Board, and activated AFC Wimbledon Ladies FC Limited, a previously dormant company owned by AFCW PLC, through which they will now operate.

AFCW PLC intends to provide a parental guarantee for AFC Wimbledon Ladies FC Limited, thus entitling them to exemption from a statutory audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2019	104
Net book value	
At 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2019	104

14. Stocks

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	**Company 2019 £**	Company 2018 £
Goods for resale - merchandise and bar stocks	153,056	198,973	-	-

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

15. Debtors

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	Company 2019 £	Company 2018 £
Trade debtors	52,448	78,112	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,946,952	3,057,130
Other debtors	511,336	1,629,236	-	-
Other taxes and social security	254,349	-	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	195,779	276,270	-	-
	1,013,912	1,983,618	2,946,952	3,057,130

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year. The impairment loss recognised in the group profit and loss for the year in respect of bad and doubtful trade debtors was £Nil (2018 – £23,868). The impairment loss recognised in the company profit and loss for the year in respect of bad and doubtful trade debtors was £Nil (2018 – £Nil).

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	Company 2019 £	Company 2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,526,245	269,680	178,067	21,537

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	Company 2019 £	Company 2018 £
Bank loans - secured (note 19)	-	64,323	-	-
Trade creditors	1,627,115	765,728	-	-
Amounts owed to ultimate parent company (note 18)	445,299	207,522	445,299	207,522
Amount owed to subsidiary company	-	-	101	101
Other taxes and social security	139,241	114,735	-	-
Other creditors	200	-	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	752,508	3,067,428	-	-
	2,964,363	4,219,736	445,400	207,623

Included in accruals and deferred income falling due within one year is an unamortised grant of £Nil (2018 – £10,968) received in respect of leasehold improvements and deferred donation payments of £70,000 (2018 - £750,000) due to Kingstonian Limited (see Note 6).

18. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	**Company 2019 £**	Company 2018 £
Bank loans - secured (note 19)	-	221,382	-	-
Amounts owed to ultimate parent company	160,337	351,762	160,337	351,762
Accruals and deferred income	493,115	685,619	-	-
	653,452	1,258,763	160,337	351,762

Of the amounts due to the ultimate parent company, £469,388 (2018 – £351,762) attracts interest at an average rate of 4%. Interest paid on this balance in the year amounts to £15,108 (2018 – £15,257).

Included in accruals and deferred income falling due after more than one year is an unamortised grant of £219,744 (2017 – £471,638) received in respect of leasehold improvements.

19. Loans

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	**Company 2019 £**	Company 2018 £
Amounts falling due:				
Within one year	-	64,323	-	-
Between one and two years	-	66,874	-	-
Between two and five years	-	154,508	-	-
	-	285,705	-	-

On 24 December 2018, the bank loan was repaid in full, following the completion of the sale of the stadium to Chelsea Football Club Limited. Interest was charged at base rate plus 2.5% and the interest charged during the year was £4,140 (2018 – £9,286).

20. Financial instruments

	Group 2019 £	Group 2018 £	Company 2019 £	Company 2018 £
Financial assets				
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	3,090,029	1,977,028	3,124,911	3,078,667
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,964,364)	(2,447,097)	(605,737)	(559,384)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash balances, trade and other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans, trade and other creditors, accruals and amounts owed to the ultimate parent company.

21. Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Authorised		
20,000,000 - Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	200,000	200,000
20,000,000 (2018: 5,000,000) - Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	200,000	50,000
	400,000	250,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
20,000,000 - Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	200,000	200,000
4,071,520 - Ordinary A shares of £0.01 each	40,720	40,720
	240,720	240,720

On 8 November 2018, the company authorised an additional 15,000,000 Ordinary A shares at a consideration of £0.01 each.

22. Capital and reserves

The group's capital and reserves are as follows:

Share capital - Called up share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

Share premium - The share premium reserve includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

Profit and loss account - The profit and loss account reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

23. Contingent liabilities

The company was included within a cross guarantee arrangement with Barclays Bank Plc with regard to loans issued to AFCW Stadium Limited, a subsidiary undertaking. As at 30 June 2018, amounts due from AFCW Stadium Limited to Barclays Bank Plc, and therefore the potential liability to which the company was exposed, amounted to £285,706. The bank loan was secured by way of a legal mortgage over the long leasehold property held by the group. As part of the transactions that took place on 24 December 2018 when the stadium sale to Chelsea was completed, the bank loan was repaid, thereby extinguishing the contingent liability.

24. Related party transactions

During the year the group paid for a number of transactions on behalf of AFC Wimbledon Foundation, an independent charity which has two Trustees who are also directors of AFC Wimbledon Limited. The total of such transactions during the year was £333,968 (2018 – £179,739) and the amount outstanding at 30 June 2019 was £11,337 (2017 – £6,913).

25. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Wimbledon Football Club Supporters' Society Limited ('The Dons Trust'), a registered society under the Cooperative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.

No entity prepares consolidated financial statements which include the results of the group.

26. Post balance sheet event

On 7 October 2019, an equity raise via the crowdfunding platform Seedrs closed. The raise had been in progress for two months and, upon closing, 2,488,350 ordinary A shares of £0.01 each are to be issued at a value of £1.00 per share. Receipt of this money is conditional on the club entering into a fixed price construction contract with Buckingham Group Contracting Limited to complete the stadium on the site of Plough Lane.