

Company Registration No. 1706358

Tottenham Hotspur Limited
("Tottenham Hotspur" or "the Company")

Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements
30 June 2017

The Directors present their Strategic Report on the affairs of Tottenham Hotspur Limited and its subsidiary companies ('Group') together with the Directors' Report, Financial Statements and Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activities of the Group continue to be the operation of a professional football club in England together with related commercial activities. In addition, the Group continues to acquire, hold and develop numerous properties associated with the new stadium development.

Financial highlights and key performance indicators

Revenue and profit from operations are considered to be the key performance indicators of the business. Revenue for the year was at a record level of £306.3m (2016: £209.8m) while profit from operations, excluding football trading and before exceptional items and depreciation was £117.6m (2016: £63.3m).

Revenue

Premier League gate receipts were £19.0m (2016: £22.2m). Gate receipts decreased in comparison to the prior year as a result of the demolition of the North-East corner of White Hart Lane Stadium. The Stadium continued to sell out for all Premier League home games further underlining the need for an increased capacity stadium to meet demand and satisfy a waiting list that has risen to over 62,000. The Club had over 126,000 paying members during the period and now has over 100 official supporters clubs around the world.

The Club participated in the Group Stages of the UEFA Champions League and the round of 32 of the UEFA Europa League (2016: round of 16 of UEFA Europa League) resulting in gate receipts and prize money of £44.6m (2016: £18.7m).

Revenue from the domestic cup competitions earned the Club £5.0m (2016: £2.4m).

Television and media revenues rose to £149.8m (2016: £94.8m), as the Club had its best season in the Premier League finishing 2nd (2016: 3rd) in addition to the commencement of a new Premier League broadcasting term.

Sponsorship and corporate hospitality revenue was £57.4m (2016: £48.8m) and merchandising revenue was £14.0m (2016: £12.0m).

Operating expenses (excluding football trading)

Operating expenses before football trading have increased to £228.3m (2016: £162.4m). Included within operating expenses before football trading are one-off costs associated with stadium construction enabling works and new commercial and employment contracts ("exceptional items") of £6.7m (2016: £9.6m).

Profit from operations

Profit from operations, excluding football trading and before exceptional items and depreciation, was £117.6m (2016: £63.3m) and after deducting Exceptional Items and depreciation was £78.0m (2016: £47.3m).

Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and other football trading-related expenditure (net of income) has increased to £48.4m (2016: £31.8m).

Profit on disposal of intangible assets

Profit on the disposal of intangible assets was £40.0m for the financial year (2016: £27.1m) which included the sales of Alex Pritchard to Norwich City, DeAndre Yedlin to Newcastle United, Nacer Chadli to West Bromwich Albion, Ryan Mason to Hull City and Thomas Carroll to Swansea City.

Net finance expenses

Finance costs have increased to £11.7m (2016: £4.2m) whilst bank interest costs have risen to £5.1m (2016: £3.7m) due to financing costs incurred relating to construction of the new stadium.

Profit for the period

The Group made a profit after taxation of £41.2m (2016: £33.0m).

Balance sheet

The Group has continued to invest significantly in construction work, professional fees and enabling works relating to the Northumberland Development Project ("NDP") with the cumulative spend increasing from £115.3m to £315.1m during the period.

Group net assets are £227.2m (2016: £206.1m) whilst the Group has cash, net of all borrowing of £14.6m (2016: £47.6m).

Cash flow

The Group had a net cash inflow from its operations of £226.2m for the year (2016: £129.8m).

Financial Fair Play

The Club continues to comply and support both UEFA and the Premier League Financial Fair Play criteria.

Five-year review

	June 2017 £'000	June 2016 £'000	June 2015 £'000	June 2014 £'000	June 2013 £'000
Revenue	306,321	209,770	196,377	180,541	147,392
Profit from operations excluding football trading and before Exceptional Items and depreciation	117,563	63,303	46,746	36,040	23,393
Exceptional Items and depreciation (note 3)	(39,510)	(15,976)	(12,730)	(9,600)	(12,894)
Operating profit before football trading	78,053	47,327	34,016	26,440	10,499
Amortisation and impairment of registrations and other football-related income and expenditure	(48,436)	(31,785)	(38,562)	(47,064)	(25,381)
Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets	39,964	27,109	21,182	103,965	26,343
Profit before interest and taxation	69,581	42,651	16,636	83,341	11,461
Net interest payable	(11,695)	(4,201)	(4,583)	(3,311)	(7,779)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	57,886	38,450	12,053	80,030	3,682
Taxation	(16,679)	(5,413)	(2,657)	(14,769)	(2,154)
Retained profit	41,207	33,037	9,396	65,261	1,528
Net assets					
Intangible assets	118,894	98,476	108,564	122,311	73,204
Property plant and equipment	475,608	287,969	217,859	181,331	168,951
Net current assets (liabilities), including trade receivables due after one year	16,153	39,912	(89,485)	(34,402)	(92,319)
Total assets less current liabilities	610,655	426,357	236,938	269,240	149,836
Non-current liabilities – amounts falling due after more than one year	(383,414)	(220,307)	(53,925)	(85,554)	(71,411)
Net assets	227,241	206,050	183,013	183,686	78,425

Results and dividends

The audited consolidated income statement for the year ended 30 June 2017 is set out on page 9.

The Directors have not recommended the payment of a dividend (2016: £nil).

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and price risk. Due to the nature of the Group's business the financial risks that the Directors consider particularly relevant to the Company are interest rate risk, currency risk and cash flow risk.

The Group addresses cash flow risk by carefully managing its working capital inflows and outflows. The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk through its player transactions but manages its working capital inflows and outflows to minimise any material foreign exchange risk. The Group does not enter into complex financial instruments for speculative purposes. Further information is provided in note 17 to the financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a final large loop at the end.

M J Collecott
Secretary

9 October 2017

Directors

None of the Directors who served during the year held a beneficial interest in the ordinary share capital of the Company at 30 June 2017. For a full list of Directors please refer to page 46.

Daniel Levy and certain members of his family are potential beneficiaries of discretionary trusts which ultimately own 29.41% of the share capital of ENIC International Limited (ENIC), a company incorporated in The Bahamas.

At the year end ENIC Sports Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of ENIC, held 182,153,431 ordinary shares of Tottenham Hotspur Limited representing 85.56% of those in issue and therefore ENIC is the ultimate parent of Tottenham Hotspur Limited.

Matthew Collecott and Donna-Maria Cullen are trustees of the Tottenham Hotspur Foundation, unpaid positions to assist the direction and performance of the Charity.

Details of the Directors' emoluments are given in note 5 of the consolidated accounts. Directors' interests in contracts are disclosed in note 22.

Post balance sheet events

Details of post balance sheet events are given in note 25 to the consolidated accounts.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Details of financial risk management objectives and policies are given in the Strategic report.

Charitable and political donations

The Group made cash donations of £112,648 to international, UK-based and local charities during the year (2016: £102,886). The Group made no political donations during the year (2016: £nil). The Group continues to make contributions with a value in excess of £0.5m per annum to the Tottenham Hotspur Foundation and continues to underwrite the ongoing good works of the charity. In addition, the Group makes many other contributions of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club memorabilia to local registered charities, especially in the Haringey and Enfield districts and adjacent catchment areas.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered fully, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the Group continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled people should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employees consultation

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the Group. This is achieved by departmental meetings and intranet notices.

Equality and diversity

The Group's vision is to create an environment in which everyone – staff, supporters and the wider community – has equal, dignified ease of access to our Club, services and facilities. The Group's aim is to be inclusive, supportive, fair and free from discrimination. The Group aim to actively promote equality and diversity and ensure that the legislation and policy requirements within the nine protected characteristics of equality and diversity are implemented into all working practices.

Risks and uncertainties

The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Group are considered to relate to:

- the negotiation and pricing of broadcasting contracts;
- the recruitment and retention of key employees;
- the performance and popularity of the first team; and
- the renewal of key commercial agreements on similar or improved terms

Directors' indemnities

The Group has not made any qualifying third-party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors during the year.

Going concern

The Board of Directors continually monitors the Group's exposure to a range of risks and uncertainties, including the success of the First Team and our level of spending thereon, the current economic landscape and the additional funding requirements of a new stadium development. These risks and uncertainties, the Group's financial performance and position for the year and its cash flows and funding position, are detailed elsewhere in the Directors' Report. In addition, note 17 to the financial statements includes the Group's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives and its exposure to credit and liquidity risk. The Directors believe that these risks and uncertainties are mitigated by, inter alia, the robust nature of our business with long-term fixed revenues from the key business areas, notably the FA Premier League ("FAPL") TV deal beginning from the 2016-17 season.

The Board of Directors has recently undertaken a thorough review of the Company's budgets and forecasts and has produced detailed and realistic cash flow projections. These cash flow projections which, when considered in conjunction with the Group's existing loans, overdrafts and cash, which include consideration of reasonably possible changes in trading performance and available banking facilities, demonstrate that the Group will have sufficient working capital to continue to operate for the foreseeable future. The Board of Directors is satisfied that, having agreed additional external funding in the year, including a letter of credit facility of £50m with an ENIC Group company, the Group has sufficient funding to continue and complete the NDP. Consequently, the Directors believe that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, as such, the consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

In the case of each of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the date when this report was approved:

- so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditor is unaware;
- and each of the Directors has taken all of the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Re-appointment of Auditor

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



M J Collecott
Secretary

9 October 2017

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 group financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the parent company financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*. 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 the parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 company will continue in business.

In preparing the group financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 to 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Opinion

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 2017 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Tottenham Hotspur Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') which comprise:

- the consolidated income statement;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income;
- the consolidated and parent company balance sheets;
- the consolidated and parent company statements of changes in equity;
- the consolidated cash flow statement;
- the statement of accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 27 of the consolidated financial statements and related notes 1 to 10 of the parent company financial statements.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group financial statements is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the parent company financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 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 are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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 respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the 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 on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.


In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and of the parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.



Kevin Thompson (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

10 October 2017

Consolidated income statement
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017			2016		
		Operations, excluding football trading*	Football trading*	Total	Operations, excluding football trading*	Football trading*	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue	2	306,321	-	306,321	209,770	-	209,770
Operating expenses	3	(228,268)	(48,436)	(276,704)	(162,443)	(31,785)	(194,228)
Operating profit/(loss)		78,053	(48,436)	29,617	47,327	(31,785)	15,542
Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets	6	-	39,964	39,964	-	27,109	27,109
Profit from operations	4	78,053	(8,472)	69,581	47,327	(4,676)	42,651
Finance income	7			1,575			2,978
Finance costs	7			(13,270)			(7,179)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation				57,886			38,450
Tax	8			(16,679)			(5,413)
Profit for the year	19			41,207			33,037

* Football trading represents amortisation, impairment and profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets, and other football trading-related income and expenditure (see note 4).

There were no other gains or losses in either the current or prior year; accordingly no consolidated statement of comprehensive income is presented.

All activities in the year derive from continuing operations.

Consolidated balance sheet
as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	475,608	287,969
Intangible assets	10	118,894	98,476
Trade receivables due after one year	12	1,276	990
		595,778	387,435
Current assets			
Inventories	11	4,503	4,179
Trade and other receivables	12	40,395	61,174
Cash and cash equivalents	13	200,054	172,560
		244,952	237,913
Total assets		840,730	625,348
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(204,554)	(188,909)
Current tax liabilities	14	(7,920)	(4,085)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	14	(11,044)	(1,354)
Provisions	14/16	(6,557)	(4,643)
		(230,075)	(198,991)
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	15	(169,404)	(122,526)
Trade and other payables	15	(187,432)	(68,585)
Deferred grant income	15	(88)	(1,852)
Deferred tax liabilities	15/16	(26,490)	(27,344)
		(383,414)	(220,307)
Total liabilities		(613,489)	(419,298)
Net assets		227,241	206,050
Equity			
Share capital	18	10,644	10,646
Share premium		34,788	34,788
Preference shares	19	-	20,000
Capital redemption reserve		644	642
Retained earnings		181,165	139,974
Total equity	19	227,241	206,050

These financial statements (Company number 1706358) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9 October 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors


Matthew Collecott
Director

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Share capital account £'000	Share premium account £'000	Preference shares £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 July 2016	10,646	34,788	20,000	642	139,974	206,050
Preference shares repaid	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)
Ordinary shares cancelled	(2)	-	-	2	(16)	(16)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	41,207	41,207
At 30 June 2017	10,644	34,788	-	644	181,165	227,241

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Share capital account £'000	Share premium account £'000	Preference shares £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015	10,646	34,788	30,000	642	106,937	183,013
Preference shares repaid	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Ordinary shares cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	33,037	33,037
At 30 June 2016	10,646	34,788	20,000	642	139,974	206,050

Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit from operations		69,581	42,651
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of intangible assets		42,905	31,462
Impairment of intangible assets		7,127	1,510
Profit on disposal of intangible assets		(39,964)	(27,109)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(32)	(7,614)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		32,774	6,424
Capital grants release		1,813	71
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		117	(14)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(563)	(2,756)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(324)	(141)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		112,719	85,274
Cash flow from operations		226,153	129,758
Interest paid		(5,833)	(8,039)
Interest received		49	166
Income tax paid		(13,557)	(5,794)
Net cash flow from operating activities		206,813	116,091
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment		(220,814)	(74,348)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		66	10,327
Acquisitions of intangible assets		(61,675)	(46,118)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		67,507	73,670
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(214,916)	(36,469)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Preference shares bought back		(20,000)	(10,000)
Repurchase of share capital		(16)	-
Proceeds of borrowings		157,614	110,750
Repayments of borrowings		(102,000)	(18,535)
Net cash flow from financing activities		35,598	82,215
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		27,494	161,837
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the period		172,560	10,723
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	200,054	172,560

1. Accounting policies and critical accounting judgements

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Directors in both the current and preceding periods in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Group's accounts.

Going concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Further detail is contained in the Directors' Report on page 5.

Tottenham Hotspur Ltd is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities is set out in the Strategic report on page 1.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the European Union. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Tottenham Hotspur Limited (the 'Company') and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 30 June each year. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefit from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related tax.

Merchandising revenue is recognised when goods are delivered and title has passed.

Gate receipts and other matchday revenue are recognised as the games are played. Prize money in respect of cup competitions is recognised when earned. Sponsorship and similar commercial income is recognised over the duration of the respective contracts. The fixed element of broadcasting revenues is recognised over the duration of the football season whilst facility fees received for live coverage or highlights are taken when earned. Merit awards are accounted for only when known at the end of the football season.

Capital grants

Capital grants relate to amounts receivable from public bodies and football authorities and are treated as deferred income and released to the income statement over the estimated useful life of the asset concerned.

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling and recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling on the balance sheet dates. Translation differences are dealt with in the income statement.

Player costs and transactions

(a) Initial capitalisation

The costs associated with the acquisition of players and key football management staff registrations are capitalised as intangible fixed assets. Any intangible assets acquired on deferred terms are recorded at the fair value at the date of acquisition. The fair value represents the net present value of the costs of acquiring players and key football management staff registrations.

(b) Amortisation

These costs are fully amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, in equal annual instalments over the period of the respective contracts. Where a contract life is renegotiated, the unamortised costs, together with the new costs relating to the contract extension, are amortised over the term of the new contract.

(c) Contingent consideration

Under the conditions of certain transfer agreements, further fees will be payable to the vendors in the event of the players concerned making a certain number of First Team appearances or on the occurrence of certain other specified future events. Liabilities in respect of these additional transfers are accounted for, as provisions and as additions to intangible assets, when the specified amount of appearances has been reached or the specified future events occur.

1. Accounting policies and critical accounting judgements (continued)

(d) *Impairment*

The Group will perform an impairment review on the intangible assets if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the player may not be recoverable. The Group compares the carrying amount of the asset with its recoverable amount.

The Group does not consider that it is possible to determine the value in use of an individual football player in isolation as that player (unless via a sale or insurance recovery) cannot generate cash flows on his own. Furthermore, the Group also considers that all of the players are unable to generate cash flows even when considered together. Accordingly the Group considers the smallest cash-generating unit to contain all the other First Team players, the Stadium and the training facilities.

The Group calculates the value in use of this cash-generating unit by discounting estimated expected future cash flows (being the pre-player trading cash flows generated by the Group's existing operations and any future capital expenditure on the ground and First Team squad). The Group compares this with its assessment of the fair value less costs to sell of all of the First Team players and the higher of these two numbers is deemed to be the recoverable amount.

In certain rare instances there may be an individual player whom the Group does not consider to be part of the First Team squad going forwards and who will therefore not contribute to the future cash flows earned by the cash-generating unit. This is normally due to a permanent career-threatening injury, a serious and permanent fall out with the Group's senior football management and Directors, or where Group's senior football management and Directors have decided the player is not part of the Club's plans.

As a consequence of such situations the Group consider it highly unlikely that the player will play for the First Team for a significant part of the remaining duration of the player's contract. In such situations, the carrying value of the player is removed from the carrying value of players assessed as part of the cash-generating unit referred to above and instead this player will be assessed for impairment in isolation by considering his carrying value with the Group's best estimate of his fair value (less costs to sell). The Group estimate this using one of the following sources:

- in the case of a player who has suffered a career-threatening injury, the value attributed to the player by the Group's insurers;
- in the case of a player who has permanently fallen out with the Group's senior football management and Directors, or where they decided the player is not part of the Club's plans, then either:
 - i) the agreed selling price in the event the player has been transferred subsequent to the year end; or
 - ii) if there have not been any bids for the player, management's best estimation of the disposal proceeds (less costs) of the player on an arm's length basis. This is determined by the Group's senior football management in conjunction with the Directors who will use their knowledge and experience and their view on the current transfer market as a basis for their estimation.

(e) *Disposals*

Profits or losses on the disposal of these registrations represent the fair value of the consideration receivable, net of any transaction costs, less the unamortised cost of the original registration.

(f) *Remuneration*

Remuneration of players is charged in accordance with the terms of the applicable contractual agreements and any discretionary bonus when there is a legal or contractual obligation.

Liabilities in respect of player loyalty fees are provided for, as part of operating expenses, when payment becomes probable as the player is contracted to the Club and the loyalty fee is payable prior to the next transfer window at the date the accounts are signed.

Present obligations arising under onerous employment contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

Finance costs

Finance costs of borrowings are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the borrowing.

In accordance with IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement', any non-current assets acquired on deferred terms are recorded at the discounted present value at the date of acquisition. The associated payable is then increased to the settlement value over the period of deferral, with this value being charged as a notional finance cost through the income statement.

Similarly any intangible asset disposed of on deferred terms will be initially recorded at the discounted present value of future receipts and the receivable is then increased to the settlement value over the period of deferral with this value being charged as notional finance income through the income statement.

1. Accounting policies and critical accounting judgements (continued)

In respect of intangible asset acquisitions, the differing rate at which the finance cost and amortisation are recognised in the income statement produces a deferred tax credit. In respect of intangible asset disposals, the finance income recognised produces a deferred tax asset. The adjustments are stated net of deferred tax.

Tax

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profits differ from net profit as reported in the income statement because they exclude items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and they further exclude items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold property is amortised over the term of the lease. Other fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at annual rates appropriate to their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold properties	2%
Motor vehicles	20%
General plant and equipment	10 – 33%
Leasehold improvements	Over the length of the lease

The Group capitalises costs in relation to an asset when economic benefit from the asset is considered probable. Assets under the course of construction are carried at cost and include professional fees. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Inventories

Inventories, which comprise goods held for resale, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the weighted average cost method.

Debt

Debt is stated initially at the amount of the net proceeds after deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is increased by the finance cost in respect of the accounting period and reduced by payments made in the accounting period.

Leases

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to the income statement in equal annual amounts over the periods of the leases.

Pension costs

Payments are made to the external defined contribution pension schemes of eligible employees of the Group. The pension cost charged in the year represents contributions payable by the Group to these schemes.

In addition the Group is making contributions in respect of its share of the deficit of the defined benefit section of the Football League Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (the 'Scheme'). A provision has been established for the Group's share of the deficit which exists in this section of the Scheme.

Under the provisions of IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' the Scheme would be treated as a defined benefit multi-employer scheme. The Scheme's actuary has advised that the participating employers' share of the underlying assets and liabilities cannot be identified on a reasonable and consistent basis and, accordingly, no accounting entries or disclosures are made under the provisions of IAS 19.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, as defined by IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' are included in the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense

Capital redemption reserve

This relates to ordinary shares bought back through the share buy back scheme.

1. Accounting policies and critical accounting judgements (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Group's balance sheet where the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the asset/liability.

Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Future accounting developments

The accounting policies applied by the Group in these consolidated financial statements are the same as those applied by the Group in its consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Other standards introduced during the period had no impact on these financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU:

- IFRS 9: Financial instruments
- IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers
- IFRS 16: Leases – IFRS 11 (amended): Accounting for Acquisitions of interests in Joint Operations
- IAS1 (amended): Disclosure initiative

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on the financial statements of the group, except for the following:

- IFRS 15 is a new standard, based on a five step model framework, which replaces all existing revenue standards. This standard is effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018. The group is currently assessing the potential impact on adopting this standard.
- IFRS 16 is a new leasing standard replacing the current leasing standard (IAS 17) The new standard requires all leases to be treated in a consistent way to the current rules on finance leases, requiring all leases, with limited exceptions, to be disclosed in the Balance Sheet. IFRS 16 does not require a lessee to recognise assets or liabilities for short-term leases (12 months or less) or low value leases. The most significant effect of the new requirements will be an increase in lease assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 16 changes the nature of expenses related to those leases, replacing the straight line operating lease expense with a depreciation charge for the lease asset (included within operating costs) and an interest expense on the lease liability (included within finance costs). The new standard is effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019. The group is currently assessing the potential impact of adopting this standard.

Critical accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The Group has identified no areas of critical accounting judgements.

The Group has identified the following areas of estimation uncertainty within the financial statements which may have a material impact:

Contingent liabilities

Current liabilities and provisions contain contingent bonuses payable to employees, players and clubs and are based on the best information available to management at the balance sheet date. However, the future costs assumed are inevitably only estimates, which may differ from those ultimately incurred.

Recoverable amount of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

All non-current assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for potential impairment using estimates of the future economic benefits attributable to them. Such estimates involve assumptions in relation to future ticket income, media and sponsorship revenue and on pitch performance. Any estimates of future economic benefits made in relation to non-current assets may differ from the benefits that ultimately arise, and materially affect, the recoverable value of the asset.

1. Accounting policies and critical accounting judgements (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

Assets under construction

The assets classified under 'in the course of construction' relate to the Group's main ongoing capital projects: the proposed Northumberland Development Project (NDP) and the construction of player accommodation at the training centre. IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment requires that for an asset to be capitalised it must result in a probable economic benefit. Therefore, once this project begins its useful economic life, depreciation will begin.

The Directors have produced detailed cash flow projections and have performed sensitivity analysis on these and are confident that the NDP will proceed. The NDP will be closely monitored and any amounts capitalised, which would not be recoverable in the event that the NDP does not proceed such as a significant proportion of professional fees and construction costs capitalised that are specific to the proposed stadium site and properties whose market value is below cost, would need to be written-off at that time.

Taxation

The complex nature of tax legislation under which the Group operates necessitates the use of many estimates and assumptions, where the outcome may differ from that assumed. As such there are accounting judgements and estimates applied to the provision for Current Tax and Deferred Tax.

2. Revenue

Revenue, which is almost all derived from the Group's principal activity, is analysed as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Revenue comprises:		
Match receipts	45,336	40,782
UEFA prize money	38,419	15,516
TV and media	149,760	94,838
Commercial	72,806	58,634
	306,321	209,770

All revenue except for £777,000 (2016: £591,000) derives from the Group's principal activity in the United Kingdom.

3. Operating expenses

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Staff costs	126,915	100,042
Exceptional items		
- Commercial and employment contract costs	-	9,552
- Enabling costs	6,736	-
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	32,774	6,424
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(32)	(7,614)
Other operating costs	61,875	54,039
Operating expenses excluding football trading	228,268	162,443
Amortisation, impairments and other net football trading income and expenditure	48,436	31,785
Total operating expenses	276,704	194,228

Enabling costs relate to costs incurred in advancing the construction work associated with the NDP whilst maintaining the operating functionality of White Hart Lane stadium, including the cost of demolishing certain parts of the existing stadium and providing access routes for supporters.

4. Profit from operations

This is stated after charging/(crediting) the following:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	32,774	6,424
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(32)	(7,614)
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	42,905	31,462
Impairment of intangible fixed assets	7,127	1,510
Amortisation of grants	(1,813)	(71)
Impairment losses on trade receivables	284	89
Cost of inventories recognised as an expense	6,244	5,126
Charitable donations	416	103
Operating lease rentals:		
– land and buildings	901	700
– other	187	185
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	117	(14)

The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts:		
– audit of the Company's accounts	15	15
– audit of the accounts of the Company's subsidiaries	87	84
Total audit fees	102	99
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other services to the Group:		
– taxation compliance services	104	99
– taxation advisory services	212	194
– other audit related services pursuant to legislation	3	3
– other assurance services	5	5
– other advisory services	230	204
Total non-audit fees	554	505

Fees for the audit of the Company's subsidiaries accounts represent the fees payable to Deloitte LLP in respect of the audit of the Company's individual financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and the audit of the Company's accounts represents the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. No services were provided pursuant to a contingent fee arrangement.

5. Staff numbers and costs

The average number of employees of the Group during the year, including Executive Directors, was as follows:

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Players and football administration staff	198	196
Administration staff	159	134
Retail and distribution staff	82	79
	439	409

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Salaries and bonuses	111,817	88,529
Social security costs	14,968	11,266
Other pension costs	130	247
	126,915	100,042

In addition the Group employs, on average, 457 temporary staff on match days (2016: 512).

In addition to the above payroll costs, redundancy costs and costs of onerous employment contracts of £197,000 (2016: £nil) and other employment contract costs of £nil (2016: £4,552,000) were also charged to the income statement during the year.

The total aggregate remuneration of the Directors, who are deemed to represent Key Management Personnel, for the year was £8,962,000 (2016: £4,819,000) including pension costs of £18,000 (2016: £25,000). Included within that remuneration are emoluments totalling £10,000 (2016: £13,000) paid to non-executive Directors. The highest paid Director received total remuneration of £6,013,000 (2016: £2,843,000). The remuneration of all Directors was paid by the Company. The number of Directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under a money purchase pension scheme is two (2016: three).

6. Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Consideration	43,577	57,623
Net book value of disposals	(3,613)	(30,514)
	39,964	27,109

7. Finance income and costs

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest income	49	166
Notional interest income on deferred receipts for sales of players' registrations	1,526	2,812
	1,575	2,978
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest expense	(5,087)	(3,712)
Notional interest expense on deferred payments for players' registrations	(7,230)	(3,123)
Amortisation of debt issue costs	(953)	(328)
Provision for early repayment charge	-	(16)
	(13,270)	(7,179)

8. Tax charge on ordinary activities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profits for the year at 19.75% (2016: 20%)	16,979	8,550
Other prior year adjustments	554	228
Current tax charge	17,533	8,778
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences in prior years	(508)	(117)
Origination and reversal of timing differences in current year	789	92
Rollover relief deferred in respect of players disposed of and purchased in current year	374	1,200
Accelerated capital allowances in current year	167	(1,313)
Difference in tax rates	(1,676)	(3,227)
Deferred tax credit (see note 16)	(854)	(3,365)
Total tax charge on ordinary activities	16,679	5,413

8. Tax charge on ordinary activities (continued)

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	57,886	38,450
Tax on profit on ordinary activities before taxation at the UK statutory rate of 19.75% (2016: 20%)	11,433	7,690
Expenses not deductible	1,365	606
Depreciation for which no tax relief is available	5,510	(1,093)
Effect of restating deferred tax liability at 17% (2016: 18%)	(1,676)	(3,227)
Gain on disposal	-	1,325
Other prior year adjustments	47	112
Total tax charge on ordinary activities	16,679	5,413

As per current UK corporate tax law, the UK corporation tax rate was reduced from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017. The Finance (No. 2) Act 2016, which was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016 further reduces UK corporation tax rate to 17%, effective from 1 April 2020. The reduction in tax rate included in the Finance (No. 2) Act 2016 was enacted at the balance sheet date and the effect thereof is reflected in these financial statements. This will reduce the future current tax charges accordingly.

Other than the provision for deferred tax (see note 16) and the items referred to above, there are no items which would materially affect future tax charges.

9. Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Group	Land and buildings		Motor vehicles	General plant and equipment	Assets under the course of construction	Total
	Freehold and long leasehold £'000	Short leasehold £'000				
Cost						
At 1 July 2016	128,097	1	358	41,908	172,407	342,771
Additions	1,216	-	89	5,258	214,137	220,700
Disposals	(24,845)	-	(78)	(20,801)	(253)	(45,977)
At 30 June 2017	104,468	1	369	26,365	386,291	517,494
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 July 2016	19,002	1	66	30,532	5,201	54,802
Eliminated on disposal	(24,845)	-	(56)	(20,789)	-	(45,690)
Charged in the year	26,174	-	69	6,531	-	32,774
At 30 June 2017	20,331	1	79	16,274	5,201	41,886
Net book value						
At 30 June 2017	84,137	-	290	10,091	381,090	475,608

Borrowing costs totalling £1,078,000 have been capitalised in the period and are included within Assets under the course of construction. The amount capitalised represents the total amount of interest accrued or paid in the year in relation to the Bank loan entered into in May 2017 (see note 15).

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land and buildings that are currently held for the NDP have been presented at their net book value within assets under the course of construction. In the event that the proposed NDP does not proceed, some of the £315,110,000 of professional fees, enabling works and construction costs included within assets under the course of construction to 30 June 2017 (2016: £115,320,000) may need to be written-off.

For the year ended 30 June 2016

Group	Land and buildings		Motor vehicles	General plant and equipment	Assets under the course of construction	Total
	Freehold and long leasehold	Short leasehold				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost						
At 1 July 2015	126,011	1	207	40,228	102,769	269,216
Additions	6,501	-	279	4,348	69,638	80,766
Disposals	(4,415)	-	(128)	(2,668)	-	(7,211)
At 30 June 2016	128,097	1	358	41,908	172,407	342,771
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 July 2015	17,142	1	71	28,942	5,201	51,357
Eliminated on disposal	(296)	-	(53)	(2,630)	-	(2,979)
Charged in the year	2,156	-	48	4,220	-	6,424
At 30 June 2016	19,002	1	66	30,532	5,201	54,802
Net book value						
At 30 June 2016	109,095	-	292	11,376	167,206	287,969

10. Intangible fixed assets

For the year ended 30 June 2017

£'000

Cost of registrations

At 1 July 2016	174,597
Additions	74,063
Disposals	(8,198)
At 30 June 2017	240,462

Amortisation and impairment of registrations

At 1 July 2016	76,121
Charged in year – amortisation	42,905
Charged in year – impairment	7,127
Disposals	(4,585)
At 30 June 2017	121,568

Net book value of registrations

At 30 June 2017	118,894
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Intangible assets relate entirely to the carrying value of the playing squad and are being amortised over the remaining length of the Players' contracts which are between one and six years.

In the period, capitalised player registrations were impaired by £7,127,000 (2016: £1,510,000). Impairment losses were incurred where there was evidence that the carrying value of the player may not be recoverable in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Recoverable amounts have been estimated as fair values less costs of disposal, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

The Directors' consider the individual intangible assets relating to four (2016: two) members of the playing squad to be material to the financial statements and note the combined carrying amount of these totalling £51,301,000 (2016: £31,648,000). The cost will continue to be amortised over the remaining contract length which is an average of three and three quarter years.

For the year ended 30 June 2016

£'000

Cost of registrations

At 1 July 2015	207,928
Additions	53,323
Disposals	(86,654)
At 30 June 2016	174,597

Amortisation and impairment of registrations

At 1 July 2015	99,364
Charged in year – amortisation	31,462
Charged in year – impairment	1,510
Disposals	(56,215)
At 30 June 2016	76,121

Net book value of registrations

At 30 June 2016	98,476
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11. Inventories

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Inventories	4,503	4,179

Inventories comprise merchandising goods held for resale.

12. Trade and other receivables

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade receivables due in more than one year	1,276	990
Non-current assets	1,276	990
Trade receivables due in less than one year	28,047	52,060
Other receivables	3,328	3,575
Prepayments and accrued income	9,020	5,539
Current assets	40,395	61,174
	41,671	62,164

Trade receivables above include £23,304,000 (2016: £44,219,000) in respect of the disposal of players' registrations, of which £1,276,000 is due in more than one year (2016: £990,000). In the period since the balance sheet date, £19,808,000 has been received in relation to the outstanding £23,304,000 of trade receivables relating to the disposal of player registrations.

The Directors consider the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value. Refer to note 17 for disclosures relating to receivables' ageing and other credit risk considerations.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank balances	200,032	172,531
Cash in hand	22	29
Cash and cash equivalents	200,054	172,560

The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

14. Current liabilities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank loans (secured)	11,044	1,354
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	11,044	1,354
Trade payables due in less than one year	62,550	32,855
Other tax and social security	16,030	13,109
Other payables	11,237	10,466
Accruals	24,093	33,172
Deferred income	90,644	99,307
Trade and other payables	204,554	188,909
Corporation tax liabilities	7,920	4,085
Provisions (see note 16)	6,557	4,643
	230,075	198,991

Trade payables above include £44,644,000 in respect of the acquisition of players' registrations (2016: £19,890,000). Deferred income includes income in respect of season tickets and commercial sponsorships relating to future years. The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates their fair value.

15. Non-current liabilities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank loans (secured)	169,404	122,526
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	169,404	122,526
Trade payables due in more than one year	12,785	18,574
Deferred income	166,824	45,000
Other payables	7,823	5,011
Trade and other payables	187,432	68,585
Deferred grant income	88	1,852
Deferred tax liabilities (see note 16)	26,490	27,344
	383,414	220,307

Trade payables above are all in respect of the acquisition of players' registrations. Deferred income relate to payments received in advance for periods commencing more than a year from the balance sheet date.

15. Non-current liabilities (continued)

Bank loans (in notes 14 and 15)

The Investec Bank facility of £16,000,000 used to fund the construction of the new Training Ground and secured against the new Training Ground site was amended and extended to £25,000,000 in August 2015. Following a repayment of £2,000,000, £23,000,000 is outstanding at the balance sheet date and repayable over the period to December 2022. No further amounts can be drawn on this facility. The interest on this amount is paid quarterly and tracks the London Inter-Bank Offer Rate. The bank loan is shown in the financial statements net of £212,000 of associated loan arrangement costs which are being amortised over the term of the loan.

In May 2017 a £400,000,000 Bank loan was entered into with HSBC Bank plc, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited for the purpose of constructing the new stadium site. The Bank loan is guaranteed by debenture over the legal mortgage of the freehold interest in the new stadium site and fixed security over the shares in Tottenham Hotspur Football & Athletic Co. Ltd and Tottenham Hotspur Stadium Limited and other specific security. At the balance sheet date £152,489,000 of the loan was drawn. The loan is repayable in May 2022 and is shown in the financial statements net of £3,972,000 of associated loan arrangement costs which are being amortised over the term of the loan.

In May 2017 a £25,000,000 short-term revolving loan which forms part of the Group's £400,000,000 facility was entered into with HSBC Bank plc, which is secured against Group assets and expires in May 2022. At the balance sheet date £10,000,000 was drawn. This loan is shown in the financial statements net of £121,000 of associated loan arrangement costs which are being amortised over the term of the loan.

In December 2015 a £200,000,000 Bank loan was entered into with HSBC Bank plc, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited for the purpose of constructing the new stadium site. The Bank loan was secured against White Hart Lane Stadium and future gate and corporate hospitality receipts generated at the Stadium. At the prior year balance sheet date £100,000,000 of the loan was drawn and was shown in the financial statements net of £855,000 of associated loan arrangement costs which are being amortised over the term of the loan. The loan was repaid in May as part of the Bank loan detailed above.

15. Non-current liabilities (continued)

The maturity profile of the Group's total borrowings at the balance sheet date which do not include interest payments are as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Principal £'000	Interest £'000	Total £'000	Principal £'000	Interest £'000	Total £'000
Bank loans and overdraft						
In one year or less or on demand	11,044	-	11,044	1,354	-	1,354
In more than one year but not more than two years	930	-	930	101,688	-	101,688
In more than two years but not more than five years	155,504	-	155,504	5,880	-	5,880
In more than five years	12,970	-	12,970	14,958	-	14,958
	180,448	-	180,448	123,880	-	123,880
Other loans						
In one year or less or on demand	-	-	-	-	-	-
In more than one year but not more than two years	-	-	-	-	-	-
In more than two years but not more than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
In more than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total borrowings						
In one year or less or on demand	11,044	-	11,044	1,354	-	1,354
In more than one year but not more than two years	930	-	930	101,688	-	101,688
In more than two years but not more than five years	155,504	-	155,504	5,880	-	5,880
In more than five years	12,970	-	12,970	14,958	-	14,958
	180,448	-	180,448	123,880	-	123,880

15. Non-current liabilities (continued)

Interest rate profile

The Group has no financial assets excluding short-term receivables, other than the Sterling cash deposits of £200,054,000 (2016: £172,560,000) which are part of the financing arrangements of the Group. The Sterling cash deposits comprise deposits placed on the money market at call rates.

	Total £'000	Fixed rate borrowings			Weighted average interest rate at year end %
		Floating rate financial liabilities £'000	Fixed rate financial liabilities £'000	Weighted average time for which rate is fixed Years	
Interest rate profile of financial liabilities (all Sterling)					
2017	180,448	180,448	-	-	3.1
2016	123,880	123,880	-	-	2.5

The floating rate borrowings are all denominated in Sterling and are referenced to London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (LIBOR) and The Bank of England Base Rate.

Borrowing facilities

As at the balance sheet date the Group had the following undrawn committed bank borrowing facilities:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Expiring in one year or less or on demand	5,000	5,000
Expiring in more than one year but less than two years	-	100,000
Expiring in more than two years but not more than five years	262,511	30,000
Total undrawn committed borrowing facilities	267,511	135,000

This is made up of undrawn bank borrowing facilities of £262,511,000 (2016: £130,000,000) and an overdraft of £5,000,000 (2016: £5,000,000).

15. Non-current liabilities (continued)

Treasury policy

The Group's operations are currently funded through operating cash flow, cash balances and loans. The Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk through its player transactions but manages its working capital inflow and outflow to minimise any material foreign exchange risk. The Group does not enter into instruments for speculative purposes. All treasury transactions are reported to and approved by the Board.

16. Provisions for liabilities

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	£'000
Contingent transfer fees payable - due in less than one year	
At 1 July 2016	646
Provided during the year	-
Utilised during the year	(646)
Released during the year	-
At 30 June 2017 – due in less than one year	-
Provisions on employment contracts – due in less than one year	
At 1 July 2016	3,997
Provided during the year	6,557
Utilised during the year	(3,997)
Released during the year	-
At 30 June 2017 – due in less than one year	6,557
Deferred taxation – due in more than one year	
At 1 July 2016	27,344
Credited to the income statement (see note 8)	(854)
At 30 June 2017 – due in more than one year	26,490
Total	
At 30 June 2017	33,047

16. Provisions for liabilities (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	£'000
Contingent transfer fees payable - due in less than one year	
At 1 July 2015	364
Provided during the year	646
Utilised during the year	(364)
Released during the year	-
At 30 June 2016 – due in less than one year	646
Provisions on employment contracts – due in less than one year	
At 1 July 2015	8,645
Provided during the year	3,997
Utilised during the year	(6,538)
Released during the year	(2,107)
At 30 June 2016 – due in less than one year	3,997
Deferred taxation – due in more than one year	
At 1 July 2015	30,709
Charged to the income statement (see note 8)	(3,365)
At 30 June 2016 – due in more than one year	27,344
Total	
At 30 June 2016	31,987

The timing of the outflow of the contingent transfer fees and provisions on player contracts are dictated by the contractual provisions of the relevant agreements. These provisions are classified as current liabilities.

Deferred taxation has been provided as follows and is classified as a non-current liability:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	2,205	2,289
Intangible fixed assets	24,223	25,290
Other timing differences	62	(235)
	26,490	27,344

17. Financial instruments

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. Strong financial capital management is an integral part of the Directors' strategy to achieve the Group's stated objectives. The Directors review financial capital reports on a regular basis and the Group finance function do so on a daily basis ensuring that the Group has adequate liquidity. The Directors' consideration of going concern is detailed in the Directors' Report. The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in notes 14 and 15, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in note 19 and the statement of changes in equity.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group operations. The Group has other financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, which arise directly from its operations. The Group's receivables and payables from player trading are contractually structured in order to minimise financial risk. Surplus cash within the Group is put on deposit, the objective being to maximise returns on such funds whilst ensuring that the short-term cash flow requirements of the Group are met.

17. Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying value of the financial assets and liabilities (with non-financial assets and liabilities shown for reconciling purposes) are analysed as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Financial assets £'000	Non-financial assets £'000	Total £'000	Financial assets £'000	Non-financial assets £'000	Total £'000
Assets						
Non-current assets	1,276	594,502	595,778	990	386,445	387,435
Loans and receivables	37,067	-	37,067	57,599	-	57,599
Cash and bank balances	200,054	-	200,054	172,560	-	172,560
Other current assets	-	7,831	7,831	-	7,754	7,754
Total assets	238,397	602,333	840,730	231,149	394,199	625,348

	2017			2016		
	Financial liabilities £'000	Non-financial liabilities £'000	Total £'000	Financial liabilities £'000	Non-financial liabilities £'000	Total £'000
Liabilities						
Borrowings at amortised cost:						
Current	(11,044)	-	(11,044)	(1,354)	-	(1,354)
Non-current	(169,404)	-	(169,404)	(122,526)	-	(122,526)
Trade and other payables	(386,707)	(5,279)	(391,986)	(250,656)	(6,837)	(257,493)
Other liabilities	-	(41,055)	(41,055)	-	(37,925)	(37,925)
Total liabilities	(567,155)	(46,334)	(613,489)	(374,536)	(44,762)	(419,298)
Net (liabilities)/assets	(328,758)	555,999	227,241	(143,387)	349,437	206,050

The Group has not used derivative financial instruments during the year. The Board will review the need for the use of derivative financial instruments in the future.

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- (i) market risk;
- (ii) credit risk; and
- (iii) liquidity risk.

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

(i) Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange and interest rates.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrows at floating interest rates. The Group does not consider this risk as significant.

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the balance sheet date. For floating rate cash deposits, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of deposits outstanding at the balance sheet date were outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of reasonable possible changes in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 30 June 2017 would decrease/increase by £120,041 (2016: decrease/increase by £280,260). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its floating rate loans.

Foreign currency management

The presentational currency of the Group is UK Sterling. The Group is exposed to currency risk due to movements in foreign currencies relative to Sterling affecting the Group's foreign currency transactions and balances.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		Assets	
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Euro	29,243	37,807	37,361	56,187
US Dollar	-	871	1,964	5,464
Australian Dollar	-	-	688	921

These amounts principally relate to player transfer liabilities and receivables.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the Euro, US Dollar and Australian Dollar. The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in Sterling against the Euro, US Dollar and Australian Dollar. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. The positive number below indicates an increase in profit and retained earnings where Sterling strengthens against the Euro, US Dollar or Australian Dollar. For a 10% weakening of Sterling against the Euro, US Dollar or Australian Dollar, there would be an equal and opposite impact on profit and retained earnings.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Euro	902	2,042
US Dollar	218	510
Australian Dollar	76	102

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Of the total trade receivable balance of £29,323,000, £23,304,000 relates to amounts receivable from various other football clubs in relation to player trading. The maximum credit exposure relates to the total of cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables and is £229,377,000.

There are no other significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group. Cash is deposited with one financial institution however the Directors are satisfied this does not create a significant credit risk. The maximum risk exposure relates to football creditors but this is mitigated by the governing bodies of international and national football associations.

Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The maximum credit risk exposure of the Group comprises the amounts presented in the balance sheet which are stated net of provisions for doubtful debts.

17. Financial instruments (continued)

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2017		2016	
	Gross receivables £'000	Provision £'000	Gross receivables £'000	Provision £'000
Non-football				
Not past due	3,160	-	1,991	-
Past due 0 – 30 days	1,011	-	1,767	-
Past due 31 – 90 days	1,132	-	4,200	-
More than 90 days	716	-	873	-
	6,019	-	8,831	-
Football				
Not past due	23,078	-	44,219	-
Past due 0 – 30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31 – 90 days	182	-	-	-
More than 90 days	44	-	-	-
	23,304	-	44,219	-
Total				
Not past due	26,238	-	46,210	-
Past due 0 – 30 days	1,011	-	1,767	-
Past due 31 – 90 days	1,314	-	4,200	-
More than 90 days	760	-	873	-
	29,323	-	53,050	-
			2017	2016
			£'000	£'000
Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts				
At 1 July 2016			82	-
Provided during the year			284	82
Recovered during the year			-	-
Utilised during the year			-	-
At 30 June 2017			366	82

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Group's policy is to maintain a balance of continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of loans and finance leases as applicable. The annual Group cash flow is cyclical in nature with the majority of cash inflows being received prior to the start of the playing season.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Directors. The Directors use management information tools including budgets and cash flow forecasts to be able to constantly monitor and manage current and future liquidity.

The maturity profile of the Group's borrowings is shown on pages 27 and 28 along with the Group's borrowing facilities as at the balance sheet date.

18. Called up share capital

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
212,886,618 (2016: 212,929,088) ordinary shares of 5p each	10,644	10,646

During the year 42,470 (2016: nil) ordinary shares were bought back and cancelled by the company.

19. Reconciliation of movements in Group shareholders' funds

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Opening shareholders' funds	206,050	183,013
Profit for the year	41,207	33,037
Preference shares bought back	(20,000)	(10,000)
Ordinary shares cancelled	(16)	-
Net addition/(reduction) to shareholders' funds	21,191	23,037
Closing shareholders' funds	227,241	206,050

The Company has issued 4 million preference shares of £0.001 each, which were purchased at a price of £10.00 per share by Macon Inc., a company with which the Group is under common control. No voting rights were allotted to the preference shares. The preference shares were accounted for as equity as there was no obligation to make repayments. In November 2016 the Company bought back the remaining 2 million shares from Macon Inc. at a price of £10.00 per share.

20. Commitments

At the balance sheet date the Group had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which fall due as follows:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Minimum lease payments:		
Within one year	843	860
Within two to five years	2,055	2,746
After five years	12,136	12,592
	15,034	16,198
Capital commitments were as follows:		
Contracted – normal course of business	65,236	21,587

21. Net cash/(debt)

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents	200,054	172,560
Bank loans (presented gross)	(185,489)	(125,000)
Net cash	14,565	47,560

22. Related party transactions

The following paragraphs give details of all related party transactions involving the Company and any of its subsidiary undertakings.

ENIC Group companies

Amounts totalling £1,419 (2016: £561) including VAT were incurred during the year by the Group on behalf of ENIC Group and subsequently reimbursed by ENIC Group during the year. At the balance sheet date, £nil (2016: £nil) was due to the Group from ENIC Group.

During the year, ENIC Group invoiced the Group for services to the value of £1,277,978 (2016: £349,845). At the balance sheet date, £nil (2016: £nil) was due to ENIC Group from the Group.

During the year, Raz Air Limited invoiced the Group for services to the value of £178,091 (2016: £109,860). At the balance sheet date, £nil (2016: £nil) was due to Raz Air Limited from the Group.

During the year ended 30 June 2013, properties owned by the Group were sold to TH Property Ltd, a company with which the Group is under common control. During the year the Group invoiced TH Property Ltd for expenses paid on their behalf of £55,010 (2016: £6,197). At the balance sheet date, £852 (2016: £nil) was due to the Group from TH Property Ltd.

During the year, TH Property Ltd invoiced the Group for services to the value of £311,247 (2016: £349,380). At the balance sheet date, £nil (2016: £nil) was due to TH Property Ltd from the Group.

Melix Financial Services Inc, a company with which the Group is under common control, provided commercial advice on global sponsorship opportunities during the prior year. During the year, Melix Financial Services Inc invoiced the Group for £nil (2016: £500,000). At the balance sheet date, £nil (2016: £nil) was due to Melix Financial Services from the Group.

Other

Tottenham Hotspur Foundation was established on 1 November 2006. During the year the Group invoiced the Foundation for expenses paid on their behalf of £22,252 (2016: £30,956). At the balance sheet date, £nil (2016: £25,036) was due to the Group from Tottenham Hotspur Foundation.

During the year, Tottenham Hotspur Foundation invoiced the Group for £646,672 (2016: £10,629). At the balance sheet date, £29,506 (2016: £nil) was due to Tottenham Hotspur Foundation from the Group.

Tottenham University Technical College ("Tottenham UTC") was opened on 1 September 2014. Matthew Collecott and Donna-Maria Cullen are both governors of Tottenham UTC. During the year the Group paid costs on behalf of Tottenham UTC totalling £55,426 (2016: £153,579) of which £nil (2016: £nil) was invoiced to Tottenham UTC. At the balance sheet date £nil (2016: £nil) was due to the Group from Tottenham UTC.

Except for the balances disclosed above, there were no other balances outstanding at the balance sheet date in 2016 or 2017. All of these transactions were at arm's length.

23. Pensions

Defined contribution schemes

Certain staff of the Group are members of the Football League Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme. Others are members of a self administered Group money purchase scheme offered to all employees as a result of the Automatic Enrolment scheme. The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the Group, being invested with insurance companies. The total pension cost charged during the year amounted to £129,938 (2016: £246,979). At the balance sheet date the total pension accrual was £28,000 (2016: £21,000).

Defined benefit scheme

The Group is advised only of its share of the deficit in the defined benefit section of The Football League Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (the 'Scheme'). The most recent actuarial valuation of the Scheme was as at 31 August 2011 and indicated that the contribution required from the Group towards making good this deficit was £642,000 at 1 September 2012. The pension cost charged during the year relating to this deficit was £nil (2016: £nil). At the balance sheet date the Group's share of this deficit was £188,000 (2016: £282,000).

24. Contingent liabilities and assets

The Company, together with its subsidiaries, has given a multi-lateral undertaking to its bankers to guarantee the overdrafts of the Group companies.

Under the terms of certain contracts for the purchase of players' registrations, future payments may be due to third parties, dependent on the success of the team and/or individual players. At the balance sheet date the maximum contingent liability which has not been provided for was £11,518,000 (2016: £9,321,000).

Under the terms of certain contracts for the sale of players' registrations, future receipts may be receivable from third parties, dependent on the success of the team and/or individual players. At the balance sheet date the maximum contingent asset was £43,779,000 (2016: £12,634,000), none of which has been recognised.

25. Post balance sheet events

Since the balance sheet date the following events have occurred:

- N Bentaleb was sold to FC Schalke;
- C Njie was sold to OM Marseille;
- F Fazio was sold to AS Roma;
- K Walker was sold to Manchester City;
- J Onomah was loaned to Aston Villa;
- P Gazzaniga was bought from Southampton;
- G Sigurdsson was transferred from Swansea to Everton;
- D Sanchez was bought from Ajax;
- J Foyth was bought from Estudiantes de La Plata;
- S Aurier was bought from Paris Saint-Germain;
- C Carter-Vickers was loaned to Sheffield United;
- K Wimmer was sold to Stoke;
- F Llorente was bought from Swansea;
- V Janssen was loaned to Fenerbahçe;

Including Football League levies, the uncontingent net expenditure from these transactions amounted to approximately £7,355,000.

The contingent liability from the above player transactions amounts to approximately £7,707,000 and the contingent asset amounts to approximately £8,900,000.

26. Full Listing of Subsidiaries

A full listing of subsidiaries can be located in note 3 of the financial statements of the Company.

27. Ultimate Parent Company

The immediate controlling party is ENIC Sports Inc., a company incorporated and registered in the Bahamas. The ultimate controlling party is ENIC International Limited, a company incorporated and registered in the Bahamas.

Company balance sheet
as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	62,467	99,444
Investments	3	232,989	2,490
		295,456	101,934
Current assets			
Inventory	4	4,101	3,193
Trade and other receivables	5	112,426	224,480
Cash and cash equivalents		11,301	-
		127,828	227,673
Current liabilities	6	(225,567)	(96,458)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(97,739)	131,215
Total assets less current liabilities		197,717	233,149
Non-current liabilities	7	(9,403)	(109,737)
Provisions for liabilities	8	(52)	(51)
Net assets		188,262	123,361
Equity			
Share capital	9	10,644	10,646
Share premium	9	34,788	34,788
Preference shares	9	-	20,000
Capital redemption reserve	9	644	642
Retained earnings	9	142,186	57,285
Equity		188,262	123,361

The retained profit for the year, within the financial statements of the parent company, was £84,917,000 (2016: £13,545,000 profit). These financial statements (Company number 1706358) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 9 October 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



Matthew Collecott
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity
as at 30 June 2017

	Share capital	Share premium	Preference shares	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 July 2016	10,646	34,788	20,000	642	57,285	123,361
Preference shares repaid	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)
Ordinary shares cancelled	(2)	-	-	2	(16)	(16)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	84,917	84,917
At 30 June 2017	10,644	34,788	-	644	142,186	188,262

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Share capital	Share premium	Preference shares	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 July 2015	10,646	34,788	30,000	642	43,740	119,816
Preference shares repaid	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Ordinary shares cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	13,545	13,545
At 30 June 2016	10,646	34,788	20,000	642	57,285	123,361

1. Accounting policies and critical judgements

Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2017 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 October 2017 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Matthew Collecott. Tottenham Hotspur Limited is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company's financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds except when otherwise indicated. The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in this note. The accounting standards applied were FRS 101: "*Reduced Disclosure Framework*".

The principal accounting policies which have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the same as those set out in Note 1 of the consolidated Financial Statements with those most relevant to the Company repeated below.

Basis of accounting

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is the historical cost convention.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements:
 - 10(d) statement of cash flows
 - 16 statement of compliance with all IFRS
 - 134-136 capital management disclosures,
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8, disclosure and impact of new IFRSs that has been issued but not yet effective, and
- The requirements in IAS 24 of Related party disclosures, to disclose related party transactions entered between two or more members of a group.

Where relevant equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated financial statements of Tottenham Hotspur Limited. The consolidated financial statements of Tottenham Hotspur Limited will be available to the public and can be obtained from Lilywhite House, 782 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 0BX.

Cash flow statement

Under the provisions of FRS 101 the Company has not presented a cash flow statement, as the results of the Company are included within the consolidated financial statements.

Capital grants

Capital grants relate to amounts receivable from public bodies and football authorities and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the asset concerned.

Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling and recorded at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling on the balance sheet dates. Translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold property is amortised over the term of the lease. Other fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at annual rates appropriate to their estimated useful lives as follows:

Freehold properties	2%
Motor vehicles	20%
General plant and equipment	10 – 33%

The Group capitalises costs in relation to an asset when economic benefit from the asset is considered probable. Assets under the course of construction are carried at cost and include professional fees. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Fixed asset investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for impairment.

Inventory

Inventories, which comprise goods held for resale, are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the weighted average cost method.

1. Accounting policies and critical judgements (continued)

Debt

Debt is stated initially at the amount of the net proceeds after deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is increased by the finance cost in respect of the accounting period and reduced by payments made in the accounting period.

Leases

Rental costs under operating leases are charged to the income statement in equal annual amounts over the periods of the leases.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred taxation assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred taxation is not provided on timing differences arising from the sale or revaluation of fixed assets unless, at the balance sheet date, a binding commitment to sell the asset has been entered into and it is unlikely that any gain will qualify for rollover relief.

Critical accounting judgements and estimates

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

The principal balances in the financial statements where changes in estimates and assumptions may have a material impact are:

Recoverable amount of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment

All non-current assets, including property, plant and equipment is reviewed for potential impairment using estimates of the future economic benefits attributable to them. Any estimates of future economic benefits made in relation to non-current assets may differ from the benefits that ultimately arise, and materially affect, the recoverable value of the asset.

Assets under construction

The assets classified under 'in the course of construction' relate to the Group's main ongoing capital project: the proposed Northumberland Development Project (NDP). IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment requires that for an asset to be capitalised it must result in a probable economic benefit. Therefore, once this project begins its useful economic life, depreciation will begin.

The Directors have produced detailed cash flow projections and have performed sensitivity analysis on these and are confident that the NDP will proceed. The NDP will be closely monitored and any amounts capitalised, which would not be recoverable in the event that the NDP does not proceed such as a significant proportion of professional fees and construction costs capitalised that are specific to the proposed stadium site and properties whose market value is below cost, would need to be written-off at that time.

Taxation

The complex nature of tax legislation under which the Group operates necessitates the use of many estimates and assumptions, where the outcome may differ from that assumed. As such there are accounting judgements and estimates applied to the provision for Current Tax and Deferred Tax.

2. Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Land and buildings short leasehold £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	General plant and equipment £'000	Assets under the course of construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 July 2016	782	309	18,783	102,078	121,952
Additions	-	89	512	34,563	35,164
Disposals	-	(78)	(15,537)	-	(15,615)
Transfer to group company	-	-	-	(70,861)	(70,861)
At 30 June 2017	782	320	3,758	65,780	70,640
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2016	78	63	17,166	5,201	22,508
Charged in the year	16	60	1,170	-	1,246
Eliminated on disposal	-	(56)	(15,525)	-	(15,581)
At 30 June 2017	94	67	2,811	5,201	8,173
Net book value					
At 30 June 2017	688	253	947	60,579	62,467

In the year, assets valued at £39,039,000 were transferred to Tottenham Hotspur Stadium Limited, a subsidiary entity and assets valued at £31,822,000 were transferred to Meldene Limited, a subsidiary entity for the purposes of on-going construction of the NDP. Prior to transfer these assets were classified as assets under the course of construction.

2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Land and buildings short leasehold £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	General plant and equipment £'000	Assets under the course of construction £'000	Total £'000
Cost					
At 1 July 2015	782	206	18,780	66,039	85,807
Additions	-	231	864	37,453	38,548
Disposals	-	(128)	(861)	-	(989)
Transfer to group company	-	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
At 30 June 2016	782	309	18,783	102,078	121,952
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2015	62	71	16,895	5,201	22,229
Charged in the year	16	45	1,095	-	1,156
Eliminated on disposal	-	(53)	(824)	-	(877)
At 30 June 2016	78	63	17,166	5,201	22,508
Net book value					
At 30 June 2016	704	246	1,617	96,877	99,444

All assets shown are held at historical cost.

3. Investments held as fixed assets

Investments held as fixed assets by the Company represent the investments in subsidiary undertakings which are analysed as follows:

	Investment in subsidiary undertakings £'000
At 1 July 2016	2,490
Investments acquired in the year	230,500
Investments dissolved in the year	(1)
At 30 June 2017	232,989

At 30 June 2017, the Company had the following interests in the subsidiary undertakings noted below, all of which are registered at Lilywhite House, 782 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 0BX and operate in England and Wales:

	Shares class	Holding and voting rights
Tottenham Hotspur Football & Athletic Co. Limited – professional football club	Ordinary	100%
White Hart Lane Stadium Limited – provision of football entertainment	Ordinary	100%
Stardare Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Star Furnishing Company Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Canvax Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Greenbay Property Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Northumberland Development Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Northwise Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Meldene Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Tottenham Hotspur Academy (Chigwell) Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Tottenham Hotspur Academy (Enfield) Limited – holds certain properties on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Tottenham Hotspur Property Company Limited – intermediary holding company for other companies that hold property on behalf of the Group	Ordinary	100%
Tottenham Hotspur Stadium Limited – future provider of football entertainment	Ordinary	100%
Tottenham Hotspur Stadium Development Limited – intermediary holding company	Ordinary	100%

4. Inventories

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Inventory	4,101	3,193

Inventories comprises merchandising goods held for resale.

5. Current assets

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade receivables	555	667
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	111,171	222,603
Other receivables	118	354
Prepayments and accrued income	291	264
Debt issue costs	144	592
Taxation	147	-
	112,426	224,480

6. Current liabilities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank overdraft	-	82,780
Trade payables	4,035	1,288
Short term revolving loan	9,950	-
Other taxation	-	1,462
Other payables	57	57
Accruals and deferred income	992	5,578
Amounts due to Group undertakings	210,533	5,293
	225,567	96,458

7. Non-current liabilities

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Bank loans	(665)	99,737
Accruals and deferred income	10,068	10,000
	9,403	109,737

During the prior year, an amount of £10,000,000 was received from a company, which is not a related party, as a contribution towards future construction expenses related to the Northumberland Development Project. In the current year a further £68,000 was received.

The facility of £200,000,000 entered into on 10 December 2015 with HSBC Bank plc, Goldman Sachs Bank USA and Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited was fully repaid at the balance sheet date.

In May 2017 a £25,000,000 short-term revolving loan which accompanies the Group's £400,000,000 facility was entered into with HSBC Bank plc, which is secured against Group assets and expires in May 2022. At the balance sheet date £10,000,000 was drawn. This loan is shown in the financial statements net of £121,000 of associated loan arrangement costs which are being amortised over the term of the loan.

In May 2017 the Company agreed a letter of credit facility of £50,000,000 with an ENIC Group company. Associated arrangement costs of £737,000 are being amortised over the availability period of the facility, which expires in August 2022.

The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Expiring in more than two years but less than five years	-	100,000

7. Non-current liabilities (continued)

Borrowing facilities

As at the balance sheet date the Company had the following undrawn committed bank borrowing:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Expiring in one year or less or on demand	5,000	5,000
Expiring in more than one year but less than two years	-	100,000
Expiring in more than two years but less than five years	15,000	30,000

8. Provisions for liabilities

	£'000
Deferred taxation	
At 1 July 2016	51
Charged to the profit and loss account	1
At 30 June 2017 - Deferred tax liability	52

Deferred taxation has been provided as follows and is classified as a non-current liability:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	52	51
	52	51

9. Reconciliation of movements in equity

	Share capital account £'000	Share premium account £'000	Preference shares £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
For the year ended 30 June 2017						
Balance as at 1 July 2016	10,646	34,788	20,000	642	57,285	123,361
Preference shares repaid	-	-	(20,000)	-	-	(20,000)
Ordinary shares cancelled	(2)	-	-	2	(16)	(16)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	84,917	84,917
At 30 June 2017	10,644	34,788	-	644	142,186	188,262

The retained profit for the year, within the financial statements of the parent company, was £84,917,000 (2016: £13,545,000 profit). As permitted by the Companies Act 2006 Section 408, no separate profit and loss account is presented. The audit fee of £3,000 (2016: £3,000) is borne by another Group company in the current and prior year. No fees were paid to the Company's auditor or affiliated entities, relating to other services during the year. Refer to the Group financial statements for full disclosure of fees payable to the auditor.

During the year the Company received a dividend of £80,000,000 from Tottenham Hotspur Football & Athletic Co. Ltd and a dividend of £3,000 from Tottenham Hotspur Finance Company, both wholly-owned subsidiaries, included within profit for the period. During the prior year the Company received a dividend of £7,148,000 from Redbury Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary, included within profit for the prior period.

The movements in the share capital, share premium and preference shares accounts are disclosed in note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

10. Commitments

The total commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Land and buildings:		
Leases expiring within one year	229	301
Leases expiring within two to five years	31	565
Leases expiring in more than five years	-	-
	260	866
Capital commitments were as follows:		
Contracted – normal course of business	-	3,560

Executive Chairman

D P Levy

Executive Directors

M J Collecott

D Cullen

R Caplehorn

Non-Executive Directors

Mr K V Watts (Chairman of the Remuneration Committee)

Mr R Robson (Chairman of the Audit Committee)

Company Secretary

M J Collecott

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Registered number

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