

**Gzira United Football Club**

**Annual Financial Report**

**&**

**Financial Statements**

**31 December 2025**

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**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Registration**

Gzira United Football Club is registered in Malta with the Malta Football Association.

**Officials & other Committee Members:**

President:	Sharlon Pace
Vice President:	Roberto Cristiano
Secretary:	Dr Ian Micallef
Ass. Secretary:	Claude Cuschieri
Treasurer:	Alex Cassar
Ass. Treasurer:	Shaun Farrugia
Other Committee Members:	Mark Brincat
	Jason Micallef
	Clyde Pace
	Matthew Polidano
	Karl Spiteri
	Owen Spiteri

**Club Address:** Manoel Island, Gzira

**Bankers Address:** Bank of Valletta plc – Republic Street, Valletta

**Auditors:** Alan Fiorini

## **COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REPORT**

The Committee Members submit their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

### **Principal activity**

Gzira United Football Club is constituted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Malta Football Association and observes the rules, regulations, and decisions of the Malta Football Association as well as those of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and of the Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA).

### **Results**

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 9.

### **Review of the year**

The Club registered a loss of € 289,564 (2023: €346,795) during the year under review.

### **Committee Members**

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Committee Members were as listed on page 3.

### **Statement of Committee Members' responsibilities**

In terms of the licensing regulations applicable to Premier Division member clubs, the Club is to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Club as at the end of the financial period and of the profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the Club is required to: -

- adopt the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Club will continue to function.
- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently.
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- account for income and charges relating to the accounting period on the accrual basis.
- value separately the components of asset and liability items.
- report comparative figures corresponding to those of the preceding accounting period; and
- prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REPORT - continued**

**Statement of Committee Members' responsibilities (continued)**

The Committee Members are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Club. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Club and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.


**Auditor**

Alan Fiorini has expressed his willingness to continue in office and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

The Committee Members' report was approved by the members and was signed on its behalf by (according to Club statute):



Sharon Pace (President)



Alex Cassar (Treasurer)



Dr Ian Micallef (Secretary)

Date: 17 April 2026

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**  
**To the members of Gzira United Football Club**

**Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of Gzira United Football Club ("the Club"), set out on pages 9 - 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Club as of 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and comply with the provisions of the Malta FA Clubs Licensing Regulations for participation in UEFA Club Competitions applicable to Premier Division Member Clubs.

**Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Club in accordance with the ethical requirements of both the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) and the Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) in Malta that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders in Malta. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

**Other Information**

The Committee Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the general information and the Committee Members' report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)**  
**To the members of Gzira United Football Club**

**Responsibilities of the Committee Members**

The Committee Members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU), and for such internal control as they 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 Committee Members are responsible for assessing the Club'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 they either intend to liquidate the Club or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Committee Members are responsible for overseeing the Club's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My 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 my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Club's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee Members.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)**  
**To the members of Gzira United Football Club**

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee Members' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Club's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Club to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Committee Members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



**Alan Fiorini**  
**Certified Public Accountant**

**Suite 8, Ta' Mallia Buildings,**  
**Triq in-Negozju,**  
**Mriehel**  
**BKR 3000**

**17 April 2026**

**Gzira United Football Club**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**

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**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2025</b> <b>€</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>€</b>
Income	3	<b>595,940</b>	590,406
Expenditure	4	<b>(885,504)</b>	(937,201)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>		<b>(289,564)</b>	(346,795)
Interest payable and similar charges		-	-
<b>(Loss)/profit for the year:</b>		<b>(289,564)</b>	(346,795)

**Gzira United Football Club**  
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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**At 31 December**

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	7	10,600	25,200
Property, plant, and equipment	9	55,626	47,924
Receivables	10.a	50,003	80,732
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>116,229</b>	<b>153,856</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Receivables	10.b	34,421	34,421
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	41,795
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>34,421</b>	<b>76,216</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>150,650</b>	<b>230,072</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Accumulated fund and surplus</b>			
Accumulated deficiency		(279,581)	9,983
<b>Total deficiency</b>		<b>(279,581)</b>	<b>9,983</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other liabilities	11.a	353,439	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>353,439</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank balance overdrawn	12	18	-
Trade and other liabilities	11.b	76,774	220,089
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>76,792</b>	<b>200,089</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>430,231</b>	<b>220,089</b>
<b>TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>150,650</b>	<b>230,072</b>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 35 have been authorised for issue by the Committee Members and signed on their behalf by:



Sharon Pace  
(President)



Alex Cassar  
(Treasurer)



Dr Ian Micallef  
(Secretary)

Date: 17 April 2026

**Gzira United Football Club**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Accumulated fund €	Total €
<b>Financial year ended 31 December 2024</b>		
Balance at 01 January 2024	356,778	356,778
Total comprehensive income for the period - profit for the financial period	(346,795)	(346,795)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>9,983</b>
<b>Financial year ended 31 December 2025</b>		
Balance at 01 January 2025	9,983	9,983
Total comprehensive income for the year - loss for the financial year	(289,564)	(289,564)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(279,581)</b>	<b>(279,581)</b>

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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	2025	2024
Note	€	€
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net loss before tax	<b>(289,564)</b>	(346,795)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<b>15,269</b>	13,490
Amortisation of player registration costs	<b>14,600</b>	14,600
Profit on sale of players	<b>(72,500)</b>	(3,000)
Bad debt provision	-	10,175
	<b>(332,195)</b>	(311,530)
Operating loss before working capital changes	<b>(332,195)</b>	(311,530)
Movement in debtors	<b>30,729</b>	27,266
Movement in creditors	<b>210,124</b>	170,550
	<b>(91,342)</b>	(113,714)
Cash used in from operations	<b>(91,342)</b>	(113,714)
Interest paid	-	-
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(91,342)</b>	(113,714)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Players registration costs	-	(8,000)
Purchase of fixed tangible assets	<b>(22,971)</b>	(22,138)
Proceeds from sale of players	<b>72,500</b>	3,000
<b>Net cash generated/(used in) investing activities</b>	<b>49,529</b>	(27,138)
<b>Net movement in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(41,813)</b>	(140,852)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>41,795</b>	182,647
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>(18)</b>	41,795

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## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1. ACCOUNTING CONVENTION AND BASIS OF PREPARATION**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the provisions of licensing Regulations for Premier Division member clubs and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU).

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant accounting policy.

These financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the Club's functional currency.

### **2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

#### **New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year**

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability

The Club has adopted the amendments to IAS 21 for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not

#### **New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the EU in issue but not yet effective**

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Club has not applied the following revised IFRS Accounting Standard that has been issued and adopted by the EU but is not yet effective in the EU:

#### **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments**

The IASB's amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 issued in May 2025 are the result of post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments in Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) are:

Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer

The amendments permit an entity to deem a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that is settled using an electronic payment system to be discharged (and derecognised) before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. If an entity elects to apply this accounting policy, it must do so for all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### Classification of financial assets

- Contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement

The amendments provide guidance on how an entity should assess whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. This is intended to assist an entity to apply the requirements for assessing contractual cash flow characteristics to financial assets with features linked to environmental, social and governance (ESG) concerns.

- Assets with non-recourse features

The amendments enhance the description of the term 'non-recourse', in particular to specify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.

- Contractually linked instruments

The amendments clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. Specifically, the amendments highlight that in such instruments a prioritisation of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) is established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of losses between the holders of different tranches. The amendments also note that not all transactions with multiple debt instruments meet the criteria of transactions with multiple contractually linked instruments. In addition, the amendments clarify that the reference to instruments in the underlying pool can include financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements.

### Disclosures

- Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI.

The requirements in IFRS 7 are amended to require an entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period.

- Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The amendments require an entity to disclose the contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs. The requirements apply to each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI and each class of financial liability measured at amortised cost.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply these amendments for an earlier period, it is required to either:

- apply all the amendments at the same time and disclose that fact or
- apply only the amendments to the classification of financial assets for that earlier period and disclose that fact.

The amendments are required to be applied retrospectively, in accordance with IAS 8, with specific exceptions.

### **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity**

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 issued by the IASB in December 2025 address the recognition and disclosure of contracts to buy or sell electricity from renewable sources, such as wind and solar.

#### **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments**

The following requirements of IFRS 9 are affected by the amendments:

- the own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and
- the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:
  - to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and
  - to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

#### **Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 were amended to introduce disclosure requirements about contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to the own use exemption are required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 using the facts and circumstances at the date of initial application. The amendments to the hedge accounting requirements are to be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application.

### **Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11**

The IASB issued amendments to five IFRS Accounting Standards in July 2025 as part of its annual improvements process.

#### **IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards—Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter**

For consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9, IFRS 1:B5-B6 were amended to refer to the 'qualifying criteria' for hedge accounting (instead of the 'conditions') and to add cross-references to IFRS 9:6.4.1 to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.

#### **IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures—Gain or loss on derecognition**

The amendments remove an obsolete cross-reference in IFRS 7:B38 to a paragraph that had been deleted when IFRS 13 was issued and align the wording of this paragraph with the terms used in IFRS 13.

#### **Guidance on implementing IFRS 7—Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price**

The amendments update IFRS 7:IG14 to make the wording of that paragraph consistent with IFRS 7:28 and improve the internal consistency of the wording in the example in IFRS 7:IG14.

#### **Guidance on implementing IFRS 7—Introduction and credit risk disclosures**

The amendments add a statement to IFRS 7:IG1 clarifying that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7. The amendments also simplify the explanation of the aspects of the requirements that are not illustrated in IFRS 7:IG20B.

#### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments—Derecognition of lease liabilities**

The amendments add a cross-reference to IFRS 9:3.3.3 in IFRS 9.2.1(b)(ii) to clarify that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply IFRS 9:3.3.3 and therefore recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### **IFRS 9 Financial Instruments—Transaction price**

The amendments replace 'their transaction price (as defined in IFRS 15)' in IFRS 9.5.1.3 with 'the amount determined by applying IFRS 15' to address inconsistency between IFRS 9.5.1.3 and the requirements of IFRS 15 which may require a receivable to be measured at an amount that differs from the amount of the transaction price recognised as revenue. Additionally, the reference to 'transaction price' (as defined in IFRS 15) is deleted from Appendix A of IFRS 9.

### **IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements—Determination of a 'de facto agent'**

The amendments address concerns that the requirements in IFRS 10:B73-B74 might, in some situations, be contradictory. IFRS 10:B73 refers to 'de facto agents' as parties acting on the investor's behalf and states that the determination of whether other parties are acting as de facto agents requires judgement. However, the second sentence of IFRS 10:B74 includes more conclusive language and states that a party is a de facto agent when those that direct the activities of the investor have the ability to direct that party to act on the investor's behalf. The amendments update IFRS 10:B74 to use less conclusive language and to clarify that the relationship described in IFRS 10:B74 is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de facto agent.

### **IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows—Cost method**

The amendment replaces the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' in IAS 7:37 in line with the removal of the definition of 'cost method' from the IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. An entity is required to apply the amendments to IFRS 9:2.1(b)(ii) to lease liabilities that are extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies that amendment. No specific transition provisions are provided in respect of the other amendments.

### **New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB but not yet adopted by the EU**

The following new and revised IFRS Accounting standards have not been endorsed for use in the EU yet and could not therefore be adopted by the Club; (The effective dates stated below are for IFRS as issued by IASB. EU is expected to approve the amendments with the same effective dates.)

The board of committee do not expect that the adoption of the new standards and amendments to the existing standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Club in future periods, except if indicated below.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements**

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IAS 33 Earnings Per Share.

#### **IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:**

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation.

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33, as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

### **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary (defined as a subsidiary that does not have public accountability and has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards) to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted.

The board of committee of the Club do not anticipate that IFRS 19 will be applied for purposes of the financial statements of the Club.

### **Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency**

The amendments to IAS 21 require an entity with the functional currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy but the presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy to translate all amounts in its financial statements, including comparatives, at the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

When the entity's presentation currency ceases to be the currency of a hyperinflationary economy and its functional currency continues to be the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy, the entity applies prospectively (without restatement of the comparative amounts) the method currently applicable to such situations under IAS 21.

Having considered the expected costs and benefits, the IASB also decided to include an exception to the translation method above for affected entities that apply IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies and are required to translate the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy. In these circumstances, the entity is required to restate the comparative amounts of that foreign operation included in the entity's previously issued financial statements by applying the general price index it applies to corresponding figures for the previous reporting period in accordance with IAS 29:34.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. They would have to be applied retrospectively with certain transition provisions.

**Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture**

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the remeasurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the new associate or joint venture.

The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB. The board of committee does not expect that the adoption of the amendments to the existing Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Club.

**Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Club and the revenue can be reliably measured, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Club is expected to be entitled when performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer of control over the goods or services promised to the customer. A performance obligation may be satisfied either at a point in time or over time.

The consideration relates to the transaction price [or a portion of the transaction price] allocated to each performance obligation as defined in the contract with the customer. The transaction price reflects discounts, rebates, refunds, and other allowances granted to customers and excludes sales taxes, if any.

The transaction price may include variable consideration and time value of money. Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events.

Variable consideration subject to a measurement constraint is initially recognised as a deferred revenue and is recognised only as revenue when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue will not occur.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

- *gate receipts are recognised over the period of the season.*
- *marketing, sponsorship, and advertising are recognised over the duration of the respective contracts.*
- *broadcasting rights are taken in proportion to the number of matches played.*
- *merchandising and catering are recognised on an earned basis.*
- *football related rental income is recognised over the duration of the contract.*
- *donations and other third-party contributions are recognised on a cost basis.*
- *interest income is recognised as the interest accrues unless collectability is in doubt.*

### **Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into euro at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All resulting differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

### **Intangible assets**

#### *Player registration costs*

Player registration costs are recognised as an asset to the extent that it is expected that such players will be utilised throughout their contract period.

Player registration costs (including agent and other directly attributable costs) are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their contract.

At each statement of financial position date, the club assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated, impairment is passed through the profit and loss.

Internally generated intangible assets are held at nil value. Any costs (including, but not necessarily limited to agent and other directly attributable costs) incurred in extensions to player's original contract are capitalised and amortised over the period of the extended contract.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

Gains and losses on sale of players are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the profit on ordinary activities.

**Property, plant, and equipment**

*Recognition and measurement*

Property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. An item of property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost comprising the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised as part of the cost of tangible fixed assets only if it enhances the economic benefits of an asset more than the previously assessed standards of performance, or it replaces or restores a component that has been separately depreciated over its useful life.

After initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried under the cost model, that is at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

*Depreciation*

Depreciation is calculated to write down the carrying amount of the asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) or the date that the asset is derecognised. The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss.

The rates of depreciation used for other items of tangible fixed assets are the following:

	%
Motor vehicles	20
Office equipment and furnishings	10

*Depreciation method, useful life, and residual value*

The depreciation method applied, the residual value and the useful life are reviewed on a regular basis and when necessary, revised with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for prospectively.

*Derecognition of property, plant, and equipment*

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any are derecognised and the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Club becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled, or expire.

*Financial assets*

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition in accordance with how they are subsequently measured, as follows:

- financial assets at amortised cost.
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

*Financial assets at amortised cost*

Financial assets at amortised costs are financial assets that are held within the business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows ("hold to collect") and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

On initial recognition, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Trade receivables without a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price as a practical expedient.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses, if any. Gain or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified, or impaired.

*Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income*

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise of:

- equity instruments not held-for-trading, which the Club elected to classify irrevocably as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI at initial recognition;

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

- debt instruments held within the business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets ("hold to collect and sell") and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

On initial recognition, FVOCI are measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, these are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date with fair value changes recognised in OCI.

Interest income, foreign currency revaluations, and impairments or reversals on debt instruments at FVOCI are recognised in profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to profit or loss.

Dividends (except return of investment) on equity instruments at FVOCI are recognised in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings, and never recycled to profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value.

On initial recognition, these are measured at fair value and transaction costs are charged to profit or loss. Subsequently, these are remeasured at fair value with fair value changes recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Impairment of financial assets

The Club recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment assessment.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Club expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (lifetime ECL).

The Club considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Club may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Club is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

For certain assets, the Club applies a simplified approach to measuring ECLs which recognises lifetime ECLs. The ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Club's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

*Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition in accordance with how they are subsequently measured, as follows:

- financial liabilities at amortised cost; and
- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

*Financial liabilities at amortised cost*

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. All interest-related charges under the interest amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, are recognised in profit or loss.

*Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) are financial liabilities that are held for trading and/or financial liabilities that are designated at initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Financial liabilities at FVPL are initially recognised at and subsequently measured at fair value with fair value changes recognised in profit or loss.

*Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash in hand and at banks and short-term deposits which are held to maturity are carried at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits at banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

### **Leases**

The Club assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, that is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.

#### *Right-of-use*

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Club expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities

#### *Lease liability*

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index, or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Club's non-financial and financial assets are tested for impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

The carrying amounts of the Club's non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they relate to an asset which is carried at revalued amount, in which case they are treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that asset.

The carrying amounts of Club's assets are also reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss previously recognised is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they relate to an asset which is carried at a revalued amount, in which case they are treated as a revaluation increase unless an impairment loss on the same asset was previously recognised in profit or loss.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at amortised cost or cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost/cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**Related parties**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**Events after the reporting period**

Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Club's financial position at the end of reporting period (adjusting events) are recognised in the financial statements when material. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

**3. INCOME**

Income attributable to the football activity and ancillary items is as follows:-

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Commercial</b>		
Membership Fees	<b>5,250</b>	5,075
<b>Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets (player registrations)</b>	<b>72,500</b>	3,000
<b>Contributions/Donations from related parties</b>		
Donations and voluntary contributions	<b>17,760</b>	2,050
<b>Other/Non-Split</b>		
Gate receipts		
Solidarity & Prize Money	UEFA solidarity & participation Payment	147,849
	<b>199,880</b>	
Sponsorships	<b>276,800</b>	402,650
Fund raising activities	-	8,982
Rent income	<b>1,600</b>	800
Loan out players	<b>22,150</b>	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>595,940</b>	590,406

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**4. EXPENDITURE**

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b><u>Cost of Sales/Materials</u></b>		
Affiliation fees and other dues	12,500	2,618
Kits	-	12,055
Equipment hire	666	-
Medical expenses	7,264	18,178
Drinks for games/Nutrition	-	11,337
Laundry	5,658	3,452
Travel	35,531	28,249
Transport	7,617	15,790
Motor damages/expenses	8,447	4,219
Work permit and visas	3,000	5,800
<b><u>Other/Non-Split</u></b>		
Other operating expenses		
Players' wages and salaries including NI (Note 5)	446,574	474,442
Other staff salaries including NI	105,747	96,214
Maternity Contribution	732	467
Accommodation (foreign players)	68,632	63,117
Fines	2,705	680
Training expenses	22,160	11,465
Cleaning	-	1,126
Contract termination payment	37,069	-
Players' related costs	5,375	1,750
Other	-	807
<b><u>Cost of acquiring player registrations (including non-capitalised agent fees and loan fees)</u></b>		
Transfer fees	-	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**4. EXPENDITURE (continued)**

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b><u>Expenses of Non-Football</u></b>		
<b><u>Operations</u></b>		
Office expenses	249	1,921
Subscription	-	3,835
Marketing	1,130	-
Professional fees	-	4,500
Consultancy fees	19,296	20,989
Architect fees	2,950	6,254
Consumables	263	2,020
<b><u>Property &amp; Facilities expenses</u></b>		
Rent & Insurance	12,411	14,799
Repair and maintenance	-	3,106
Water and Electricity	178	-
Premises expenses	1,162	19,383
<b><u>Sponsorship and advertising expenses</u></b>		
Donations	-	14,760
<b><u>Commercial activities expenses</u></b>		
Events	47,434	54,967
Gifts	-	-
<b><u>Finance expenses</u></b>		
Bank charges	885	636
Bad debts	-	10,175
<b>Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (player registrations)</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>14,600</b>
<b>Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets</b>	<b>15,269</b>	<b>13,490</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>885,504</b>	<b>937,201</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**5. STAFF COSTS**

The staff costs incurred during the year was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries – players	<b>421,176</b>	459,921
Wages and salaries – others	<b>100,685</b>	95,887
Social security costs	<b>30,460</b>	14,848
Maternity Contribution	<b>732</b>	467
	<b>553,053</b>	571,123

The average number of persons employed by the Club during the year was 47 (2024: 41).

**6. INCOME TAX**

Gzira United Football Club is exempt from tax in terms of Section 12 (1) of the Income Tax Act.

**7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Player registration costs €	Total intangible assets €
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>		
Opening net book amount	25,200	<b>25,200</b>
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation for the year	(14,600)	<b>(14,600)</b>
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>		
Cost	86,000	<b>86,000</b>
Accumulated amortisation	(75,400)	<b>(75,400)</b>
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>		
Cost	122,000	<b>122,000</b>
Accumulated amortisation	(96,800)	<b>(96,800)</b>
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>25,200</b>

**Gzira United Football Club**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**8. Player Identification Table**

	Date of Birth	Start Date of Contract	End Date of Contract	Cost of Registration	Disposal (cost)	Amortisation at 01 Jan 2025	Amortisation for the year	Disposal (amortisation)	Amortisation at 31 Dec 2025	Closing book value	net value
				€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Financial year ended 31/12/25</b>											
Scerri Zachary	08/03/1996	22/06/2018	08/06/2022	36,000	(36,000)	36,000	-	(36,000)	36,000	-	-
Davis Martin	11/10/1996	20/08/2019	08/06/2024	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-
Andrew Borg	27/05/2004	01/07/2022	08/06/2027	25,000	-	15,000	5,000	-	20,000	5,000	5,000
Brooklyn Borg	08/01/2004	01/07/2022	08/06/2027	28,000	-	16,800	5,600	-	22,400	5,600	5,600
David Cassar	24/11/1987	18/08/2022	08/06/2024	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Joseph Marie Mindala	24/08/1996	09/06/2024	08/06/2026	8,000	-	4,000	4,000	-	8,000	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 Dec 2025</b>				<b>122,000</b>	<b>(36,000)</b>	<b>96,800</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>(36,000)</b>	<b>111,400</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>10,600</b>

During the period under review the following players were sold at the profit/ (loss) as stated below:

		€
Zachary Scerri	19 January 2025	25,000
Lucas Ribeiro de Oliveira	18 June 2025	45,000
Christian Saint Ebisindor	07 January 2025	2,500
<b>Total for year</b>		<b>72,500</b>

**Gzira United Football Club**  
**Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Office equipment & furnishings	Motor vehicles	Silverware	Total
	€	€	€	€
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>				
Opening net book amount	45,729	1,800	395	47,924
Additions	5,471	17,500	-	22,971
Depreciation charge	(9,969)	(5,300)	-	(15,269)
<b>Closing net book amount</b>	<b>41,231</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>55,626</b>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>				
Cost	109,186	80,940	395	190,521
Accumulated depreciation	(67,955)	(66,940)	-	(134,895)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>41,231</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>55,626</b>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Cost	103,715	63,440	395	167,550
Accumulated depreciation	(57,986)	(61,640)	-	(119,626)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>45,729</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>47,924</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

**10. RECEIVABLES**

a. Non-current receivables

	2025	2024
Receivable from Sirens FC Case-non-current portion	<b>50,003</b>	<b>80,732</b>

b. Current receivables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	-	-
Receivable from Sirens FC Case-current portion	<b>33,332</b>	<b>33,332</b>
Other receivables	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,089</b>
	<b>34,421</b>	<b>34,421</b>

**11. TRADE AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

a. Non-current liabilities

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Falling due more than one year</b>		
Amount owed to related parties	<b>292,110</b>	-
Indirect tax and social security contributions	<b>61,329</b>	-
	<b>353,439</b>	-

b. Current liabilities

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>Falling due within one year</b>		
Amount owed to related parties	-	<b>6,330</b>
Other creditors	<b>41,030</b>	<b>36,159</b>
Amount owed to players	-	<b>67,324</b>
Indirect tax and social security contributions	<b>35,744</b>	<b>78,276</b>
Accruals and deferred income	-	<b>32,000</b>
	<b>76,774</b>	<b>220,089</b>

## 12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balance with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement reconcile to the balance sheet amounts as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	-	41,795
Bank overdrawn balance	(18)	
	<u>(18)</u>	<u>41,795</u>

## 13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Club has no capital commitments contracted for as at end of the year.

## 14. RELATED PARTIES

### Loans from Committee Members

As at 31 December 2025, the Club owed Sharlon Pace an amount of €292,110. The amount is unsecured, bears no interest and is not repayable before 20 December 2027. Furthermore, the president's rights in respect of this loan are subordinated in all respects to all the Club's creditors in respect of amounts outstanding to them payable by the Club. The outstanding balance on this loan is shown as amount owed to related parties in Note 11.

## 15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

At year-end, the Club's main financial assets on the statement of financial position comprised of tangible and intangible assets, trade and other receivables. The Club had no off-balance sheet financial assets.

At year-end, the Club's main financial liabilities on the statement of financial position consisted of trade and other payables and borrowings. The Club had no off-balance sheet financial liabilities.

Exposure to credit, liquidity and currency risks arise in the normal course of the Club's business. The Club is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk since it does not have borrowings which are subject to fluctuating interest rates.

### *Timing of cash flows*

The presentation of the financial assets and liabilities listed under the current and non-current headings within the statement of financial position is intended to indicate the timing in which cash flows will arise.

### *Capital risk management*

The Club manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern.

The capital structure of the Club consists of retained earnings as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued**

**15. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

*Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial assets which potentially subject the Club to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of trade and other receivables and cash at banks.

The credit risk relating to cash at financial institutions is considered to be low in view of the committee Members' policy of placing it with reputable financial institutions. Carrying amounts for receivables are stated net of the expected credit loss allowance.

The credit quality of the Club's financial assets is viewed by the Committee Members as neither past due nor impaired considering the collectability of debts and the credit history of the counter parties.

*Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Club's activities and in the management of positions. It includes the risk that obligations cannot be met as and when they fall due. In this year of operation, the Club has raised funds mainly from operations. Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining significant levels of liquid funds and identifying and monitoring changes in funding required to meet operational goals driven by the Committee Members.

*Foreign currency risk*

The Club is not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk on payments of expenses and collection of receivables since the Club operates primarily in Euro.

*Fair values*

The carrying amounts of cash at banks, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximated their fair values due to their short-term maturities.

**15. MINIMUM DISCLOSURES**

These financial statements include the minimum disclosure requirements in accordance with current licence regulations. Where amounts relating to such minimum disclosures were nil, no disclosure was made in the financial statements.