



# Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional

**Consolidated annual accounts and consolidated management report at 30 June**



It's not football. It's LaLiga.

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## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(IN THOUSANDS OF EUROS)

ASSETS	Note	To 30 June	
		2022	2021
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>681,143</b>	<b>117,059</b>
Intangible assets	7	884	20,121
Property, plant and equipment	8	7,001	11,836
Long-term investments in group companies, multigroup and associates		35,502	29,943
Equity instruments	10	35,502	6,563
Credits to companies	09/11/2022	-	23,380
Long-term financial investments	9-11	613,455	19,373
Credits to third parties		609,863	15,215
Derivatives		244	244
Other financial assets		3,348	3,914
Deferred tax assets	19	263	263
Long-term sundry debtors	09/11/2015	24,038	35,523
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>980,669</b>	<b>653,315</b>
Inventories		2,227	1,223
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable		500,524	598,293
Clients for sales and provision of services	9-11	394,330	511,009
Clients, group companies and associates	09/11/2022	910	11,292
Sundry debtors	09/11/2015	23,514	8,881
Current tax assets	19	-	158
Other credits with Public Administrations	19	81,770	66,953
Short-term investments in group companies, multigroup and associates		137	1,286
Credits to companies	09/11/2022	-	546
Other financial assets	09/11/2022	137	740
Short-term financial investments	9-11	38,017	16,448
Credits to companies		28,329	8,431
Other financial assets		9,688	8,017
Short-term accruals	4.10	114,024	2,317
Cash and cash equivalents	13	325,740	33,748
		<b>1,661,812</b>	<b>770,374</b>

Notes 1 to 26 of the attached Report form an integral part of these annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(IN THOUSANDS OF EUROS)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	To 30 June	
		2022	2021
<b>EQUITY</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14,622</b>	<b>8,287</b>
<b>Own funds</b>		<b>14,483</b>	<b>8,148</b>
Social Fund		8,148	8,136
Other reserves		6,335	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	3	-	12
<b>Adjustments for changes in value</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>
Hedging operations	12	139	139
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>913,269</b>	<b>66,698</b>
<b>Long-term provisions</b>		<b>11,149</b>	<b>11,149</b>
Other provisions	4.9	11,149	11,149
<b>Long-term debt</b>	<b>9-15</b>	<b>847,250</b>	<b>55,549</b>
Debt with financial entities		44,989	44,730
Finance lease creditors		833	1,784
Long-term derivatives	12	6,277	-
Other financial liabilities		795,151	9,035
<b>Long-term accruals</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>54,870</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>733,921</b>	<b>695,389</b>
<b>Short-term provisions</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Short-term debt</b>	<b>9-15</b>	<b>122,119</b>	<b>24,401</b>
Debt with financial entities		47,297	14,219
Finance lease creditors		1,232	1,485
Short-term derivatives	12	12,082	-
Other financial liabilities		61,508	8,697
<b>Short-term debts with group companies</b>	<b>9-15-22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Trade creditors and other accounts payable</b>		<b>221,182</b>	<b>149,602</b>
Suppliers	9-15	78,944	65,504
Suppliers, group companies and associates	9-15-22	17,869	7,439
Sundry creditors	9-15	123,720	71,867
Staff (remunerations pending payment)	9-15	473	3,354
Other debts with Public Administrations	19	54	1,122
Client advances	9-15	122	316
<b>Short-term accruals</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>390,604</b>	<b>521,238</b>
		<b>1,661,812</b>	<b>770,374</b>

Notes 1 to 26 of the attached Report form an integral part of these annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	Note	To 30 June	
		2022	2021
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>Net Turnover</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,856,265</b>	<b>1,894,257</b>
Sponsorship, licences and others		70,278	97,952
Income from the negotiation/marketing of Audiovisual Rights		1,785,987	1,796,305
<b>Variations in inventories</b>		<b>(168)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Procurements</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(1,701,480)</b>	<b>(1,757,510)</b>
Sponsorships and Licences Clubs/SADs		(13,474)	(14,987)
Sales management expenses Sponsorship		(34,415)	(46,451)
Expenses from the negotiation/marketing of Audiovisual Rights		(1,653,591)	(1,696,072)
<b>Other operating income</b>		<b>45,999</b>	<b>39,030</b>
Sundry and other current management income	18	43,625	33,824
Football pools	4.11	2,374	5,206
<b>Staff costs</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(18,842)</b>	<b>(33,822)</b>
Wages, salaries and the like		(15,454)	(27,545)
Staff welfare costs		(3,388)	(6,277)
<b>Other operating expenses</b>		<b>(184,229)</b>	<b>(138,314)</b>
External services	18	(136,096)	(97,457)
Taxes		(148)	(37)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for commercial operations	11	(486)	(1,472)
Other current management expenses	18	(47,499)	(39,348)
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	<b>7-8</b>	<b>(3,354)</b>	<b>(9,235)</b>
<b>Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets</b>	<b>7-8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(229)</b>
<b>Other Profits (Losses)</b>		<b>3,936</b>	<b>3,032</b>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>(1,873)</b>	<b>(2,791)</b>
Financial income		9,504	3,707
Financial expenses		(2,934)	(1,466)
Exchange rate differences		(4,638)	662
<b>FINANCIAL PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,903</b>
<b>PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>112</b>
Taxes on profits	19	(59)	(100)
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>

Notes 1 to 26 of the attached Report form an integral part of these annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

### A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	To 30 June	
		2022	2021
Result of the profit and loss account	3	-	12
Income and expenses recognised directly in equity			
Cash flow hedges		-	115
Tax effect	19	-	(29)
<b>Total Income and expenses recognised directly in equity</b>		-	<b>86</b>
Transfers to the income and loss account		-	-
Total transfers to the profit and loss account		-	-
<b>TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES</b>		-	<b>98</b>

Notes 1 to 26 of the attached Report form an integral part of these annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

### B) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TOTAL EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Social Fund (Note 14)	Other reserves (Note 14)	Other Equity Instruments (Note 12)	Profit/(loss) for the year (Note 3)	TOTAL
<b>2020 CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	-	<b>53</b>	-	<b>8,189</b>
<b>2021 ADJUSTED OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	-	<b>53</b>	-	<b>8,189</b>
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	86	12	98
Operations with partners and owners	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2021 CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	-	<b>139</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8,287</b>
<b>2022 ADJUSTED OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	-	<b>139</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8,287</b>
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of profits	12	-	-	(12)	-
Reserve for non-monetary contribution (Notes 6.3 and 14)	-	6,335	-	-	6,335
<b>2022 CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>6,335</b>	<b>139</b>	-	<b>14,622</b>

Notes 1 to 26 of the attached Report form an integral part of these annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	2022	2021
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxes</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Adjustment to profit/(loss)</b>		
- Amortisation of fixed assets (Notes 7 and 8)	3,354	9,235
- Valuation corrections on trade impairment (Note 11)	486	1,472
- Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets	-	229
- Change in provisions (Note 4.9)	(148)	(14)
- Financial income (Note 20)	(9,504)	(3,707)
- Financial expenses (Note 20)	2,934	1,466
- Exchange rate differences (Note 20)	4,638	(662)
	<b>1,760</b>	<b>8,019</b>
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
- Inventories	(1,462)	(668)
- Debtors and other accounts receivable	30,633	(259,902)
- Creditors and other accounts payable	(21,013)	121,732
- Other current liabilities	1,318	(32,136)
- Other non-current assets and liabilities	14,185	1,942
	<b>23,662</b>	<b>(169,032)</b>
<b>Other cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
- Interest paid	(2,934)	(1,466)
- Dividend charges	-	4,549
- Interest charged	9,504	539
- Charges (payments) for tax on profits	-	1,035
	<b>6,570</b>	<b>4,657</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>32,051</b>	<b>(156,244)</b>
<b>Payments for investments:</b>		
- Group companies and associates	(2,158)	(17,412)
- Intangible assets (Note 7)	(690)	(12,773)
- Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	(868)	(2,420)
- Participative financing to clubs (Note 11)	(623,661)	-
- Other financial assets	-	(2,137)
	<b>(627,377)</b>	<b>(34,742)</b>
<b>Charges for divestments:</b>		
- Group companies and associates	11,313	31
- Participative financing to clubs (Note 11)	6,887	-
- Other financial assets	3,306	8,962
	<b>21,506</b>	<b>8,993</b>
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>	<b>(605,871)</b>	<b>(25,749)</b>
<b>Charges and payments for financial liability instruments:</b>		
- Debts with financial entities (Note 15)	33,853	46,074
- Creditors for joint operations (Note 15)	836,597	-
	<b>870,450</b>	<b>46,074</b>
<b>Cash flows from finance activities</b>	<b>870,450</b>	<b>46,074</b>
<b>EFFECT OF VARIATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES</b>	<b>(4,638)</b>	<b>662</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>291,992</b>	<b>(135,257)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year (Note 13)	33,748	169,005
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 13)	325,740	33,748

Notes 1 to 26 of the attached Report form an integral part of these annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.



# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 1. General information

Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional (hereinafter, LaLiga), was established in Madrid in 1984 as a sports association under private law. As is mandatory, it only comprises limited liability sports companies and clubs that take part in official, professional football competitions in Spain, and is legally responsible for organising such competitions in conjunction with the Real Federación Española de Fútbol. Its registered and tax office is at calle Torrelaguna, 60 in Madrid.

In article 2 of its Articles of Association, LaLiga sets out the following as its corporate purpose:

1. Organise and promote official nation-wide professional football competitions and oversee that they are properly run.
2. Commercially exploit, in the broadest sense of word, the competitions it organises within the constraints laid down by the Sports Act.
3. Commercialise the audiovisual contents exploitation rights of the professional football competitions it organises, as well as any other audiovisual rights of football competitions whose commercialisation is entrusted or assigned to it.
4. Promote, foster, finance and develop activities connected with physical fitness, sports training and football.
5. Promote and disseminate nation-wide official professional football competitions in Spain and abroad.
6. Perform any other additional or complementary activities to the above.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, and based on what set out in Royal Decree-Law 5/2015 of 4 April 2015, the sales of Clubs/SAD's audiovisual rights have been managed centrally with LaLiga, pursuant to Article 2 of said Royal Decree, as the organising entity with the joint marketing authority over audiovisual rights, see Note 4.11.

At 30 June 2022, LaLiga is the parent entity of the following legal entities, all of which are direct and indirect subsidiaries of LaLiga:

- LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously named LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)
- Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.
- LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.
- LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.
- LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)
- LaLiga (USA) Inc.
- LaLiga South Africa Proprietary Limited
- LaLiga Singapore Pte. Ltd.
- LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.
- Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, LaLiga formed a new company in Spain called

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U., whose corporate purpose is the development, promotion and commercial marketing of entertainment attractions for physical and/or virtual users located in certain theme, amusement or leisure parks. The company began operations on 01 March 2021. LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U. is a company whose management is independent from LaLiga where, in financial year ended 30 June 2022, new partners bought into the Share Capital of this company. With the new partners, LaLiga's – now indirect – shareholding percentage was 45% at the end of that year. At 30 June 2022, the remaining percentage of that company belongs to Port Aventura Entertainment, S.A. and Kosmos Entertainment, S.L. at 45% and 10% respectively.

Likewise, LaLiga has an indirect minority shareholding through LaLiga Group International, S.L. in the following companies over which it exercises significant influence:

- Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (minority shareholding, see Note 10).
- Legends collection Europe S.L. (minority shareholding, see Note 10).

On the other hand, LaLiga is an associate of the Asociación de Ligas Profesionales Españolas, where its representation percentage is 25%.

During financial year ended 30 June 2019, LaLiga entered into a Joint Venture agreement to form LaLiga North America, LLC with a 50% shareholding, for 15 years, in the United States and Canada, with Relevent Sports Group, one of the largest sports agencies in the United States and the main football industry agency in the region. Relevent Sports Group organises the International Champions Cup, an international tournament where the main teams from the European Leagues play pre-season matches in both the United States and other parts of the world.

On 12 December 2021 Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional signed a Framework Investment Agreement with Loarre Investments S.à r.l. (the Investor or CVC) for a strategic collaboration that allows the objectives pursued by the Impulso Plan described in Note 6 of the report to be achieved.

Despite the group being exempt from the obligation to file consolidated annual accounts due to , as previously mentioned, LaLiga being a sports association and not a company (according to Article 122 of the Commercial Code, only groups, public limited and limited liability companies are considered companies) and, therefore, Article 42.1 of said Code of Commerce does not apply, it has consolidated the subsidiaries at 30 June 2022 on a voluntary basis.

## 2. Presentation basis

### a) True and fair image

The annual accounts have been prepared from LaLiga's accounting records and are presented

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

in accordance with current legislation, the rules established in the General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 and the amendments incorporated into it by Royal Decree 1159/2010, Royal Decree 602/2016 and the amendments incorporated into it – the latest being those incorporated via Royal Decree 1/ 2021 of 12 January – in force for financial years beginning after 1 January 2021, to show the true and fair image of the assets, the financial position and the results of the Association, as well as the veracity of the cash flows included in the cash flows statement.

The members of LaLiga's Executive Committee estimate that the annual accounts for financial year ended 30 June 2022, which were prepared on 03 August 2022, will be approved by the Assembly without any amendments.

### b) Critical aspects of the assessment and estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of the annual accounts requires LaLiga to use certain estimates and judgements in relation to the future that are continuously evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under certain circumstances. The resulting accounting estimates, by definition, will rarely match the corresponding actual results.

### Recognition of income

LaLiga recognises income pursuant to that described in Note 4.11 Recognition of income.

### c) Changes in accounting criteria

On 30 January 2021, Royal Decree 1/2021 of 12 January was published in the Official State Gazette, amending the General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November; the General Accounting Plan for Small and Medium-Sized Companies approved by Royal Decree 1515/2007 of 16 November; the Rules for the Preparation of Consolidated Annual Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September; and the Adaptation Rules of the General Accounting Plan for non-profit entities approved by Royal Decree 1491/2011 of 24 October. Likewise, and as a consequence of RD 1/2021, on 13 February 2021, the Institute of Accounting and Auditing of Accounts (ICAC) resolution was published in the Official State Gazette, which dictates the registration, valuation and preparation of annual accounts for the recognition of income for the delivery of goods and the provision of services (hereinafter "Income Resolution").

The content of the aforementioned Royal Decree and Resolution must be applied to annual accounts beginning on or after 1 January 2021. For the Association, the first year of application would be that which began on 1 July 2021.

The content of the aforementioned Royal Decree and Resolution has been applied to the annual accounts corresponding to the current financial year beginning on 1 July 2021. The transition to

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

the new rules has not had a significant effect due to the new criteria being applied for the financial year ending 30 June 2022.

The changes affect the Association mainly against the following items:

- Financial instruments.
- Income for sales and provision of services.

The main differences between the accounting and classification criteria used in the previous financial year (ended 30 June 2021) and those applied in financial year ended 30 June 2022 that have affected the Association are as follows:

- Financial instruments

Financial instruments are now classified based on our management or our business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of their cash flows.

The classification of financial assets falls into the following main categories:

- Amortised cost: It is foreseeable that the previous portfolios of "Loans and receivables" and "Held-to-maturity investments" have been included in this category to the extent that they are held with the aim of receiving cash flows derived from the execution of the contract, and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows on specific dates that are solely collections of principal and interest on the amount of the principal outstanding. Likewise, this category includes the credits for trade operations and credits for non-trade operations.
- Cost: This category includes investments in group companies, jointly-controlled entities and associates.

The classification of financial liabilities falls into the following main categories:

- Amortised cost: This category includes all financial liabilities other than those that must be valued at fair value with changes in profit and loss. It therefore includes the previous "Loans and payables" portfolios among which are participating loans that have the characteristics of an ordinary or common loan, even those whose interest was set below market level, and the "Debits and payables" for both trade and non-trade operations.

On the date of initial application of RD 1/2021, 1 January 2021, the Association has opted to apply the 2nd TP and to include comparative information without restating it, reclassifying the items of the previous year to show the balances of said year adjusted to the new presentation criteria. The Association has therefore applied the new categories of financial instruments in accordance with RD 1/2021 for the financial year ended 30 June 2022, and has applied the new categories, only for presentation purposes, for the comparative financial year ended on 30 June

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

2021.

It should be noted that there has been no impact on equity resulting from the new criteria for recognising financial instruments being applied.

- Income for sales and provision of services

The application from 1 January 2021 of the Institute of Accounting and Auditing of Accounts (ICAC) Resolution that dictates the rules for registration, valuation and preparation of annual accounts for the recognition of income for the delivery of goods and the provision of services, and the last amendment to the General Accounting Plan (PGC) and its complementary provisions through RD 1/2021, have brought about changes in NRV 14 "Income for from sales and provision of services", as well as in the information to be included in the report on these transactions.

The new regulations are based on the principle of ordinary income being recognised when control of a good or service is transferred to the customer for the amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled – thus the concept of control, as a fundamental principle, replaces the current concept of risks and benefits.

To apply the above fundamental principle, the following successive steps must be followed:

- identify the contracts with clients;
- identify the obligations to be met;
- determine the price or consideration of the contract's transaction;
- set the price of the transaction between the obligations to be met, and
- recognise the income when (or to the extent that) the entity satisfies each committed obligation.

The key changes to current practice are:

- Rules are established to identify the contract and the different goods and services included in it, as well as guidelines for the combination and amendment of contracts.
- Requirements are set to determine when the income accrues, in particular, to determine whether the income should be recognised at a single moment or over time, based on the percentage of the activity's completion.
- Issues and specific cases are studied such as: incremental costs of obtaining or fulfilling a contract, the right to return the product sold with a refund of the price charged, guarantees given to customers, indicators on acting on their own vs others, customer options on additional goods and services, transfer of licences, etc.

The transition to the new rules have not had a significant effect due to the new criteria being applied for the financial year ending 30 June 2022.

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## d) Going concern

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Association had a positive working capital of 243,771 thousand euros (-42,074 thousand euros at 30 June 2021). To fully understand the Association's working capital – particularly in relation to the negative working capital for the financial year ended 30 June 2021 –, it must be borne in mind that the "Short-term accruals" of the current liabilities are made up of the advance management of billings with the audiovisual business operators and therefore do not represent a real cash outflow obligation, thereby reverting in the subsequent year with the usual flow of the Association's operations.

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group of which LaLiga is the Parent Association presents positive consolidated equity of 55,682 thousand euros

All the subsidiaries have balanced equity at the close of financial year ended 30 June 2022. Considering the foregoing, these annual accounts have been prepared under the going concern principle.

## 3. Application of results

The Entity is a non-profit Sports Group so its Surplus (Profit) is distributed among its associates in its entirety or the Social Fund is increased. In the same way, if there were a Deficit (Loss), it would be the associates who would have to reimburse it or reduce the Entity's Social Fund.

Given that the result of the Profit and Loss Account for financial year ended 30 June 2022 was zero euros (12 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021), the Executive Committee is not presenting a proposal for distribution for approval at the General Assembly (in financial year ended 30 June 2021, the distribution proposal presented was the distribution of the Profit (Surplus) after taxes to the LaLiga Social Fund).

## 4. Accounting criteria

### 4.1 Intangible assets

#### a) Patents and trademarks

Patents and trademarks have a defined useful life and are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation and recognised impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of patents and trademarks over their estimated useful life (10 years).

#### b) Computer software

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Computer software licences acquired from third parties are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and prepare them for use. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (maximum of 5 years).

Costs directly related to the development of unique and identifiable computer software controlled by LaLiga, and which are likely to generate economic benefits in excess of costs for more than one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the costs of the staff developing the software and an appropriate percentage of overheads. These costs are recognised as assets and amortised over their estimated useful lives (which do not exceed 5 years).

Expenses related to the upkeep of computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

### 4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment items are recognised at their acquisition price or production cost less accumulated depreciation and the accumulated amount of recognised losses, as a consequence of impairment where applicable.

The amount of work carried out by the company for its own property, plant and equipment is calculated by adding the direct or indirect costs attributable to said assets to the purchase price of the consumables.

The costs of expanding, modernising or improving property, plant and equipment are incorporated into the asset as a higher value of the good only when they involve an increase in its capacity, productivity or lengthening of its useful life, and whenever it is possible to know or estimate the accounting value of items that are derecognised from the inventory due to having been replaced.

Major repair costs are capitalised and amortised over the estimated useful life, while recurring maintenance expenses are charged to the profit and loss account during the year in which they are incurred.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment, with the exception of land that is not depreciated, is systematically calculated using the straight-line method based on its estimated useful life, taking into account the depreciation actually suffered by its operation, use and enjoyment. The estimated useful lives are:

	<u>Years of estimated useful life</u>
Technical facilities	10
Furniture	10

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Information processing equipment 5

The residual value and the useful life of the assets are reviewed on the date of each balance sheet and adjusted if necessary. When the book value of an asset is higher than its estimated recoverable amount, its value is immediately reduced to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated by comparing the income obtained from the sale with the book value and are recorded in the profit and loss account.

### 4.3 Financial assets

#### a) Financial assets at cost

This valuation category includes:

- 1) Investments in the equity of group companies, jointly-controlled entities and associates (an example of these financial assets is detailed in Note 10).
- 2) Other investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined by reference to a quoted price on an active market for an identical instrument, or cannot be estimated reliably, and the derivatives underlying these investments.
- 3) Contributions made as a result of a joint purse contract and the like.
- 4) Participating loans whose interests are contingent, either because a fixed or variable interest rate is agreed upon, subject to the compliance of a milestone by the borrowing company (for example, obtaining profits), or because they are calculated exclusively by reference to the evolution of the activity of the aforementioned company. An example of this category will be participating financing granted to the clubs (see Note 11).
- 5) Any other financial asset that should initially be classified in the fair value portfolio with changes in the profit and loss account when it is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of its fair value.

#### b) Financial assets at amortised cost

Included in this category are loans and receivables that are made up of credits for trade operations and credits for non-trade operations with fixed or determinable charges. These assets are initially measured at fair value including incurred transaction costs, and subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. However, financial assets are valued at their nominal value where they do not have an established interest rate, the amount is due or is expected to be received in the short term and the effect of updating is not significant. In this category, the Association recognises all its financial assets that have not been described in the previous section of this note).



## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

The contractual cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the amount of the outstanding principal are inherent to an agreement that has the nature of an ordinary or common loan, notwithstanding whether the operation is agreed at a zero or below market interest rate.

The credits for trade operations and credits for non-trade operations included in this category are:

1. Credits for trade operations: those financial assets arising from the sale of goods and the provision of services for the company's trade provisions with deferred payment, and
2. Credits for non-trade operations: those financial assets that, not being equity instruments or derivatives, have no commercial origin and whose collections are of a determined or determinable amount, which come from loan or credit operations granted by the company.

### Initial valuation

Financial assets in this category will initially be valued at their fair value, which – unless there is evidence to the contrary – will be the transaction price, which will be equal to the fair value of the consideration given, plus the directly attributable transaction costs.

However, credits for trade operations maturing within one year that do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, as well as credits to personnel, dividends receivable and disbursements required on equity instruments – where the amount is expected to be received in the short term – are valued at their nominal value to the extent that the effect of not updating the cash flows is not considered significant.

### Subsequent valuation

Financial assets included in this category will be valued at their amortised cost. Interest accrued will be accounted for in the profit and loss account, applying the effective interest rate method.

However, credits maturing within one year which – pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section – are initially valued at their nominal value, continue to be valued at that amount, unless they have been impaired.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are amended due to the financial difficulties of the issuer, the company studies the need to record an impairment loss or not.

### Impairment losses

The necessary valuation corrections are made, at least at closing and whenever there is objective evidence that the value of a financial asset, or of a group of financial assets with similar risk profiles valued collectively, has been impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred subsequent to its initial recognition and that reduce or delay future estimated cash flows, which may be motivated by the insolvency of the debtor.

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

In general, the loss due to impairment of these financial assets is the difference between their book value and the current value of future cash flows, including, where appropriate, those from the execution of real and personal guarantees that are estimated to be generated, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at the time of initial recognition.

Impairment loss adjustments, as well as their reversal when the amount of the loss decreases for reasons related to a subsequent event, are recognised respectively as an expense or income in the profit and loss account. Impairment reversal is limited to the book value of the asset that would be recognised on the reversal date had the impairment not been recorded.

Financial assets are derecognised on the balance sheet when all the risks and benefits inherent to the ownership of the asset are substantially transferred. In the specific case of accounts receivable, it is understood that this fact generally occurs if the risks of insolvency and default have been transferred.

### 4.4 Financial derivatives and accounting hedges

Both initially and at subsequent times, financial derivatives are valued at their fair value. The method for recognizing the resulting gains or losses depends on whether the derivative has been designated as a hedging instrument or not and, where appropriate, on the type of hedge.

#### Cash flow hedges

The effective part of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are temporarily recognised in equity. Their allocation to the profit and loss account is made in the years in which the expected hedged operation affects the result, unless the hedge corresponds to a forecast transaction that ends in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, in which case the amounts recorded in equity are included in the cost of the asset when it is acquired or the liability when it is assumed.

The loss or gain related to the ineffective part is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Hedging instruments are valued and recorded according to their nature to the extent that they are not, or cease to be, effective hedges.

In the case of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting purposes, the gains and losses on their fair value are immediately recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the profit and loss account, together with any change in the fair value of the

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. When the hedged item is an unrecognised firm commitment or a component of it, the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item after its designation is recognised as an asset or liability, and the related gain or loss is reflected in the profit and loss account.

Changes to the book amount of hedged items that are valued at amortised cost imply the correction – either from the time of the change, or subsequently from the time hedge accounting ceases – of the instrument's effective interest rate.

### 4.5 Equity

The social fund is made up of the accumulated amount of surpluses (profits) and deficits (losses) from previous years, as well as contributions made by clubs/SADs.

### 4.6 Financial liabilities

#### Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Debts and payables comprise both trade and non-trade receivables.

These financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently recorded at their amortised cost according to the effective interest rate method. Said effective interest is the discount rate that equals the book value of the instrument with the expected flow of future payments foreseen until the maturity of the liability.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, debits for trade operations maturing in under one year and that do not have a contractual interest rate are valued, both initially and subsequently, at their par value when the effect of not updating the flows of cash is not significant.

In the event of a renegotiation of existing debts, it is considered that there are no substantial modifications of the financial liability when the lender of the new loan is the same as the one that granted the initial loan and the present value of the cash flows, including net commissions, does not differ by more than 10% from the present value of the cash flows pending payment of the original liability calculated under the same method.

### 4.7 Current and deferred taxes

The income tax expense (income) is the amount that, for this concept, accrues in the year and that includes both the current tax expense (income) and deferred tax.

Both current and deferred tax expense (income) is recorded in profit and loss account. However, the tax effect related to items that are recorded directly in equity is recognised in equity.

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Current tax assets and liabilities will be valued at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered from the tax authorities, in accordance with current or approved regulations and pending publication on the year-end date.

Deferred taxes are calculated, in accordance with the liability method, on the temporary differences that arise between the taxable bases of assets and liabilities and their book values. However, deferred taxes are not recognised if arise from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction did not affect the accounting result or the taxable base of the tax. The deferred tax is determined by applying the regulations and the tax rates approved or about to be approved on the balance sheet date and expected to apply when the corresponding deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available with which to offset temporary differences and, therefore, given that LaLiga's objective is not to have profits, deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences.

### 4.8 Employee benefits

#### a) Retirement award

LaLiga offers a retirement award to some of its retired employees. The right to this type of benefits is conditional on employee remaining with the company until their retirement and for a specified minimum number of years.

The expected costs of these benefits are accrued during the working life of the employees in accordance with an accounting method similar to that of defined contribution pension plans.

A defined contribution plan is one under which LaLiga makes fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal, contractual or implicit obligation to make additional contributions if the separate entity does not have sufficient assets to meet the commitments assumed.

For defined contribution plans, LaLiga pays contributions to publicly or privately managed pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, LaLiga is not required to make additional payments. Contributions are recognised as employee benefits when accrued. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash return or a reduction in future payments is available.

LaLiga recognises a liability for contributions to be made when, at the end of the year, there are unpaid accrued contributions.

#### b) Severance payments

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Severance payments are paid to employees as a result of LaLiga's decision to terminate their employment contract before the normal retirement age or when the employee agrees to voluntarily resign in exchange for those benefits. LaLiga recognises these benefits when it has demonstrably undertaken to terminate workers in accordance with a detailed formal plan without the possibility of retirement or to provide severance pay as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary resignation. Benefits that are not to be paid in the twelve months following the balance sheet date are discounted to their current value.

### c) Profit sharing and bonus plans

LaLiga recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. LaLiga recognises a provision when it is contractually obligated or when past practice has created an implicit obligation.

#### 4.9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for litigation are recognised when LaLiga has a legal or implicit present obligation as a result of past events, and an outflow of resources will likely be necessary to settle the obligation and where the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions for restructuring include penalties for cancellation of leases and severance payments to employees. Provisions for future operating losses are not recognised.

Provisions are valued at the present value of the amounts that are expected to be necessary to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market evolutions of the time value of money and the specific risks of the obligation. The adjustments in the provision due to its updating are recognised as a financial expense as they accrue.

Provisions with a maturity of less than or equal to one year, with a non-significant financial effect, are not discounted.

When part of the amount necessary to settle the provision is expected to be reimbursed by a third party, the reimbursement is recognised as an independent asset, provided that its receipt is practically certain.

On the other hand, contingent liabilities are considered to be those possible obligations arising as a result of past events, where the materialisation is conditioned on one or more future events outside LaLiga's control occurring, or not. These contingent liabilities are not subject to accounting records and details of them are presented in the report.

LaLiga has recorded provisions amounting to 10,899 thousand euros in its long-term provisions account at 30 June 2022 (10,913 thousand euros at the end of the financial year to 30 June 2021), derived from the Wage Guarantee Fund: Within this account is a provision of an amount related to the debit balances held with clubs where the Association, in compliance with the

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

provisions of the Collective Agreement signed with the Association of Spanish Footballers, has had to anticipate player salaries.

At the end of financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, a long-term provision is held for other responsibilities based on past events associated with the activity of the Association.

### 4.10 Accruals

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Balance Sheet reflects accruals of liabilities for short-term anticipated income of 390,604 thousand euros (521,238 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021), with the majority of this amount being income corresponding to audiovisual rights of contracts whose accrual will occur during the 2022/2023 season. Likewise, the heading "Long-term accruals" of the liabilities includes the expected income for seasons after 2022/2023. The amount of these long-term liability accruals amounts to 54,870 thousand euros at 30 June 2022.

The asset reflects the expenses expected at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, in the short term of 114,024 thousand euros, with the majority corresponding to amounts paid on account to clubs/SADs for part of the audiovisual rights for the 2022/2023 season. At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021, the asset reflected anticipated expected expenses amounting to 2,317 thousand euros.

### 4.11 Recognition of income

The Association recognises its ordinary income in such a manner that the transfer of goods or services committed to its customers is recorded for the amount that reflects the consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for said services, with the analysis made pursuant to the following steps:

- Identification of the contract.
- Identification of the different performance obligations.
- Determination of the transaction price.
- Allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation.
- Recognise income at the time performance obligations are satisfied.

Where there is a variable consideration amount in the price set in contracts with customers, the best estimate of the variable consideration is included in the price to be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of the income recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Association bases its estimates considering historical information, taking into account the type of customer, type of transaction and the specific terms of each agreement.

#### a) Income from the assignment of trademark licences

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LaLiga recognises revenue from brand licensing royalties in accordance with the economic substance of the relevant agreement. This income must be matched with the costs and considerations to be paid by LaLiga. This income is recognised under the heading "Sponsorships, licensing and others" in the Profit and Loss Account, with its accrual being on a straight line basis over the contracted period (see Note 18).

The brand licensing business has contributed to LaLiga Group International, S.L. effective from 1 February 2022 through a non-monetary contribution on 1 February 2022 (see Note 6).

### b) Income from the marketing of audiovisual contents exploitation rights.

#### *Joint marketing of audiovisual rights RDL 5/2015*

Regarding the income from the marketing of the audiovisual contents exploitation rights of football competitions in the First and Second Division National League Championship, and as a result of Royal Decree-Law 5/2015 of 30 April 2015 coming into force in the 2016/2017 season (modified by Royal Decree-Law 15/2020 21 April) regulating the centralised sale of these rights as well as the analysis and interpretation of national and international regulations, LaLiga acts as Principal in the management of the income and expenses associated with the marketing of these rights. Acting as Principal entails that all income and expenses associated with the marketing are recorded in LaLiga's annual accounts, pursuant to compliance with the following points:

- LaLiga is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service.
- It has the capacity to set sales prices to end customers.
- It bears the credit risk assumed for the amount receivable from the customer.
- It has the freedom to choose its suppliers.
- It is consistent with the treatment applied during the 2015/2016 season in accordance with the statutory modifications approved in the Assembly.

This income is recognised under the heading "Income from Negotiations of TV and media rights" in the Interim Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, with its accrual being recorded as the matches are played throughout the period in question (Note 18)

### c) Income from the distribution of the gambling tax on Sports Betting

Regarding the distribution of the gambling tax on Sports Betting corresponding to LaLiga, only the "remaining amounts" must be considered revenue attributable to LaLiga itself once the following applications have been made in accordance with the Single Article of Royal Decree 98/2003:

- 1) Repayment of the debts contracted by LaLiga as a result of the early cancellation of the Recovery Plan, amounting to 1,201 thousand euros during financial year ended 30 June

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

2022 (1,001 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

This debt is associated with the 1991 Recovery Plan and corresponds to the payment this season of the loan requested by LaLiga in its day to remedy the debt that the clubs/SAD belonging to LaLiga had with the Mortgage Bank, the Higher Council for Sports, Social Security and the Public Treasury. On the other hand, another part of this debt was to cover the costs of restructuring works of stadiums in accordance with the requirements determined in RD 769/1993.

### 2) Secondly:

- a. For the construction, expansion, remodelling, adaptation, improvement, maintenance, conservation of the sports facilities of the clubs/SAD belonging to Professional Football, amounting to 11,378 thousand euros during financial year ended 30 June 2022 (7,436 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

Pursuant to RD 203/2010 of 26 February approving the Regulation for the prevention of violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport, LaLiga is responsible for the prevention of such matters within the stadiums of league competition participants. To fulfil this task, the sole article of RD 566/2010 of 7 May establishes that an amount collected from the gambling tax is allocated for this purpose.

- b. To the guarantee and, where appropriate, to the payment of salary debts, in accordance with the aforementioned Royal Decree 566/2010 of 7 May, that the entities affiliated to LaLiga have with their players in accordance with the provisions of the Collective Agreement signed with the professional players' representatives. During the 2018/2019 season, 2,404 thousand euros was allocated to pay the salary debts that Club de Fútbol Reus Deportiu SAD had with its players, and during the 2021/2022 season, 356 thousand euros was allocated to pay the salary debts that Club Extremadura UD, S.A.D. had with its players. Should LaLiga recover any of the amounts used for these purposes, it must reincorporate them as a higher amount to be distributed in addition to the collection from Quinielas (football pools), as happened in financial year ended 30 June 2020 where a amount of 1,773 thousand euros was returned associated with Real Racing Club de Santander SAD.

As a consequence of that established in Annex I of the agreement signed on 25 August 2011 to call off the strike initiated by professional footballers, LaLiga guaranteed the debts that the clubs/SADs associated with it had with said footballers corresponding to seasons 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. Part of said debt was included in the insolvency proceedings of some clubs/SADs and was subject to a withdrawal, the latter amount being that which will not be recoverable in the agreement phase that is being recovered by LaLiga from this tranche of Quinielas.



## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Therefore, and in accordance with the foregoing and to the extent that LaLiga is a mere distribution instrument, the payments made for the aforementioned items should not be considered expenses nor their financing income, but are payments and collections whose control must be made on Balance sheet accounts.

The amount corresponding to LaLiga in financial year ended 30 June 2022 for its part of the distribution of the gambling tax on Sports Betting amounted to 14,981 thousand euros (16,237 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021). Additionally, an amount of 78 thousand euros has been recovered from the financing of works charged to Quinielas (102 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021), plus the amount returned from salary debts that has amounted to 0 euros (0 euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021), thus resulting in the final amount collected of 15,059 thousand euros (16,339 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

3) The remaining amounts, once the applications of the two previous sections have been made, will be distributed as follows:

3.a) 60% of the remaining amounts resulting from deducting the total amount received in financial year ended 30 June 2022 by LaLiga from the distribution of the gambling tax on Sports Betting that amounted to 14,981 thousand euros (16,237 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021) plus the amount recovered from the financing of works charged to Quinielas, which amounted to 78 thousand euros (102 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021) plus the amount repaid from salary debts that amounted to 0 euros (0 euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021), i.e., 15,059 thousand euros (16,339 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021) derived from the amounts of the previous sections 1), 2.a) and 2.b), and that will be distributed directly to the clubs without being considered in LaLiga's Profit and Loss Account.

3.b) The remaining 40% will be recorded in LaLiga's Profit and Loss Account as revenue for the latter, amounting to 850 thousand euros during financial year ended 30 June 2022 (3,161 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

The summary of all the above can be viewed in the following table:

	Thousands of euros	
	30.06.2022	30.06.2021
<b>Amounts to distribute</b>		
Collections from Quinielas	14,981	16,237
Recovery of salaries payable	-	-

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Recovery of works financing		78	102
<b>Total to distribute</b>		<b>15,059</b>	<b>16,339</b>
Amounts with specific destinations			
Recovery Plan		(1,201)	(1,001)
Facilities		(11,378)	(7,436)
Player salary guarantee		(356)	-
<b>Remaining amounts</b>		<b>2,124</b>	<b>7,902</b>
<b>Direct payment to clubs</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>4,741</b>
<b>LaLiga income</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>3,161</b>

### 4.12 Leases

#### a) When LaLiga is the lessee – Finance lease

LaLiga leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment in which LaLiga substantially holds all the risks and benefits derived from ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the beginning of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the current value of the minimum payments agreed for the lease. The implicit interest rate of the contract is used to calculate the current value, or LaLiga's interest rate for similar operations if the former cannot be determined.

Each lease payment is distributed between the liability and the financial charge. The total financial charge is distributed over the lease term and charged to the profit and loss account in the year it accrues by applying the effective interest rate method. Contingent instalments are expenses in the year they are incurred. The corresponding lease obligations, net of financial charges, are included in "Financial lease creditors". Fixed assets acquired under a financial lease are depreciated over their useful life or the duration of the contract, whichever is the shorter.

#### b) When LaLiga is the lessee – Operating lease

Leases in which the lessor retains a significant part of the risks and benefits derived from ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments (net of any incentive received from the lessor) are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they accrue on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

#### c) When LaLiga is the lessor

When assets are leased under an operating lease, the asset is included in the balance sheet according to its nature. Income derived from the lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

### 4.13 Transactions in foreign currency

#### a) Functional and presentation currency

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

LaLiga's annual accounts are presented in thousands of euros, as its functional currency is the euro.

## b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the settlement of these transactions and from the translation at the closing exchange rates of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognised in the profit and loss account, except where they are deferred in equity such as qualified cash flow hedges and qualified net investment hedges.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the book value of the security. Translation differences are recognised in profit/(loss) for the year and other changes in book value are recognised in equity.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments held at fair value with changes in the profit and loss account, are presented as part of the gain or loss in fair value. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as financial assets available for sale, are included in equity.

### 4.14 Transactions between related parties

In general, transactions between group companies are initially accounted for at fair value. Where appropriate, if the agreed price differs from its fair value, the difference is recorded taking into account the economic reality of the transaction. Subsequent valuations are carried out pursuant to the corresponding regulations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in merger, spin-off or non-monetary contribution operations of a business, the constituent elements of the acquired business are valued at the amount corresponding to them, once the operation has been carried out, in the consolidated annual accounts of the group or subgroup.

When the parent company, the group or subgroup, and its subsidiary are not involved, the annual accounts to be considered for this purpose will be those of the larger group or subgroup in which the equity elements whose parent company is Spanish are integrated.

In these cases, the difference that could be revealed between the net value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired company, adjusted by the balance of the groups of grants, donations and legacies received and adjustments for changes in value, and any amount of the capital and issue premium, if any, issued by the absorbing company is recorded in reserves.

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 4.15 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method, for which the acquisition date is determined and the cost of the combination is calculated, recording the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their fair value referred on that date.

Goodwill or the negative difference of the combination is determined by the difference between the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed recorded and the cost of the combination, all referring to the acquisition date.

The cost of the combination is determined by aggregating:

- The fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued on the acquisition date.
- The fair value of any contingent consideration that depends on future events or the fulfilment of predetermined conditions.

Expenses related to the issue of equity instruments or financial liabilities delivered in exchange for the items acquired are not part of the cost of the combination.

Likewise, the fees paid to legal advisors or other professionals who have been involved in the combination are not part of the cost of the combination, nor are the expenses generated internally by these concepts. These amounts are charged directly to the income statement.

In the exceptional event that a negative difference arises in the combination, it is charged to the profit and loss account as income.

If the valuation processes necessary to apply the acquisition method described above cannot be completed on the end date of the year in which the combination occurs, this accounting is considered provisional, and said provisional values may be adjusted in the period necessary to obtain the information required that in no case will be longer than one year. The effects of the adjustments made in this period are recorded retroactively, amending the comparative information if necessary.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are adjusted against results, unless such consideration has been classified as equity, in which case subsequent changes in its fair value are not recognised.

Merger, spin-off and non-monetary contributions of a business between group companies are recorded in accordance with the provisions for transactions between related parties.

## 5. Financial risk management

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 5.1 Financial risk factors

Managing the financial risks of LaLiga is centralised in the Finance Department, which has the necessary mechanisms in place to control the exposure to variations in interest rates and exchange rates, as well as credit and liquidity risks.

The Association's Global Risk Management Programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and tries to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability. LaLiga employs derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures to risk.

When all the required criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to eliminate the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. This will be effective for currency exchange insurance contracted to cover the exposure to the (EUR/USD) exchange rate associated with firm contracts on the sale of audiovisual rights.

The main financial risks impacting LaLiga are listed below:

### a) Market risk

#### (i) Exchange rate risk

Despite LaLiga having significant international operations, most of its contracts are negotiated and charged in euros and, therefore, it is not exposed to exchange rate risk due to foreign currency transactions.

To meet its risk management strategy, the Association hedges its exposure to exchange rate risk associated with its firm commitments in foreign currency (USD).

The purpose of the hedging relationship is to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate risk resulting from receipts in USD from the fluctuation of the exchange rate between the foreign currency (USD) and the Association's functional currency (EUR).

#### (ii) Price risk

LaLiga does not have speculative capital investments, and are therefore not exposed to price risk.

#### (iii) Interest rate risk of cash flows

As LaLiga does not have significant remunerated assets, the income and cash flows from their operating activities are sufficiently independent from changes in market interest rates.

### b) Credit risk

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Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, and outstanding accounts receivable.

The banks and financial institutions in which LaLiga has invested have a good reputation, as do the financial investments that are controlled by the Finance Department.

For credit control, the credit quality of the client is assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. In general, LaLiga's clients do not have a credit rating.

Individual credit limits are established based on internal and external ratings in accordance with the limits set by Management.

The maximum credit risks at 30 June 2022 and 2021 are detailed below:

	Thousands of euros	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Short-term investments in group companies, multigroup and associates	137	1,286
Long-term investments in group companies, multigroup and associates	-	23,380
Long-term financial investments	613,454	19,373
Cash and cash equivalents	325,740	33,748
Short-term financial investments	38,017	16,448
Long-term trade debtors and other accounts receivable	24,038	35,523
Short-term trade debtors and other accounts receivable	500,524	598,293
	<b>1,501,910</b>	<b>728,051</b>

### a) Liquidity risk

Prudent management of liquidity risk implies the maintenance of sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of financing through a sufficient amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to liquidate market positions. Given the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, LaLiga's Treasury Department aims to maintain flexibility in financing through the availability of committed credit lines.

Management monitors LaLiga's liquidity reserve forecasts (which includes credit availability (Note 12) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)) based on expected cash flows. Note 9.2 shows the breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by maturity. It should be noted that this breakdown is expressed based on the amortised cost of financial assets and liabilities, although this does not vary significantly from their nominal value. Based on expected cash flows and prudent liquidity risk management, Management expects sufficient cash levels to be maintained.

### 5.2 Fair value measurement

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The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded on an active market is determined using valuation techniques. LaLiga uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on current market conditions on each balance sheet date. For long-term debt, quoted market prices or agent prices are used. To determine the fair value of the remaining financial instruments, other techniques are used, such as estimated discounted cash flows. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows.

It is assumed that the book value of credits and debits for commercial operations approximates their fair value. The fair value of financial liabilities for financial reporting purposes is estimated by discounting future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to LaLiga for similar financial instruments.

### 6. Non-monetary contributions made during financial year ended 30 June 2022

#### 6.1 Non-monetary contribution on 1 July 2021 to LaLiga Tech

On 1 July 2021, Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional made a non-monetary contribution to LaLiga Tech (currently named LaLiga Group International, S.L.) amounting to 23,458 thousand euros. The non-monetary contribution was split between a capital increase of 226 thousand euros and a share premium of 23,232 thousand euros.

The asset elements of the Association's Balance Sheet contributed on 1 July 2021 were as follows:

- Shareholding in LaLiga Content Protection, S.L. amounting to 3,585 thousand euros.
- "BI&BA System" platform amounting to 5,244 thousand euros.
- "Mediacoach" application amounting to 8,967 thousand euros.
- "Capacity Management System" applications amounting to 2,800 thousand euros.
- Other intangible assets amounting to 879 thousand euros.
- Items of property, plant and equipment (mainly technical facilities and information processing equipment) amounting to 1,983 thousand euros.

#### 6.2 Investment Framework Agreement with Loarre Investments S.à.r.l.

On 12 December 2021 Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional (LaLiga or the Parent Association) signed a Framework Investment Agreement with Loarre Investments S.à.r.l. (the Investor or CVC) for a strategic collaboration that allows the objectives pursued by the Impulse Plan – described below – to be achieved.

In the Framework Agreement, LaLiga presents – together with CVC – a strategic and innovative operation that will promote the growth of the competition and its Clubs in future years by

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bringing in a benchmark partner with extensive experience in the world of sport. This operation, called the Impulse Plan, will make it possible to improve infrastructures, implement digitisation and technological innovation or reinforce internal structures of the Clubs.

The agreement consists of the following legal transactions, which entered into force simultaneously on the Closing Date of the operation (1 February 2022):

- i. Contribution of CVC and acquisition of a stake in LaLiga Tech, S.L.U., which subsequently changed its name to LaLiga Group International, S.L. (hereinafter Tech, LaLiga Tech or Group International). CVC has contributed 64,773,897.22 euros to Tech through the assumption and disbursement of a capital increase by which it acquired a shareholding equivalent to 8.2016% in its share capital. For this purpose, this subsidiary company increased its share capital through the creation of company shares, which constituted a special class of shareholding (see Note 6.3).

As a preliminary step to the capital increase, it was agreed that, on the closing date of the operation, LaLiga would transfer the following to its subsidiary company Tech (an event that came about and is described in Notes 6.3, 7 and 8 of this report):

- a) all business activities of LaLiga other than the sale of TV and media rights entrusted to LaLiga under RDL 5/2015 (such rights, the "TV Rights") and those others that, where appropriate, are attributed to it by law and are non-delegable;
  - b) the preparatory and support activities for the management by LaLiga of the sale of the TV Rights, including those related to the implementation of LaLiga's decisions in this area.
- ii. Contract between Partners. LaLiga, the Investor and Tech have signed a partner agreement regulating the relationship between them, after which LaLiga will continue to maintain control over Tech.
  - iii. Joint Purse Contract. LaLiga and CVC have signed a joint purse contract for a duration of 50 years under which the Investor contributes a total of 1,929,420,480.16 euros to LaLiga funds to improve the competition organised by LaLiga and maximise the value of the TV Rights (the "Joint Purse Contract"). In exchange, as remuneration, the Investor receives a percentage (see the "Joint purse" section further down in this note) of the Net Distributable Income (concept defined below) derived from the sale of TV Rights in each season.

The Clubs that do not participate in the project will receive an amount equal to the amount they would have received for the TV Rights had the Annual Payment (see "Joint purse" section



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lower down in this note) of the joint purse not been made, i.e., as if the remuneration mentioned in the previous paragraph had not occurred.

At the same time as signing the Joint Purse Contract, LaLiga has constituted the following guarantees to ensure compliance with its obligations under the aforementioned contract or derived from its termination or settlement (the "Joint Purse Contract Guarantees"):

- a) pledge on LaLiga's current accounts where the JP Funds are deposited or any other financial assets in which LaLiga keeps the funds contributed by the Investor invested under the Joint Purse Contract until these are used to grant loans to the Clubs under the Club Financing Agreement; and
  - b) pledge on LaLiga's credit rights derived from the loans granted to the Clubs under the Club Financing Contract.
- iv. Club Financing Contract. Additionally, LaLiga – and those Clubs that have opted to do so – have signed a financing contract for the amount of 1,899,420,480 euros under which LaLiga makes – and will continue to make – financing linked to improving the competition organised by LaLiga and maximising the value of the TV Rights available to said Clubs, and to other Clubs that adopt it after the Closing Date (the "Club Financing Contract"). The repayment period of the participating loans will be 50 years. During the first 40 years from the closing of the operation, 95% of the loan's principal will be repaid. The remaining 5% will be paid between years 40 and 50. Clubs relegated from the Second Division have a grace period that may be up to a maximum of 10 years. The live amount of said club financing granted at 30 June 2022 amounts to 617,694 thousand euros (see Note 11).
- v. Contracts for the provision of Services by Tech to LaLiga. Both have signed two service provision contracts under which, during the term of the Joint Purse Contract, Tech will provide LaLiga with support services to manage and promote the competition (the "Management Support Services Contract") and audiovisual consulting services (the "Audiovisual Consulting Services Contract").
- vi. Temporary Services Contract. LaLiga and Tech have signed a service provision contract under which LaLiga will temporarily provide Tech with certain services.

### 6.3 Non-monetary contribution on 1 February 2022 to LaLiga Tech

On 1 February 2022, Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional made a non-monetary contribution to LaLiga Tech (currently named LaLiga Group International, S.L.) for a net amount of 11,242 thousand euros. In this second non-monetary contribution from LaLiga to LaLiga Group International, the remaining shareholdings and shares in subsidiaries are contributed so that the only direct investment in equity instruments held by LaLiga at 30 June 2022 is in LaLiga Group International, S.L.

The non-monetary contribution included the following assets and liabilities:

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HEADING	AMOUNT	NOTE
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>24,680</b>	
Intangible assets	1,293	7
Property, plant and equipment	1,110	8
Long-term investments in group companies	21,948	
<i>Equity instruments</i>	8,511	10
<i>Credits to companies</i>	13,437	22
Long-term financial investments	329	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>41,824</b>	
Inventories	458	
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable	35,583	
<i>Clients for sales and provision of services</i>	22,882	
<i>Clients, group companies and associates</i>	12,701	
Short-term investments in group companies	3,084	
Short-term financial investments	1	
Short-term accruals	1,924	
Cash and cash equivalents	774	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>66,504</b>	

HEADING	AMOUNT	NOTE
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(55,262)</b>	
Trade creditors and other accounts payable	(22,049)	
<i>Suppliers</i>	(17,360)	
<i>Suppliers, group companies and associates</i>	(1,148)	
<i>Personal</i>	(1,668)	
<i>Client advances</i>	(1,873)	
Short-term accruals	(33,213)	
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>	<b>(55,262)</b>	

<b>NET NON-MONETARY CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>11,242</b>
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Likewise, on 1 February 2022, LaLiga, in its capacity as Sole Partner, decided to increase the share capital of LaLiga Tech for an amount of 57,753 euros through the creation of 57,753 shares with a par value of 1 euro and a share premium of 5,871.232607 euros. Therefore, the total amount associated with the capital increase, including par and share premium, is 339,139,049.77 euros. This amount corresponds to the fair value valuation of the economic unit or company of the material elements and human resources transferred. For accounting purposes, this capital increase has been accounted for at consolidated book values.

This increase is fully taken on by LaLiga and paid, also in full, through the non-monetary contribution of assets, liabilities, rights, obligations, contractual positions and human resources assigned to the Transferred Business. The Transferred Business is:

- (a) all business activities of LaLiga other than the sale of TV and media rights entrusted to LaLiga under RDL 5/2015 (such rights, the "TV Rights") and those others that, where appropriate, are attributed to it by law and are non-delegable; and

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

(b) the preparatory and support activities for the management by LaLiga of the sale of the TV Rights, including those related to the implementation of LaLiga's decisions in this area.

In this regard, registration and valuation rule (NRV) 21.2 of the General Accounting Plan – approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November following the wording granted by Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September – includes the accounting treatment of non-monetary business contributions when the acquiring and transferring companies are classified as group companies, in the following terms: "2.1 In non-monetary contributions to a group company, the contributor will value their investment at the book value of the assets delivered in the consolidated annual accounts on the date on which the operation is carried out, according to the Rules for Preparing Consolidated Annual Accounts, developed by the Code of Commerce. Any difference between the value assigned to the investment received by the contributor and the book value of the assets delivered must be recognised in reserves."

As a result of the above, the Association recorded an impact of 6,335 thousand euros on reserves resulting from the difference between the book value at cost and the consolidated value of certain investments in contributed equity instruments (see Notes 10 and 14).

In that same act, it was decided to change the company name of LaLiga Tech, S.L.U. to LaLiga Group International, S.L, and change its company purpose.

### 6.4 Increase in additional capital on 1 February 2022 to LaLiga Tech

Also on 1 February 2022 and under the Impulso Plan framework, LaLiga increased the share capital of its subsidiary LaLiga Tech, S.L.U. from 286,870 euros to 312,500 euros, through the creation of 25,630 new company shares, with a par value of 1 euro each, representing 8.2016% of the company's share capital. These shares constitute a new class of share called "Class B" that have been subscribed and paid by Loarre Investments S.à r.l. (the Investor or CVC).

The unitary creation rate of the new shares is 2,527.27 euros, corresponding to 1 euro at par value and 2,526.27 euros as the share premium. The aggregate share premium that corresponds to all the new company shares that were created is 64,748,267.22 euros.

CVC takes on all Class B shares for a total amount of 64,773,897.22 euros, including par value and share premium per share.

Class B shares are associated with a special right to receive a cash distribution charged to available reserves, exclusively in their favour, for (a) an amount equal to the Damages payable to the Investor by the Company pursuant to Clause 8 of the Investment Framework Agreement or (b) if the amount of available reserves is less than the amount of the aforementioned Damages, an amount equal to the amount of available reserves.

With this capital increase, which is fully subscribed and paid up by Loarre Investments S.à.r.l., the shareholding that LaLiga has in LaLiga Group International, S.L. is diluted to 91.8%.

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## 7. Intangible assets

The detail and movement of items included in "Intangible assets" for financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Derecognitions (non-monetary contributions – Note 6)	30/06/2022
Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	73	-	-	-	73
Computer software	28,656	690	-	(27,833)	1,513
Computer software in progress	4,484	-	-	(4,461)	23
<b>Total Cost of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>33,213</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(32,294)</b>	<b>1,609</b>
Accumulated amortisation on Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	(57)	(7)	-	-	(64)
Accumulated amortisation on Computer Software	(13,035)	(496)	-	12,870	(661)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(13,092)</b>	<b>(503)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>(725)</b>
<b>Book Value of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>20,121</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19,424)</b>	<b>884</b>

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	30/06/2021
Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	73	-	-	-	73
Computer software	21,189	8,330	(3,599)	2,736	28,656
Computer software in progress	3,135	4,443	(358)	(2,736)	4,484
<b>Total Cost of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>24,397</b>	<b>12,773</b>	<b>(3,957)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,213</b>
Accumulated amortisation on Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	(46)	(11)	-	-	(57)
Accumulated amortisation on Computer Software	(7,543)	(5,652)	160	-	(13,035)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(7,589)</b>	<b>(5,663)</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13,092)</b>
<b>Book Value of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>16,808</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>(3,797)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,121</b>

In the financial year ended 30 June 2022, there were two non-monetary contributions of partners by LaLiga to its subsidiary LaLiga Group International, S.L. (see 6) consisting of certain assets and liabilities related to several of the businesses that had been developing from LaLiga. The net accounting amount of the contributed intangible assets amounts to 19,424 thousand euros. These contributions took place in July 2021 and February 2022 and mainly correspond to the following intangibles:

- BI&BA System platform.
- Mediacoach application.
- Capacity Management System.

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The estimated useful lives of these assets, which have not changed after their contribution to LaLiga Group International, S.L., is as follows:

Description and use	Amortisation period
Brands association with LaLiga	10 years
BI&BA System platform	5 years
Mediacoach application	5 years
Capacity Management System	5 years

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, the additions occurred under "Computer Software in progress" and "Computer Software" and mainly corresponded to additions of computer programs.

- **BI&BA System:** amounting to 913 thousand euros during the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

This platform seeks to capture the digital behaviour of LaLiga's followers in a single environment, managing the information obtained to improve decision making.

This project is developed in several phases, which is why part of the project was recorded as computer software and part as computer software in progress.

At 30 June 2022, this asset has been transferred to LaLiga Group International, S.L. within the non-monetary contribution operation of 1 July 2021 described in Note 6 of the report.

- **Mediacoach application:** amounting to 2,945 thousand euros during the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

The Mediacoach platform is a technological solution made up of a set of products and services provided to clubs for the technical, tactical and physical analysis of player and team performance. It comprises Mediacoach Desktop (video analysis tool), Mediacoach Live (App for real-time monitoring of matches), Mediacoach Portal (Service access portal), Mediacoach Reports (Performance reports) and Mediacoach Broadcast (Integrations with TV). Additionally, the platform provides statistical content on teams and players, pre and post game to digital environments for publication on portals, apps and Social Media.

The basis of all products is the positioning data and speed of the players on the pitch obtained via video cameras, software and associated servers installed in all stadiums, which together with the event data in which each player participates, is stored and transformed into multiple physical and sports performance variables that are delivered through the platform's different products.

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At 30 June 2022, this asset has been transferred to LaLiga Group International, S.L. within the non-monetary contribution operation of 1 July 2021 described in Note 6 of the report.

- **Capacity Management System:** amounting to 2,086 thousand euros during the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

The Capacity Management System project, CMS, is based on the developments carried out for the Castor project, and directly related to the obligations resulting from the Regulation on the prevention of violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport, as well as the technological update of the stadium access and security systems of the clubs/SADs.

At 30 June 2022, this asset has been transferred to LaLiga Group International, S.L. within the non-monetary contribution operation of 1 July 2021 described in Note 6 of the report.

Additionally, during financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Association acquired "Anti-piracy software" for 3,576 thousand euros. In the same financial year, the Association derecognised this "Anti-piracy software" by means of a non-monetary contribution to the equity of the newly created subsidiary company in financial year, LaLiga Content Protection, S.L. (see Note 10).

Similarly, during financial year ended 30 June 2021, other derecognitions of intangible assets for a net book value of 221 thousand euros have occurred, which are recorded under "Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets" in the profit and loss account.

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, there are fully amortised intangible assets in use amounting to 264 thousand euros; 2,469 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2020.

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## 8. Property, plant and equipment

The detail and movement of items included in "Property, plant and equipment" for financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Derecognitions (non- monetary contributions – Note 6)	30/06/2022
Facilities	4,411	33	-	(2,939)	1,505
Other Installations	18,029	766	-	(128)	18,667
Furniture	481	39	-	(392)	128
Information processing equipment	3,069	30		(3,088)	11
<b>Total Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>25,990</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,547)</b>	<b>20,311</b>
Accumulated depreciation on Facilities	(11,658)	(2,820)	-	1,296	(13,182)
Accumulated depreciation on Furniture	(303)	(28)	-	204	(127)
Accumulated depreciation on Information processing equipment	(2,193)	(3)		2,195	(1)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(14,154)</b>	<b>(2,851)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>(13,310)</b>
<b>Book Value of Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>11,836</b>	<b>(1,983)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,852)</b>	<b>7,001</b>

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	30/06/2021
Facilities	3,791	620	-	-	4,411
Other Installations	16,485	1,544	-	-	18,029
Furniture	481	-	-	-	481
Information processing equipment	2,835	256	(22)	-	3,069
<b>Total Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>23,592</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,990</b>
Accumulated depreciation on Facilities	(8,535)	(3,123)	-	-	(11,658)
Accumulated depreciation on Furniture	(254)	(49)	-	-	(303)
Accumulated depreciation on Information processing equipment	(1,801)	(400)	8	-	(2,193)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(10,590)</b>	<b>(3,572)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,154)</b>
<b>Book Value of Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>13,002</b>	<b>(1,152)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,836</b>

In the financial year ended 30 June 2022, there were two non-monetary contributions of partners by LaLiga to its subsidiary LaLiga Group International, S.L. (see 6) consisting of certain assets and liabilities related to several of the businesses that had been developing from LaLiga. The net accounting amount of the contributed property, plant and equipment assets amounts to 2,852 thousand euros.

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At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, there are fully depreciated tangible fixed assets in use amounting to 3,619 thousand euros; 3,821 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021.



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The following are representative additions for both periods (financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021):

Concept	Amounts (Thousands of euros)	
	2022	2021
Installation of 360° Security Cameras	395	-
Wiring for Cameras installed	209	420
Aerial Camera Installations	162	360
<b>Total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>780</b>

Within its obligations resulting from the Regulation for the prevention of violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport, LaLiga is updating the video surveillance and recording systems to the new 360° technology in the stadiums of its partners. During financial year ended 30 June 2022, this technology was installed in the Son Moix stadium. No installations of this technology were carried out during financial year ended 30 June 2021.

The heading of "Other Facilities" includes 7,588 thousand euros related to the installations of the video surveillance and recording systems of the aforementioned new 360° technology and of which LaLiga is the lessee under a financial lease at 30 June 2022 (6,371 thousand of euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

Within its strategy of maximising security in stadiums and with the aim of making football enjoyable by all audiences, LaLiga is making significant efforts in investing and implementing the latest security technology. These investments have continued to be made from the subsidiary LaLiga Group International, S.L. from the contributions of aforementioned partners. LaLiga has taken out various insurance policies to cover the risks to which tangible fixed assets are subject. The coverage of these policies is considered sufficient.

During financial year ended 30 June 2021, there were derecognitions of the Association's property, plant and equipment for a net book value of 14 thousand euros. An amount of 6 thousand euros was derecognised associated with the non-monetary contribution to the equity of the newly created subsidiary in financial year ended 30 June 2021, LaLiga Content Protection, S.L. (see Note 10).

## 9. Analysis of financial instruments

### 9.1 Analysis by categories

The book value of each of financial instrument category established in the rule for recording and valuing "Financial Instruments" for financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, except investment in the equity of group companies, multigroup and associates (see Note 10), is as follows:

Thousands of euros
<b>Long-term financial assets</b>

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	Financial assets at fair value		Financial assets at cost		Financial assets at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Credits to group companies and associates (Note 11)	-	-	-	23,380	-	-	-	23,380
Loans and receivables (Note 11)	-	-	597,953	-	11,910	15,215	609,863	15,215
Derivatives (Note 12)	244	244	-	-	-	-	244	244
Other financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	3,348	3,914	3,348	3,914
Long-term trade debtors (Note 11)	6,277	-	-	-	17,761	35,523	24,038	35,523
	<b>6,521</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>597,953</b>	<b>23,380</b>	<b>33,019</b>	<b>54,652</b>	<b>637,493</b>	<b>78,276</b>

	Financial assets at fair value		Financial assets at cost		Financial assets at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Credits to group companies and associates (Notes 11 and 22)	-	-	-	-	137	1,286	137	1,286
Loans to companies (Note 11)	-	-	7,059	-	21,270	8,431	28,329	8,431
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable (Note 11)	12,082	-	-	-	406,672	531,182	418,754	531,182
Other financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	9,688	8,017	9,688	8,017
	<b>12,082</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>437,767</b>	<b>548,916</b>	<b>456,908</b>	<b>548,916</b>

Thousands of euros

	Financial liabilities at fair value		Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Debts with financial entities (Note 15)	-	-	44,989	44,730	44,989	44,730
Finance lease creditors (Note 15)	-	-	833	1,784	833	1,784
Long-term derivatives (Note 12)	6,277	-	-	-	6,277	-
Other financial liabilities (Note 15)	-	-	795,151	9,035	795,151	9,035
	<b>6,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>840,973</b>	<b>55,549</b>	<b>847,250</b>	<b>55,549</b>

	Financial liabilities at fair value		Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short-term debts with group companies (Notes 15 and 22)	-	-	16	-	16	-
Debts with financial entities (Note 15)	-	-	47,297	14,219	47,297	14,219
Finance lease creditors (Note 15)	-	-	1,232	1,485	1,232	1,485
Short-term derivatives (Note 12)	12,082	-	-	-	12,082	-
Other financial liabilities (Note 15)	-	-	61,508	8,697	61,508	8,697
Trade creditors and other amounts payable (Note 15)	-	-	221,128	148,480	221,128	148,480
	<b>12,082</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>331,181</b>	<b>172,881</b>	<b>343,263</b>	<b>172,881</b>

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## 9.2 Analysis by maturity

At 30 June 2022 and 2021, the amounts of financial instruments with a specific or determinable maturity classified by year of maturity are as follows:

2022	Thousands of euros						
	Financial assets						
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Subsequent years	Total
Credits to group companies and associates (Note 11)	137	-	-	-	-	-	137
Loans to companies (Note 11)	28,329	26,451	22,829	22,600	21,543	516,439	638,192
Derivatives (Note 12)	-	-	244	-	-	-	244
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable (Note 11)	418,754	15,157	8,881	-	-	-	442,792
Other financial assets (Note 11)	9,688	1,352	1,351	255	255	135	13,036
	<b>546,908</b>	<b>42,960</b>	<b>33,305</b>	<b>22,855</b>	<b>21,798</b>	<b>516,574</b>	<b>1,094,401</b>

  

2022	Thousands of euros						
	Financial liabilities						
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Subsequent years	Total
Short-term debts with group companies	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Debt with financial entities	47,297	17,535	17,288	7,375	2,791	-	92,286
Finance lease creditors	1,232	833	-	-	-	-	2,065
Derivatives (Note 12)	12,082	6,277	-	-	-	-	18,359
Other financial liabilities	61,508	38,818	38,588	38,588	38,588	640,568	856,659
Trade creditors and other accounts payable	221,128	-	-	-	-	-	221,128
	<b>343,263</b>	<b>63,463</b>	<b>55,876</b>	<b>45,963</b>	<b>41,379</b>	<b>640.56</b>	<b>1,190,513</b>

## 10. Shareholdings in group companies, multigroup and associates

### Shareholdings in Group companies

The details of shareholdings in Group companies at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 is as follows:

30.06.2022

Name and address	Legal form	Activity	Proportion of capital		Voting rights	
			Direct %	Indirect %	Direct %	Indirect %
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	Public Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	68.9%	-	68.9%
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	Limited Company	Provision of Services	91.8%	-	91.8%	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	41.3%	-	41.3%

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LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
La Liga (USA) Inc.	Delaware Corporation	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	49.0%	-	49.0%
LaLiga North America, LLC	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	50.0%	-	50.0%
Legends Collection Europe S.L.	Limited Company	Football museum	25.0%	7.5%	25.0%	7.5%

None of the Group companies in which LaLiga had a shareholding was listed on a Stock Market at 30 June 2022 or the date of preparing the annual accounts. All companies that were operational at 30 June 2022 are audited.

As detailed in Note 6 of the report, during financial year ended 30 June 2022, LaLiga made two non-monetary contributions to its subsidiary LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously called LaLiga Tech, S.L.) in which it has contributed, among other assets and liabilities, its shareholdings in subsidiaries.

The summary of the movement of the contributions made on the equity instruments of subsidiaries is explained in the following table:

<b>Subsidiary</b>	<b>30.06.2021</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Derecognitions</b>	<b>30.06.2022</b>
LaLiga Group International (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	802	34,700	-	35,502
LaLiga Content, S.L.	3,585	-	(3,585)	-
LNFP FZE – Dubai	14	-	(14)	-
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co Ltd	46	-	(46)	-
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, SAU	2,104	-	(2,104)	-
LaLiga Servicios Digitales SL	3	-	(3)	-
Digital Sports and Innovation, S.L.U.	6	-	(6)	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	3	-	(3)	-
	<b>6,563</b>	<b>34,700</b>	<b>(5,761)</b>	<b>35,502</b>

In this regard, registration and valuation rule (NRV) 21.2 of the General Accounting Plan – approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November following the wording granted by Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September – includes the accounting treatment of non-monetary business contributions when the acquiring and transferring companies are classified as group companies, in the following terms: "2.1 In non-monetary contributions to a group company, the contributor will value their investment at the book value of the assets delivered in the

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

consolidated annual accounts on the date on which the operation is carried out, according to the Rules for Preparing Consolidated Annual Accounts, developed by the Code of Commerce. Any difference between the value assigned to the investment received by the contributor and the book value of the assets delivered must be recognised in reserves."

As a result of the above, the Association recorded an impact of 6,335 thousand euros on reserves resulting from the difference between the book value at cost (5,761 thousand euros, see table above) and the consolidated value of shareholdings and shares in the subsidiaries contributed to (12,096 thousand euros, see Notes 6.1 and Note 6.3 of the report).

### *International scope*

Continuing with its international expansion strategy, during financial year ended 30 June 2019, LaLiga finalised a Joint Venture agreement with a 50% shareholding, for 15 years, in the United States and Canada, with Relevent Sports Group, one of the largest sports agencies in the United States and the main football industry agency in the region.

The "Joint Venture" agreement arises after viewing the opportunity to ally with a partner to work with to maximise awareness, interest and the value of our rights with a strategy in a territory that presents a major opportunity but that in turn can sometimes be complicated, extensive and diverse such as the markets of the United States and Canada. The objective of this agreement is to be a fundamental part of the growth of the football culture ahead of the 2026 World Cup that will take place in North America, generating new business opportunities for LaLiga as well as for LaLiga Santander and LaLiga Smartbank clubs and ultimately increase the brand value and television rights in what is the second most important market outside of Spain in economic terms.

On 1 July 2019, LaLiga, together with LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U., formed the company LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V. continuing the international expansion strategy.

Likewise, LaLiga has an indirect minority shareholding through LaLiga Group International, S.L. in the following companies over which it exercises significant influence:

- Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (minority shareholding).
- Legends collection Europe S.L. (minority shareholding).

The main objectives of these international subsidiaries of the LaLiga Group in the territories in which they are established are the following:

1. International promotion and support in positioning the LaLiga brand.
2. Promotion, development and sale of LaLiga's assets.
3. Promotion of the LaLiga competition.
4. Creation of institutional alliances with third parties.

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

### *National scope*

During financial year ended 30 June 2018, LaLiga formed a new company in Spain, LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U., whose corporate purpose is the provision of digital and technological services related to sport, as well as defending intellectual property rights. The company began operations on 01 July 2018. LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U. is a company managed independently from LaLiga that provides the majority of its services to clients external to LaLiga.

In financial year ended 30 June 2021, and within the restructuring process that LaLiga is carrying out to rationalise its activity, achieving better management and maximising the value of its assets and businesses, with a special emphasis on the exploitation of the LaLiga's technology branch, LaLiga on 27 May 2021 – as Sole Partner of the then Sports Entertainment and Innovation, S.L.U. – approved the full spin-off, separating the "OTT Business" and the "Content Business" through the transfer, as a unit and by universal succession, of both businesses – with accounting effects at 1 July 2020 based on the application of the Registration and Valuation Regulation 21.2 – to the following companies.

- Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U. that receives the "Content Business". This company was incorporated on 27 April 2021 through a monetary contribution of 3 thousand euros to the share capital, and its corporate purpose is to provide professional services to develop and exploit digital and technological products.
- LaLiga Tech, S.L.U. that receives the "OTT Business". This company was incorporated on 27 April 2021 through a monetary contribution of EUR 3 thousand to the share capital, and its corporate purpose is the development, maintenance, marketing and evolution of computer applications and/or tools and provision of services related to these tools.

In the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the subsidiary LaLiga Group International, S.L. absorbed the wholly-owned company Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U. with retroactive effects to 1 July 2021, dissolving this company.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, LaLiga formed a new company in Spain called LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U., whose corporate purpose is the development, promotion and commercial marketing of entertainment attractions for physical and/or virtual users located in certain theme, amusement or leisure parks. The company began operations on 01 March 2021. LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U. is a company whose management is independent from LaLiga where, in financial year ended 30 June 2022, new partners bought into the share capital of this company. With the new partners, LaLiga's – now indirect – shareholding percentage was 45% at the end of that year. At 30 June 2022, the remaining percentage of that company belongs to Port Aventura Entertainment, S.A. and Kosmos Entertainment, S.L. at 45% and 10% respectively.

Additionally, during financial year ended 30 June 2021, LaLiga formed a new company in Spain called LaLiga Content Protection, S.L. through a monetary contribution of 3 thousand euros to the share capital on 21 July 2020. The corporate purpose of this new company is the provision

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

of anti-piracy services. Subsequent to the commercial incorporation of the entity – on 30 October 2020 – LaLiga made a non-monetary contribution using intangible assets (see Note 7) and property, plant and equipment (see Note 8) amounting to 3,582 thousand euros. The non-monetary contribution was split between a capital increase of 212 thousand euros and a share premium of 3,370 thousand euros.

Likewise, on 30 October 2020, Robotas, S.L. made a non-monetary contribution in the capital of this entity through intangible assets amounting to 2,148 thousand euros. The non-monetary contribution is split between a capital increase of 72 thousand euros, representing 25% of the share capital, and a share premium of 2,076 thousand euros.

With respect to Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U. and Servicios, Infraestructuras y Mantenimiento en el Deporte, S.L.U., on 1 December 2020, LaLiga – as Sole Shareholder of Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U. – approved the merger through absorption of Servicios, Infraestructuras y Mantenimiento en el Deporte, S.L.U. (absorbed company) by Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U. (absorbing company), with the former being dissolved without liquidation and the transfer of all its corporate assets to the latter as a unit. On 9 March 2021, the merger operation was registered in the Mercantile Registry, consequently closing the absorbed company (Servicios, Infraestructuras y Mantenimiento en el Deporte, S.L.U.).

Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U. has continued to provide the clubs/SADs associated with LaLiga with preventive, corrective and evolutionary maintenance services in the sports facilities where the competition's matches are held in order to comply with the requirements of the Regulations on Preventing Violence, Racism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Sport.

On 20 December 2021, LaLiga Group International, S.L. (then known as LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.) purchased a shareholding in the companies Sports Legends & Collections, S.A. (hereinafter Legends Uruguay, a Uruguayan company with its registered office in Montevideo) and Legends Collection Europe S.L. (hereinafter Legends Europa, a Spanish company with its registered office in Madrid, a subsidiary of Legends). This purchase was orchestrated as follows:

- Purchase of 1,250 shares from Legends corresponding to Legends Europa in the amount of 3,000 thousand euros, representing 10% of its capital.
- Taking on of 1,110 shares corresponding to a first capital increase carried out by Legends Europa, in the amount of 2,000 thousand euros.
- Purchase of 2,250 shares of Legends, in the amount of 7,250 thousand euros, representing 10% of its capital. At 31 December 2021, an amount of 2,050 thousand euros has been paid.
- Taking on of 1,389 shares corresponding to a second capital increase carried out by Legends Europa in 2022, in the amount of 2,500 thousand euros. Once this last capital increase was carried out, LaLiga Group International, S.L. had a 25% stake in Legends Europa, exercising significant influence over it.

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On the other hand, the resulting investment in Legends Uruguay is a minority of 10% of the share capital, with neither control nor significant influence being had over the investment. The details of shareholdings in Group companies at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021 was as follows:

30.06.2021

Name and address	Legal form	Activity	Proportion of capital		Voting rights	
			Direct %	Indirect %	Direct %	Indirect %
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	Public Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	75%	-	75%	-
Sports Entertainment and Innovation, S.L.U.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
La Liga (USA) Inc.	Delaware Corporation	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	99.96%	0.04%	99.96%	0.04%
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	49%	-	49%
LaLiga North America, LLC	Limited Company	Provision of Services	-	50%	-	50%



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None of the Group companies in which LaLiga had a shareholding was listed on a Stock Market at 30 June 2021.

The amounts of capital, reserves, income for the year and other information of interest, as they appear in the individual annual accounts of the companies, at the end of 30 June 2022 are as follows:

Company	Thousands of euros					
	Equity				Book value in LaLiga	Dividends received
	Capital	Reserves and other items	Operating profit/(loss)	Profit/(Loss) for the year		
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	2,104	(261)	1,205	941	-	-
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	3	171	86	2	-	-
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	286	4	(807)	(813)	-	-
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	347	89,921	2,827	3,790	35,502	-
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	23	(233)	485	440	-	-
La Liga (USA) Inc.	-	(324)	(35)	1,626	-	-
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	43	242	165	99	-	-
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	(194)	212	153	-	-
LaLiga Singapore Pte. Ltd.	-	(266)	533	466	-	-
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	-	(158)	216	66	-	-
LaLiga North America, LLC	3,973	(5,624)	2,116	2,116	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>83,278</b>	<b>7003</b>	<b>8,886</b>	<b>35,502</b>	<b>-</b>

Likewise, the amounts of capital, reserves, income for the year and other information of interest, as they appear in the individual annual accounts of the associated companies, at the end of 30 June 2022 are as follows:

Company	Thousands of euros					
	Equity				Book value in LaLiga	Dividends received
	Capital	Reserves and other items	Operating profit/(loss)	Profit/(Loss) for the year		
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	(1070)	2,876	(1,402)	(777)	-	-
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	102	1,822	1,575	2,068	-	-
Legends Collection Europe S.L.	150	7,878	(546)	(619)	-	-

All companies that were operational at 30 June 2021 are audited, with the exception of Legends Collection Europe, S.L.

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The Management of LaLiga considers there to be no impairment of any of the investments in group companies and associates at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The amounts of capital, reserves, income for the year and other information of interest, as they appear in the individual annual accounts of the companies, at the end of 30 June 2021 were:

Thousands of euros

Company	Equity		Issue Premium	Operating profit/(loss)	Profit/(Loss) for the year	Accounting value in the matrix	Dividends received
	Capital	Reserves and other items					
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	2,104	421	-	1,715	1,381	2,104	1,682
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	3	10	-	216	86	3	-
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	286	-	5,447	(969)	(969)	3,585	-
Sports Entertainment and Innovation, S.L.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U. (*)	3	(1,474)	-	(5,370)	(5,370)	6	-
LaLiga Tech, S.L.U. (*)	3	(317)	-	(7,694)	(7,694)	802	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Asociación de Ligas Profesionales Españolas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	14	9	-	195	195	14	384
La Liga (USA) Inc.	-	36	-	39	93	-	-
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	46	131	-	51	154	46	740
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	-	-	303	217	-	239
LaLiga Singapore Pte. Ltd.	-	-	-	232	121	-	123
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	-	17	-	24	6	-	-
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	43	-	-	518	370	-	-
LaLiga North America, LLC	-	856	-	(528)	(528)	-	-
<b>Totals</b>						<b>6,563</b>	<b>3,168</b>

All companies that were operational at 30 June 2021 were audited.

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 11. Loans and receivables

The detail of loans and receivables at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	30.06.2022	30.06.2021
<b>Non-current:</b>		
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Long-term financial investments</b>		
<b>Credits to group companies and associates</b>	-	23,380
- Loans to group companies (Note 22)	-	23,380
<b>Credits to companies</b>	<b>609,863</b>	<b>15,215</b>
- Accounts receivable by Collective Agreement	8,749	9,978
- AFE Joint Commission Loans	2,404	2,404
- Loan for "Works"	-	79
- Loan for "Economic Value LaLiga Participation" Promoted Clubs	757	2,754
- Participative financing loans to clubs	597,953	-
<b>Other financial assets</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>3,914</b>
- Other Assets "Recovery Plan / Works"	2,193	3,562
- Other Assets	1,155	352
<b>Long-term sundry debtors</b>	<b>17,761</b>	<b>35,523</b>
- Clubs' Current accounts "Covid expenses financing" (Note 15)	17,761	35,523
<b>Financial assets at fair value</b>		
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>244</b>
- Derivatives (Note 12)	244	244
<b>Long-term sundry debtors</b>	<b>6,277</b>	-
- Long-term trade debtors (Note 12)	6,277	-
	<b>637,493</b>	<b>78,276</b>

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	Thousands of euros	
	30.06.2022	30.06.2021
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Clients for sales and provision of services</b>	<b>382,248</b>	<b>511,009</b>
- Accounts receivable from Clients / Sponsors	382,248	511,009
<b>Clients, group companies and associates</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>11,292</b>
- Accounts receivable with Group companies (Note 22)	910	11,292
<b>Sundry debtors</b>	<b>23,514</b>	<b>8,881</b>
- Clubs' Current accounts "Covid expenses financing" (Note 15)	19,593	8,881
- Other balances with clubs	3,538	-
- Other sundry debtors	383	-
<b>Credits to third parties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>546</b>
- Loans to group companies	-	546
<b>Other financial assets</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>740</b>
- Dividends Receivable "Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co, Ltd" (Note 22)	-	740
- LaLiga Group International spin-off liquidation account	137	-
<b>Credits to third parties</b>	<b>28,329</b>	<b>8,431</b>
- Loan for "Economic Value LaLiga Participation" Promoted Clubs	2,626	4,130
- Loans for Women's Football "Art. 6 e.1) RD 5/2015"	78	78
- Loans to Entities of Second Division B "Art. 6 e.2) RD 5/2015"	381	431
- Accounts receivable by Collective Agreement	3,896	3,712
- Accounts receivable "Financing of Works"	78	80
- Participative financing loans to clubs	21,270	-
<b>Other financial assets</b>	<b>9,688</b>	<b>8,017</b>
- Other Assets	120	305
- Deposits	9,568	7,712
<b>Financial assets at fair value</b>		
<b>Clients for sales and provision of services</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>-</b>
- Derivative fair value hedge (Note 12)	12,082	-
	<b>456,908</b>	<b>547,630</b>
	<b>1,094,401</b>	<b>625,906</b>

The book value and fair value of financial assets do not differ significantly.

## 11.a Long- and short-term participative financing to clubs:

Based on the Impulso Plan agreed by majority at the General Assembly on 12 December 2021, those clubs forming part of this plan have received funds in the form of loans. This financing is participatory and subordinated in nature. Each affiliated club has a maximum of five ordinary drawdowns as long as it meets the following requirements:

- That the club has submitted the partial Development plan (purposes for which it is going to apply) which is the Investment Plan and has been approved by LaLiga.
- That it has submitted the full Development Plan (for drawdowns after the deadline).
- That the club has complied with the Investment and Development Plan with the necessary evidence (for drawdowns pending at that time).
- That the club complies with the other obligations of the participative financing contract.
- That the club has not been relegated from the Second Division.
- That LaLiga has effectively received the funds from the Joint purse (see Note 15).

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The remuneration of the participative investment is 0% plus variable interest of 1.52% of the distributable net income of each club (Income from the audiovisual rights corresponding to each club that is part of the Impulso Plan).

The repayment period of the participating loans will be 50 years. During the first 40 years from the closing of the operation, 95% of the loan's principal is repaid. The remaining 5% is paid between years 40 and 50. Clubs relegated from the Second Division will have a grace period that may be up to a maximum of 10 years.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the movement of this financing has been characterised by the granting of participatory loans to the clubs totalling 623,661 thousand euros, of which 5,967 thousand euros has been amortised and paid, leaving 19,741 thousand euros in the short term and 597,953 thousand euros in the long term. Likewise, the interest accrued in the year from this financing amounted to 9,061 thousand euros, which is recorded under "Financial income" (see Note 20) and of which an amount of 1,529 thousand euros is pending collection at 30 June 2022. Within the framework of the agreements reached in the Impulso Plan, LaLiga will have to grant participatory loans to clubs in the following years to cover the funds that, in turn, will be obtained from CVC via a joint purse (see Note 15).

The members of the Executive Committee and the Association's Management consider there to be no signs of impairment in the participatory loans granted at 30 June 2022, as they consider that all of them will be collected and that the financial effect of the maximum cumulative grace period of 10 years is not significant.

### 11.b Other loans and receivables:

As a consequence of that established in Annex I of the agreement signed on 25 August 2011 between LaLiga and the Association of Spanish Footballers to call off the strike initiated by the latter, LaLiga guaranteed the payment of the debts that its associated clubs/SADs had with their professional players corresponding to the 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 seasons. In this sense, the receivables under "Accounts receivable by Collective Agreement" represent the debts once the deduction has been applied and included in the creditor agreements of the clubs/SADs, which will be recovered by LaLiga based on that established in each of the creditor agreements of the different debtor clubs/SADs. The classification between long and short term follows the distribution of the different Creditors' Agreements that vary according to multiple variables, one of the most frequent being the division that the club/SAD is in.

The heading "AFE Joint Commission Loans" reflects the accounts receivable that LaLiga has with the players of Club de Fútbol Reus Deportiu, S.A.D. resulting from its position as guarantor of their salaries in accordance with the Collective Agreement signed by the Association of Spanish Footballers, see Note 4.9.

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Since the 2016/2017 season, and pursuant to LaLiga's Articles of Association, clubs promoted to the Smartbank League have been granted a series of loans to be able to pay for the economic value of the participation in LaLiga. These loans are registered as "Economic Value LaLiga Participation" Loan".

On the other hand, and as a consequence of the advance payments for the works associated with the 1991 Recovery Plan, LaLiga has a projected asset for this concept that is being recovered from the funds granted from Quinielas (see Note 4.11) in the same proportion as the syndicated loan that was requested for the payment of this concept is paid.

Continuing with the analysis of receivables, the balances pending collection from these groups of debtors are included under "Accounts receivable from Clients / Sponsors". The variation with respect to the previous financial year is mainly due to the decrease in the anticipated invoicing issued related to the national and international batches of the audiovisual rights for the 2022/2023 season (see Note 4.10).

Since the 2016/2017 season, LaLiga has granted loans to a series of entities, which are included in the group of those benefiting from collection rights derived from the obligations established in Article 6 of RD 5/2015, and which are guaranteed with, among others, the aforementioned collection rights derived from the obligations. These loans, depending on their recipient, have been reflected in the following headings, "Loans for Women's Football "Art. 6 e.1) RD 5/2015" and "Loans to Entities of Second Division B "Art. 6 e.2) RD 5/2015".

In relation to the "Deposits" heading:

- The amount at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021 mainly corresponded to a surety. On 9 August 2019, Commercial Court number 2 of Madrid issued an order by which, as a result of the partial estimate of the precautionary measure requested by LaLiga against the R.F.E.F. of cessation or impediment to the holding of LaLiga Santander and Liga Smartbank football matches on Fridays of each week, it was agreed that LaLiga would provide a guarantee amounting to 15 million euros. During financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Provincial Court estimated the precautionary measures requested by LaLiga against the resolution of the Commercial Court, with the Association withdrawing the surety for 9 million euros. Additionally, in June 2021, the Provincial Court of Madrid estimated the resource of LaLiga for the dispute of matches on Mondays and Fridays. The judgment thus resolves the appeal that LaLiga filed after the case went to trial in February 2020 and the Commercial Court number two dismissed the employer's claim and ordered the parties to reach an agreement. Additionally, on 26 January 2022, the Parent Association withdrew the surety on the remaining amount of 6 million euros.
- The amount at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 is mainly made up of the deposits made by the Association in relation to the foreign exchange insurance contracted to cover the exposure to the exchange rate (EUR/USD) associated with firm contracts on the sale of audiovisual rights for future seasons. The amount of these deposits at 30 June 2022 is 8 million euros.

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 11.c Impairment of loans and receivables:

In general, accounts receivable from clients overdue less than six months are considered to have not suffered any impairment in value. In any case, from the analysis carried out at the end of the year, it has been concluded that there no "Loans and accounts receivable" have suffered any impairment in addition to the 541 thousand euros (2,435 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts/bad debts are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Impairment at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>(2,435)</b>	<b>(2,884)</b>
Reversal (Loss) due to impairment for the year	(486)	-
Derecognised accounts receivable in non-monetary contribution (Note 6.3)	2,380	-
<b>Impairment at the end of the year</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>(2,435)</b>

At the date of preparing these annual accounts, the Association does not consider any other amount of its trade receivables accounts to be susceptible to impairment. However, an international audiovisual operator has failed to comply with its payment obligations, for which the Association has initiated legal proceedings. As set out in Note 17 of this report, the Association and its independent external advisers consider their claim to be well grounded in accordance with law, which added to the fact that – at the date these annual accounts were prepared – the procedural deadlines have been met, and it is believed that there are reasonable grounds for the conflict to be resolved satisfactorily.

## 12. Derivative financial instruments

### 12.a Asset derivatives:

The detail of the financial instruments contracted by LaLiga related to interest-rate swaps at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	2022		2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	244	-	244	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>-</b>

The impact of these asset derivatives is recorded on a net basis in the Association's equity.

During the 2016/2017 season, and associated with the novation of the syndicated loan, see Note 15, the interest rate coverage was partially novated, 50% in favour of Banco Santander,

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

25% in favour of Bankia and another 25% in favour of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria. Following this novation, the notional principal of the interest rate swap contracts outstanding at 30 June 2022 would amount to 6,188 thousand euros (8,533 thousand euros at 30 June 2021).

At 30 June 2022, the variable interest rate is the EURIBOR, as it was at 30 June 2021.

### 12.b Liability derivatives:

The Association's Global Risk Management Programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and tries to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability. LaLiga employs derivative financial instruments to hedge certain exposures to risk.

When all the required criteria are met, hedge accounting is applied to eliminate the accounting mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. At 30 June 2022, this will be effective for currency exchange insurance contracted to cover the exposure to the (EUR/USD) exchange rate associated with firm contracts on the sale of audiovisual rights of future seasons.

The purpose of the hedging relationship is to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate risk resulting from receipts in USD from the fluctuation of the exchange rate between the foreign currency (USD) and the Association's functional currency (EUR).

The detail of the financial instruments contracted by LaLiga related to fair value hedges at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	2022		2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Long-term fair value hedges	-	6,277	-	-
Short-term fair value hedges	-	12,082	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>18,359</b>	-	-

These headings include the valuation of hedging derivatives at fair value for a total of 18,359 thousand euros due to the open positions contracted at 30 June 2022 in the short and long term. Similarly, the heading "Clients for sales and provision of services" and "Long-term sundry debtors" include the same amounts (18,359 thousand euros in total between long-term and short-term) as a result of the accumulated change in the fair value of firm positions at 30 June 2022 derived from these audiovisual contracts.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the profit and loss account, together with any change in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk.

When the hedged item is an unrecognised firm commitment or a component of it, the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item after its designation is recognised as an asset or liability, and the related gain or loss is reflected in the profit and loss account.



# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 13. Cash and cash equivalents

The detail of cash and cash equivalents amounts at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	30.06.2022	30.06.2021
Cash at hands	4	4
Banks	325,736	33,744
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>325,740</b>	<b>33,748</b>

Within the bank balance there is a guarantee account and a reserve account with Banco Santander. In the former, the monthly maturities of the syndicated loan that LaLiga has signed with Banco Santander, Caixabank and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria are charged, and in the latter, 10% of the amount to be paid corresponding to the July and August maturities of said loan is deposited. Once the monthly instalment has been paid, and 10% of the amount to be paid corresponding to the July and August maturities of said loan has been deposited, the remaining amount of said withholding is freely available to LaLiga.

The increase in the cash position with respect to the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021 is mainly due to the effect of the following factors:

- a) Advance payment to an international television operator of 54,870 thousand euros in relation to the exploitation of the TV and media rights of a long-term contract (see Note 4.10).
- b) As reported in Note 15, on 4 August 2021, the Association has contracted credit lines with Banco Santander for a maximum amount of 150,000 thousand euros, with the amount drawn down at 30 June 2022 being 30,013 thousand euros.
- c) As reported in Note 15, on 26 November 2021, the Association contracted a long-term business loan policy with BBVA for 32,000 thousand euros, with the amount pending repayment at 30 June 2022 being 28,429 thousand euros, of which 6,219 thousand euros matures in the short term.
- d) Significant cash inflows related to the balance drawdowns of the Joint Purse amounting to 837,368 thousand euros (Note 15) outstanding at 30 June 2022, while the net cash outflows related to the participative financing granted to clubs have risen to 617,694 thousand euros (Note 11) outstanding at 30 June 2022.

## 14. Equity

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

The composition of Equity at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Social Fund	8,148	8,136
Reserves - Non-monetary contribution	6,335	-
Surplus Profit for the Season	-	12
Hedging operations	139	139
	<b>14,622</b>	<b>8,287</b>

In the context of the non-monetary contribution described in Note 6.3 of the report, among other assets and liabilities, LaLiga has contributed the rest of shareholdings and shares in subsidiaries to its subsidiary LaLiga Tech (currently called LaLiga Group International) (see Note 10).

In this regard, registration and valuation rule (NRV) 21.2 of the General Accounting Plan – approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November following the wording granted by Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September – includes the accounting treatment of non-monetary business contributions when the acquiring and transferring companies are classified as group companies, in the following terms: "2.1 In non-monetary contributions to a group company, the contributor will value their investment at the book value of the assets delivered in the consolidated annual accounts on the date on which the operation is carried out, according to the Rules for Preparing Consolidated Annual Accounts, developed by the Code of Commerce. Any difference between the value assigned to the investment received by the contributor and the book value of the assets delivered must be recognised in reserves."

As a result of the above, the Association recorded an impact of 6,335 thousand euros on reserves resulting from the difference between the book value at cost and the consolidated value of shareholdings and shares in the subsidiaries contributed to (see Note 10).

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 15. Debits and payables

The detail of debts and payables at 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	30.06.2022	30.06.2021
<b>Non-current:</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Debt with financial entities</b>	<b>44,989</b>	<b>44,730</b>
- Loans with credit Institutions – Syndicated	3,888	6,188
- Loans with credit Institutions – Covid Financing	18,891	38,542
- Loans with credit Institutions – Policies and credit lines	22,210	-
<b>Finance lease creditors</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,784</b>
- Finance lease creditors	833	1,784
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>795,151</b>	<b>9,035</b>
- Economic Value LaLiga Participation	230	1,485
- Withholdings made with Clubs/SADs for obligations "Art. 6 RD 5/2015"	-	6,121
- Other	-	1,429
- CVC Joint purse	794,921	-
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value</b>		
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>6,277</b>	-
- Derivative fair value hedge (Note 12)	6,277	-
	<b>847,250</b>	<b>55,549</b>
<b>Current:</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Debt with financial entities</b>	<b>47,297</b>	<b>14,219</b>
- Loans with credit Institutions – Syndicated	2,300	2,345
- Loans with credit Institutions – Covid Financing	8,765	11,458
- Loans with credit Institutions – Policies and credit lines	36,232	416
<b>Finance lease creditors</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,485</b>
- Finance lease creditors	1,232	1,485
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>61,508</b>	<b>8,697</b>
- Economic Value LaLiga Participation	4,164	5,251
- Withholdings made with Clubs/SADs for obligations "Art. 6 RD 5/2015"	13,107	104
- Accounts payable to third parties by Collective Agreement	-	78
- Sundry deposits received and others	1,790	3,264
- CVC Joint purse	42,447	-
<b>Short-term debts with group companies</b>	<b>16</b>	-
- Short-term debts with group companies	16	-
<b>Trade creditors and other accounts payable</b>	<b>221,128</b>	<b>148,480</b>
- Suppliers	78,944	65,504
- Accounts payable to related parties (Note 22)	17,869	7,439
- Sundry creditors Clubs' Current accounts	123,720	71,867
- Remuneration Pending Payment	473	3,354
- Client advances	122	316
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value</b>		
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>12,082</b>	-
- Derivative fair value hedge (Note 12)	12,082	-
	<b>343,263</b>	<b>172,881</b>
	<b>1,190,513</b>	<b>228,430</b>

The book value of short-term debts is close to their fair value, since the discounting effect is not significant.

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The heading "Economic Value LaLiga Participation" corresponds to the amounts that LaLiga owes to the clubs that have ceased to be part of it for this concept. These amounts will be returned to said clubs/SADs based on the recovery of the amounts loaned by LaLiga to the clubs/SADs that have become part of it (see Note 11).

The financial leases signed with different banking entities to finance the installation of video surveillance and recording systems of the new 360° technology are recorded under "Finance lease creditors" (see Note 8).

As reflected in Note 11, as a consequence of that established in the agreement signed on 25 August 2011 between LaLiga and the Association of Spanish Footballers to call off the strike initiated by the latter, specifically Annex I, LaLiga guaranteed the payment of the debts that its associated clubs/SADs had with their professional players corresponding to the 2010/2011, 2011/2012, 2012/2013, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 seasons. To make the payment of said debts guaranteed by LaLiga, nominative promissory notes were delivered to the players whose maturities ended during the 2016/2017 season. The heading "Accounts payable by Collective Agreement" includes the amount of those promissory notes that at the end of each year had not been presented for collection. There is no outstanding balance for this concept at 30 June 2022.

During the 2017/2018 season, Royal Decree 2/2018 of 12 January 2018 was approved, detailing the criteria for the distribution of withholdings among beneficiary entities in accordance with Art. 6 of Royal Decree 5/2015.

During financial year ended 30 June 2020, as a result of the application of RD 5/2015, the amounts withheld were recorded under "Withholdings made with clubs/SADs for obligations "Art. 6 RD 5/2015"" and pending payment on behalf of the clubs/SADs as a consequence of their obligations included in the Royal Decree. The concepts for which the withholdings were made, pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2015, and were partially pending payment, on behalf of the clubs/SAD, are the following: 1% allocated to the Real Federación Española de Fútbol as a contribution to amateur football, 1% to the Higher Council for Sports to finance the costs of the public social protection systems of those workers who are considered high-level athletes and a 0.5% allocated to the Higher Council for Sports to be distributed – in the amount and on the terms established by regulation – to the First Division of Women's Football, entities participating in the Second Division of the National League Championship and to associations or unions of footballers, referees, coaches and trainers.

Additionally under "Withholdings made to clubs/SADs for obligations "Art. 6 RD 5/2015"", the withholdings corresponding to the Compensation Fund for relegation were recorded, representing 3.5%.

In relation to the previous paragraphs, Royal Decree-Law 15/2020 on supplementary urgent measures to support the economy and employment was approved on 21 April 2020. In its fifth final provision "Amendment of Royal Decree-Law 5/2015 of 30 April on urgent measures in

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

relation to marketing the rights to exploit the audiovisual content of professional football competitions". The amendments include:

- Amendment to section 1 of article 6, letter a), reducing the financing of the Compensation Fund due for relegation from 3.5% to 2.5%.
- Amendment to section 1 of article 6, letter c), increasing the amount distributed to the Real Federación Española de Fútbol as a contribution to amateur football from 1% to 2%.
- Creation of section 1 of article 6, letter f), delivering an additional 1.5% to the Higher Council for Sports to be allocated to the promotion, development and dissemination of federated, Olympic and Paralympic sports, as well as the internationalisation of Spanish sport.

The first financial year in which the effective application of the aforementioned changes took place was the financial year to 30 June 2021, with it continuing to be applied in financial year ended 30 June 2022.

The variation in the balance at the end of each financial year depends directly on the characteristics of the club/SAD that may be relegated by applying the criteria determined in Book VIII of LaLiga's General Regulations. During financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, higher payment obligations have been satisfied than withholdings corresponding to the Compensation Fund for relegation, mainly due to:

- i. The characteristics of the clubs/SADs that were relegated in the 2021 season.
- ii. The effect of the amendment to section 1 of article 6, letter a), reducing the financing of the aforementioned Compensation Fund due for relegation from 3.5% to 2.5%.

As listed in Article VIII.2. of the General Regulations, where the amount to be paid to the relegated Clubs/SAD exceeds the accumulated amount of the Compensation Fund on the relegation date, LaLiga will pay only the amount of the Compensation Fund accumulated on that date, leaving the excess that may correspond to each Club/SAD for subsequent seasons pending payment until the Compensation Fund has sufficient funds.

All withholdings associated with "Withholdings made to clubs/SAD for obligations "Art. 6 RD 5/2015"" have been reflected as long or short term, taking into account the estimated date of their payment.

Finally, "Clubs' Current Accounts" includes the balances pending payment to them. The variation with respect to the previous financial year is mainly due to the total amount pending payment related to audiovisual rights at the end of 30 June 2022 being greater than that of the previous financial year.

### a) Debt with financial institutions

Syndicated financing

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On 6 April 2017, LaLiga novated the syndicated loan it had with Bankia and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentina, increasing the balance arranged at 500 thousand euros, increasing the fees and restructuring the operation at 329 thousand euros. As a consequence of this novation, Banco de Santander – "Title Sponsor" of LaLiga – was included as part of the syndicated loan with a 51.40% stake with Bankia and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria holding 24.30% of the balance each. Two effects were achieved with this novation, on one hand, lowering the interest rate from the 12-month Euribor plus 4.5% to the 1-month Euribor plus 2.5% and, on the other, extending the repayment period from 2020 to 2025, with the refunds after the monthly novation instead of annually, with its consequent financial savings. Additionally, it has an interest rate hedge contracted for 70% of the amount of the syndicated loan.

The outstanding repayment balances, which are made monthly, of the aforementioned syndicated loan are the following at 30 June of each year:

Amortisation Date	Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)
30 June 2023	2,300
30 June 2024	2,231
30 June 2025	1,657
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,188</b>

As a result of the syndicated loan's contract clauses, it is subject to compliance with the following ratios:

- Debt service coverage ratio.
- Adjusted debt/adjusted EBITDA ratio.
- Maximum investment in CAPEX.

On 16 July 2019, the syndicated loan was novated whereby some points related to the ratios above were amended to adapt them to the current situation of the figures involved in their calculation.

Both at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, LaLiga has complied with the requirements of said ratios, and expects to comply with them for financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Exceptionally, and as a consequence of excessive hedging in relation to the Credit Rights Derived from Quinielas, the syndicated loan was renewed on 16 July 2019 to adapt these credit rights to the current amounts owed from the existing loan since 2019 until its maturity.

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### Loan policies

During financial year ended 30 June 2022, three loan policies were formalised, mainly intended to speed up management of the payment of Value Added Tax returns to clubs/SADs:

- On 4 August 2021, the Loan Policy contracted with Banco Santander of 56,000 thousand euros, with 0 euros drawn down at 30 June 2022. The Credit Line matures on 4 August 2022. Monthly settlement of interest. Interest rate 1.61%.
- On 4 August 2021, Loan Policy contracted with Banco Santander of 38,000 thousand euros, with 0 euros drawn down at 30 June 2022. The Credit Line matures on 4 August 2022. Monthly settlement of interest. Interest rate 1.61%.
- On 4 August 2021, Loan Policy contracted with Banco Santander of 56,000 thousand euros, with 30,012 thousand euros drawn down at 30 June 2022. The Credit Line matures on 4 August 2022. Monthly settlement of interest. Interest rate 1.61%.

During financial year ended 30 June 2022, another loan policy was formalised, which is primarily intended for the management of fixed assets:

- On 26 November 2021, Loan Policy contracted with BBVA of 32,000 thousand euros, with 28,430 thousand euros drawn down at 30 June 2022. The Credit Line matures on 26 November 2026. Monthly settlement of interest. Nominal interest rate of 2% with 3-month Euribor benchmark rate.

The balances pending repayment at 30 June 2022 on the above policy are as follows:

Amortisation Date	Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)
30 June 2023	6,220
30 June 2024	6,344
30 June 2025	6,472
30 June 2026	6,603
26 November 2026	2,791
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,430</b>

### Credit lines

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, two credit policies were formalised, mainly intended to speed up management of the payment of Value Added Tax returns to clubs/SADs:

- On 3 August 2020, the Credit Line contracted with Banco Santander for a maximum of 100,000 thousand euros, with 0 euros drawn down at 30 June 2021. The Credit Line matured on 3 August 2021. Quarterly settlement of interest. Interest rate 1.5%.
- On 23 September 2020, the Credit Line contracted with BBVA for a maximum of 50,000 thousand euros, with 416 thousand euros drawn down at 30 June 2021. The Credit Line matures on 23 March 2022. Quarterly settlement of interest. Interest rate 1.65%.

### COVID financing

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On 3 September 2020, the Executive Committee prepared the draft budget for income and expenses for financial year ended 30 June 2021 – approved by the Ordinary General Assembly on 14 September 2020 – in which LaLiga, in order to support and maintain competitions and the value of audiovisual and commercial rights, has managed the extraordinary expenses generated by the health crisis (COVID-19), consisting mainly of travel expenses and testing, together with adapting stadiums to the action protocol.

On 25 February 2021, the Association told members of the Executive Committee, who approved, that in relation to the budgets and expenses that LaLiga is assuming and paying on behalf of the clubs/SAD, they will be distributed to them in five seasons among the clubs that competed in each of those seasons.

In this sense, and as stated in Note 11, LaLiga has recorded collection rights under the headings "Long-term sundry debtors" amounting to 17,761 thousand euros and "Sundry debtors" amounting to 19,593 thousand euros, of which an amount of 10,712 thousand euros has been invoiced at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 and will be collected at the beginning of the 2022-2023 financial year.

The balances pending repayment at 30 June 2022 on the above policy are as follows:

Amortisation Date	Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)
30 June 2023	8,765
30 June 2024	8,960
30 June 2025	9,159
31 July 2025	772
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,656</b>

During July 2021, the Parent Association made an early partial amortisation of 14,477 thousand euros. In the months remaining until 30 June 2022, the Association made payments in accordance with the established schedule, with the amount pending payment at that date being 27,656 thousand euros.

The balances pending payment at 30 June 2021 were:

Amortisation Date	Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)
30 June 2022	11,458
30 June 2023	12,500
30 June 2024	12,500
30 June 2025	12,500
31 July 2025	1,042
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>

### b) Impulso plan - Joint purse

Taking that described in Note 6.2 of the report as a reference where the Investment Framework Agreement with Loarre Investments, S.à.r.l. is described, the funds from CVC to LaLiga are instrumented through a Joint Purse contract (hereinafter "JP" or "JP Contract"). The contract



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was signed on 1 February 2022, came into force the date it was granted and will remain in force until the end of the season in progress on 1 January 2022, a duration of 50 years.

According to the signed JP Contract, the Investor contributes 1,929,420,480.16 euros to LaLiga funds to improve the Competitions in order to enhance the value of the TV Rights in exchange for a variable shareholding consisting of a percentage of the Net Distributable Income derived from the Commercialisation activity in each season. The parties have agreed to regular settlements of the joint purse.

For these purposes, Net Distributable Income for a season is considered to be the net result of the marketing account of LaLiga's TV Rights corresponding to the season in question, excluding certain income and expenses agreed in the JP Contract. It is also on this concept of Net Distributable Income that Clubs calculate their share of the income derived from the joint exploitation and commercialisation of the TV Rights in accordance with the distribution criteria provided for in RDL 5/2015.

In general, the JP Contract establishes a criterion for remunerating the Investor based on the Net Distributable Income based on the relationship between the EBITDA of each year and the target EBITDA of a reference business plan (here, EBITDA is understood as the sum of the LaLiga's operating income associated with the sale of TV and media rights, as well as other future activities defined in the Partner contract that LaLiga and its subsidiaries carry out (other than LaLiga Tech and its subsidiaries), minus LaLiga's operating expenses associated with such activities; and the operating income minus the operating expenses of all the activities of LaLiga Tech and its subsidiaries). Thus, remuneration percentages are established on Net Distributable Income, ranging from a maximum of 8.5537%, if the EBITDA for a year is equal to or less than 92.5% of the target EBITDA in the Business Plan, to a minimum of 7.8773%, if the EBITDA for the year is equal to or greater than 107.5% of the target EBITDA in the Business Plan.

However, to materialise the spirit of the Investment Agreement, a particular criterion has been established with special remuneration percentages for the first four years (S21/22 to S24/25). The percentages are lower during the first two years, given that the Investor will not yet have contributed all the committed funds and, furthermore, the investments will not have been able to generate the desired return, and higher during the following two years, since if they have worked diligently – both LaLiga and the Investor – the different projects started with the funds contributed by the Investor could already be profitable, so that during the third and fourth years a higher remuneration is proposed.

The funds received from the JP Contract are being made available to the Participating Clubs within the Financing framework provided for in LaLiga's Impulso Plan. This financing has been instrumented through Participative Loans to the clubs up to a maximum amount of 1,899,420,480.16 euros, of which 623,661 thousand euros was transferred to the clubs during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 (see Note 11).

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

The movement of the joint purse during financial year ended 30 June 2022 was as follows:

	30.06.2021	Drawdowns	Amortisations	30.06.2022
Joint purse	-	852,804	(15,436)	837,368

Of the total outstanding balance at 30 June 2022, LaLiga has recognised 42,477 thousand euros in the short term as they are refunds to be made in the 12 months following the end of the financial year. Likewise, LaLiga has recognised 794,921 thousand euros as a long-term joint purse, since it corresponds to amounts to be repaid during the rest of the plan's life.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, the cost of the remuneration of the joint purse amounted to 11,303 thousand euros, which has been included under "Other current management expenses" in the profit and loss account (see Note 18.f of the report).

Given that the duration of the joint purse is 50 years with a specific remuneration in the first four years, LaLiga has consulted the Institute of Accounting and Auditing of Accounts (ICAC) to confirm the accounting treatment described above. This is still being studied by the ICAC. In any case, LaLiga and CVC contemplate another additional remuneration alternative based on the amounts disbursed whose accounting impact does not differ significantly from the criteria described above.

Finally, it should be noted that, in future years, CVC will continue to contribute the contractually agreed funds up to a total of 1,929,420 thousand euros and these will be transferred to clubs pursuant to the provisions of "Participatory Financing" in the "Framework agreement" section of this note (see also Notes 6.2 and 11). The status of these funds is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	Amount	Status
Contract signing date	633,194	Received
25/06/2022	219,610	Received
25/07/2022	111,906	Pending
30/06/2023	482,355	Pending
30/06/2024	482,355	Pending
	<b>1,929,420</b>	

On 22 July 2022 and in accordance with the above schedule, LaLiga received the payment of 111,906 thousand euros. Therefore, at the date of preparing these annual accounts, 964,710 thousand euros is pending receipt.

### c) Information on deferral of payments made to suppliers. Third Additional Provision "Duty of information" of Law 15/2010 of 5 July

	2022	2021
	No. of Days	No. of Days
Average payment period to suppliers	46	34

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Ratio of operations paid	38	34
Ratio of operations pending payment	68	33
	Amount Thousands of euros	Amount Thousands of euros
Total payments made	222,323	375,120
Total payments outstanding	75,837	23,389

### d) Guarantees

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, there are guarantees held with banks amounting to 3,406 thousand euros (3,618 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021). Most guarantees provided by the LaLiga are as a result of LaLiga filing various Economic-Administrative claims with the Central Economic-Administrative Courts (TEAC).

## 16. Long-term staff benefit obligations

### Retirement award

LaLiga offers a retirement award to its employees. The right to this type of benefits is conditional on employee remaining with the company until their retirement and for a specified minimum number of years.

The expected costs of these benefits are accrued during the working life of the employees in accordance with an accounting method similar to that of defined contribution pension plans. In financial year ended 30 June 2022, the expense amounted to 79 thousand euros (205 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021). It should be noted that the majority of LaLiga's personnel have been transferred to LaLiga Group International, S.L. therefore, this type of expense has continued to accrue in that company from the moment at which the non-monetary contribution of the businesses in which those people worked was made effective (see Note 6).

A defined contribution plan is one under which these entities make fixed contributions to a separate entity and have no legal, contractual or implicit obligation to make additional contributions if the separate entity does not have sufficient assets to meet the commitments assumed.

## 17. Open litigation in progress

[Claim from Real Madrid, FC Barcelona and Athletic Club de Bilbao against Assembly agreements in December 2021](#)

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

On 25 January, a claim filed by FC Barcelona, Real Madrid and Athletic Club against LaLiga was reported, which is being processed under Ordinary Procedure 1925/2021 before the Court of First Instance No. 15 of Madrid, requesting the Agreements adopted as the third and fourth points on the agenda of the Extraordinary General Assembly of LaLiga on 10 December 2021 be declared void, referring to LaLiga's Impulso Project, as well as the removal of the effects of any execution of those agreements that may have occurred since its approval in the Assembly. Likewise, judgment is requested for LaLiga to abide by and observe the previous declaration and to execute the necessary acts to comply with the legal consequences that derive from the agreements being voided.

Specifically, these agreements subject to challenge refer to:

- The approval of the strategic operation between LaLiga and the CVC Capital Partners Fund with the aim of promoting competition for the benefit of all the entities involved in Spanish professional football (Operation with CVC), which includes the Comprehensive Club Development Plan "LaLiga Impulso". As well as the delegation of powers of execution.
- Approval of the transfer of LaLiga's business activities other than the sale of TV and media rights in favour of its wholly-owned subsidiary LaLiga Tech SLU. As well as the delegation in the Board of Directors for its execution.

Likewise, together with the claim, the adoption of an ex-parte injunction consisting of the preventive suspension of the aforementioned agreements and the removal of the effects of any acts of execution of them that may have occurred since the approval in the Assembly is requested.

However, on 24 January 2022, an order was issued rejecting the request for an ex-parte injunction, giving the date for holding the injunction hearing on February 24.

Additionally, also related to said project, the agreement adopted prior to said Assembly has also been challenged (albeit for formal reasons) and specifically, it is being processed before the Court of First Instance No. 47 of Madrid under case number 1557 /2021, claim also filed by Real Madrid CF, Athletic Club and FC Barcelona requesting the agreement adopted as the fourth item on the agenda of the Extraordinary General Assembly of LaLiga held on 12 August 2021 referring to the LaLiga Impulso project be declared void, also requesting judgment that LaLiga abide by and observe the previous declaration and to execute the necessary acts to comply with the legal consequences derived from the aforementioned contested Agreement being declared void, leaving any acts of execution of the same without effect.

Said claim was contested, with a preliminary hearing scheduled for 27 September 2022.

Subsequently, on 7 March, an order dated 3 March 2022 was notified, which also denied the precautionary measure requested by the plaintiffs. In this sense, the order concludes the inadmissibility of the adoption considering that in the alleged case "It must be borne in mind that the intended precautionary measure of suspension imply halting effects already initiated

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

or executed, accepting and superimposing the criterion of a minority against the election carried out and consented to by the majority. This takes into account that when it comes to social actions, the principle of minimal interference must prevail until the final decision".

The resolutions adopted include clauses by which, mainly, LaLiga would have to return the amounts arranged in a period not exceeding 13 years being declared void. Notwithstanding the foregoing, LaLiga's Impulso Project has been rigorously and carefully structured since its inception by the Association's Management, and appropriate professional advice has been received. Pursuant to the above, the Association's Executive Committee and its advisers do not expect the aforementioned litigation to have a significant impact on these annual accounts.

### [Claim for an amount with unprecedented precautionary measures filed by LaLiga against Wuhan Dangdai Science & Technology Industry \(Group\) Co and Super Sport Media Inc](#)

Currently, Super Sports Media Inc ("SSM") has failed to comply with its payment obligations, relating to the 2021/2022 Season due on 20 January 2022 and amounting to 45,000 thousand euros. In light of SSM's breach and the terms of the Guarantee given by Wuhan Dangdai Science & Technology Industry (Group) Co ("the guarantor"), the main shareholder of DDMC Culture CO, Ltd (DDMC), in turn the parent company of SSM, LaLiga has initiated legal action in the Wuhan Intermediate Court, both against "the guarantor" and against the licensee to obtain payment of the Amounts Owed as well as interest and legal costs.

Since the end of the 2021-2022 financial year and prior to these annual accounts being prepared, the court in Wuhan has ordered the preventive seizure of certain assets of "the guarantor" totalling 348 million RMB (Renmimbi) (a valuation higher than the amount of LaLiga's main claim, interest and costs).

In accordance with this, the Association and its independent external advisers consider their claim to be well grounded in accordance with Spanish Law – which governs the contract and its guarantee according to the express agreement of the parties – that, added to the fact that at the date of preparing these annual accounts, the procedural deadlines have been met, and it is believed that there are reasonable grounds for the conflict to be resolved satisfactorily.

### [Ministry of the Presidency. Appeal 001/2021 against Royal Decree 958/2020 of 3 November on commercial communications of gambling activities. Supreme Court \(Section 3\) Contentious-administrative chamber.](#)

By order of the Supreme Court on 14 July, it has been agreed to raise the question of the unconstitutionality of Article 7 Section 2 of Law 13/2011 of 27 May on the regulation of gambling, considering that the reference made to the regulatory standard to establish the conditions and the limits of advertising in regard to gambling could be contrary to the principle of reserve of law, enshrined in Art. 53.1 ' EC, all in relation to the freedom of enterprise regulated in Art. 38.

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### Special appeal of fundamental rights to the National High Court PO 1/2022 and precautionary measures

On 27 December 2021, LaLiga filed a special appeal for the protection of Fundamental Rights, and requesting precautionary measures against the Information Requirements notified by the CNMC in relation to the tendering process and the exploitation of the audiovisual rights of LaLiga Santander for the national pay TV residential market.

On 29 June 2022, LaLiga was notified of an Order by which the National High Court approved the precautionary measure requested to suspend the execution of the Information Requirements of 13 and 14 December 2021. An order that has been contested for replacement by the State's legal counsel.

### Ordinary Procedure 733/2022 of the Court of First Instance No. 63

Claim filed by Real Madrid, CF and FC Barcelona for violation of fundamental rights, considering that they are deprived of their right to participate in the discussion and vote on certain matters of the control body for the management of audiovisual rights, of which they were members as a result of the conflict of interest coming from their involvement in EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE COMPANY, S.L. and promoters of the Super League Project. The voiding of said agreements is requested and it being declared that Real Madrid, CF and FC Barcelona being partners of the EUROPEAN SUPER LEAGUE COMPANY, S.L. does not imply any conflict of interest or cause for abstention in relation to the involvement of these clubs in LaLiga's control body. Having responded to the claim, a date has been set for a preliminary hearing.

REAL MADRID CF currently (other than those previously referenced) has the following procedures pending against LaLiga:

**a. Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 2 of Madrid, processed under case number 6/2016 (prev. Ordinary 196/2016- Cont-adm chamber of the National High Court)**

Appeal filed by Real Madrid C.F. against the Resolutions of 23 December 2015 by the HCS, in which amendments to articles of the Statutes and the General Regulations of LaLiga (Book XI and XII) were approved

On 31 May 2021, a judgment was issued dismissing Real Madrid CF's claim with an order for costs, which has been appealed.

**b. Ordinary 25/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 4 (prev. Ordinary 377/2016 Cont. Admin Chamber of the National Court)**

Contentious-administrative appeal filed by Real Madrid CF against the Resolution of the Higher Council for Sports approving the Regulation on TV Broadcasting.

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On 6 September 2021, a dismissal judgment was issued, which has been appealed by Real Madrid.

**c. Ordinary No. 574/2018 before the Contentious-Administrative Chamber of the National High Court (Sixth Section).**

Real Madrid filed a contentious-administrative appeal against the Agreement of the Board of Directors of the Higher Council for Sports of 26 July 2018 approving the amendments to the Regulations for TV Broadcasting. No judgment has been handed down yet.

**d. Ordinary 37/2020. Court of First Instance No. 67 of Madrid**

Claim and request to arbitrate on public accountability in relation to the agreement of LaLiga's General Assembly on 28 October 2019. It requests that the club be paid amounts on the understanding that its deduction of the amount of the audiovisual rights that correspond to it does not comply with Royal Decree Law 5/2015, and that, moreover, they are not duly justified.

On 30 April 2021, a judgment favourable to the interests of LaLiga was handed down by dismissing Real Madrid's claim with an express order for costs.

Real Madrid filed an appeal that was declared void by the Provincial Court.

**e. Ordinary 132/2020. Court of First Instance No. 15 of Madrid.**

Claim and request to void and arbitrate on public accountability in relation to the agreement of LaLiga's Control Body dated 19 December 2019 in relation to the settlement of audiovisual income for the 2018/2019 season. Proceedings suspended due to civil preliminary judgment having been issued on 20 December 2021, a court order agreeing to said preliminary at the request of LaLiga and derived from its connection with the procedure processed by the Court of First Instance No. 67 in which a favourable ruling was issued to LaLiga.

**f. In addition to the previous procedures in process, the following are being processed by Real Madrid against the resolutions of the Administrative Court for Sport (TAD) derived from the disciplinary proceedings initiated by LaLiga as a result of non-compliance with the Regulations for TV Broadcast:**

- 1) Abbreviated No. 47/2019 of the Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 1 of Madrid, Judgment upholds the appeal for estimating expiration exception, after being appealed by Real Madrid.
- 2) Ordinary 16/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 1 of Madrid. A Judgment has been issued that upholds the appeal, which has been appealed.
- 3) Ordinary 37/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 1 of Madrid.

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- 4) Abbreviated 111/2020 Contentious-Administrative Court No. 2. Judgment has been issued, revoking the contested resolution. Final.
- 5) Ordinary 02/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid. Order of inadmissibility of the appeal by Real Madrid.
- 6) Ordinary 53/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid. Order of inadmissibility of the appeal by Real Madrid.
- 7) Ordinary 10/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid. Order of inadmissibility of the appeal by Real Madrid.
- 8) Abbreviated 58/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid.
- 9) Ordinary 15/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid.
- 10) Ordinary 44/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 4 of Madrid.
- 11) Ordinary 02/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 5 of Madrid. Judgment favourable to LaLiga, which has been appealed by Real Madrid.
- 12) Ordinary 33/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 5 of Madrid.
- 13) Ordinary 35/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 7 of Madrid.
- 14) Abbreviated 111/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 7 of Madrid.
- 15) Ordinary 21/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 8 of Madrid.
- 16) Ordinary 02/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 8 of Madrid.
- 17) Ordinary 20/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 8 of Madrid.
- 18) Ordinary 17/2019 Contentious-Administrative Court No. 10 of Madrid.
- 19) Ordinary 32/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 11 of Madrid. Order of inadmissibility of the appeal filed by Real Madrid, has been appealed.
- 20) Ordinary 22/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 11 of Madrid. decision of inadmissibility has been issued and appealed by Real Madrid.
- 21) Abbreviated 51/2021 Contentious-Administrative Court No. 12 of Madrid
- 22) Ordinary 25/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 12 of Madrid.

REAL FEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE FUTBOL has the following procedures with LaLiga:

**a. Ordinary 32/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 1 of Madrid.**

Appeal filed by the RFEF against the Resolution of the HCS's Board of Directors that resolved the existing conflict between LaLiga and the RFEF regarding the approval of the calendar for the 2020/2021 season.

On 12 July 2022, a ruling was issued rejecting the RFEF's claim.

**b. Ordinary 32/ 2020 (accumulated with 36/2020) Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 2 of Madrid.**

Appeal filed by CD Numancia and RFEF against the Resolution by the TAD that resolves the conflict of powers raised by LaLiga regarding the disciplinary file imposed by the RFEF in relation to the CF Fuenlabrada case.

A judgment dismissing the appeals was issued on 10 December, which has been appealed by the plaintiffs.

**c. Ordinary 33/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 8 of Madrid.**



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Appeal filed by the RFEF against the Higher Council for Sports Resolution of 16 October 2020 that resolves the conflict regarding the scheduling of Monday and Friday matches by LaLiga.

**d. Ordinary 40/2021 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 7 of Madrid.**

Appeal filed by the RFEF against the Resolution of 15 June 2021 of the HCS that partially dismissed an amendment of its General Regulations (integration of LaLiga in the RFEF phoenix licensing system).

On 28 April 2021, a decision favourable to the interests of LaLiga dismissing the appeal was issued that had reported the amendment negatively, which has been appealed.

**e. Ordinary 1468/2018 Commercial Court No. 12 of Madrid.**

Claim with a request for a precautionary measure to have the unfairness of the conduct declared and cessation and prohibition of subsequent repetition of unfair behaviour against the RFEF given the denial of authorisation to hold national league championship matches outside the national territory.

A dismissal judgment was issued on 6 March 2020. Having dismissed the appeal, LaLiga has appealed in cassation.

**f. Ordinary 20/2019 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 12 of Madrid.**

Challenged the agreement of the Higher Council for Sports Board of Directors in its meeting on 29 March 2019, in which it agreed to dismiss the request for the amendments of Articles 153, 154, 155, 156 and 214 of the General Regulations of RFEF.

Following a ruling on 11 May 2020 upholding the RFEF's claim against the HCS and LaLiga, LaLiga filed an appeal with the National High Court, which has been upheld by the ruling of 20 October 2021, although the RFEF has filed an appeal against it.

**g. Ordinary No. 1443/2019 before the Commercial Court No. 2 of Madrid**

On 11 July 2019, LaLiga filed an ordinary claim against the RFEF with a request for precautionary measures by which the former reproaches the latter for behaviour that is intended to obstruct LaLiga's power to determine the date and time of each commercialised event of the National League Championship and, specifically, in relation to the possibility of fixing the dispute of matches of this championship on the Friday before and/or the Monday after each official day.

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Although by Order of 9 August 2019 by which the requested precautionary measures were partially upheld, allowing matches to be held on Fridays of each playing day of the National League Championship. Order with respect to which the Provincial Court revoked when upholding the appeal filed by LaLiga granting the measures requested by order of 1 June 2020.

Likewise, on 27 May 2020, Commercial Court No. 2 of Madrid issued a ruling dismissing the ordinary claim filed by LaLiga, which was also revoked by the Provincial Court in its Judgment of 7 May 2021 that has been appealed in cassation by the RFEF.

### **h. Ordinary 828/2019 Court of First Instance No. 35 of Madrid.**

Claim filed by the RFEF against LaLiga in which an action for compliance with the contract is brought, more specifically, the marketing agreement through which LaLiga marketed the audiovisual rights for the Copa de S.M. El Rey (the "Copa de S.M. El Rey" or simply the "Copa") during the 2016/2017, 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 seasons.

The Court upheld the claim on 7 January 2022, although LaLiga filed an appeal against the ruling on 16 February 2022.

### **i. Ordinary 36/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 3 of Madrid.**

Appeal filed by LaLiga against the Resolution of the HCS's Board of Directors that approved the amendment to Article 214 of the General Regulations of the RFEF, referring to the possibility of registering players on an extraordinary basis due to prolonged injuries to teammates.

An unfavourable ruling was issued, and appealed by LaLiga.

## FC BARCELONA

The following procedures remain against the resolutions of the Administrative Court for Sport derived from the disciplinary proceedings initiated by LaLiga as a result of non-compliance with the Regulations for TV Broadcast:

- a. Ordinary 14/2020 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 5 of Madrid, with final Judgment favourable for LaLiga.
- b. Abbreviated 44/2022 Contentious-Administrative Court No. 9 of Madrid
- c. Abbreviated 44/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 12 of Madrid, Order of inadmissibility of the appeal filed by FC Barcelona, appealed.
- d. Abbreviated 53/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 12 of Madrid, Order of inadmissibility of the appeal filed by FC Barcelona, appealed.

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- e. Abbreviated 53/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 2 of Madrid, with final Judgment favourable for LaLiga
- f. Ordinary 34/2022 Central Contentious-Administrative Court No. 10 of Madrid.

[EUROPEAN SUPERLEAGUE COMPANY, SL. Ordinary 150/2021 being processed in Commercial Court No. 17](#)

Claim requesting unprecedented precautionary measures against UEFA and FIFA. The claim brings declaratory actions of violation of European Union law related to the alleged abuse of a dominant position (Art. 102 TFEU) and violation of free competition in the internal football market, cessation and prohibition of repetition, as well as removal.

Although the claim was not initially filed against LaLiga by order of 13 September 2021, LaLiga was permitted to intervene in the procedure on the understanding that the issues that are settled in the main process affect the sphere of rights, powers and functions held legally by LaLiga. In this procedure, the condition of an intervening third party implies defending the position of the defendants, in this case, UEFA and FIFA, but not assuming the procedural consequences. Likewise, a preliminary ruling is currently being processed with the CJEU.

The precautionary measure order adopted in an unprecedented part was lifted by order of 20 April 2022.

[Procedure: TAS 2021/A/8266 filed by LaLiga against FIFA](#)

Challenging the Decision of the Bureau of the FIFA Council to unilaterally amend the Men's International Match Calendar (IMC) 2020-2024, disseminated by Circular No. 1766 of 13 August 2021.

[Appeal 118/2021 before the Social Chamber of the National High Court \(Social Chamber\) Procedure to protect fundamental rights filed by Futbolistas On against AFE and LaLiga](#)

In relation to the right of the Futbolistas On union to receive an amount from the agreement to end the strike that corresponds to the percentage of votes obtained in the electoral process held in the group of professional football players.

The National High Court issued a ruling on 30 April 2021, with both Futbolistas On and AFE filing an appeal against it.

[Derivation of responsibility Recreativo de Huelva \(PO 1280/2020\)](#)

On 11 April 2017, LaLiga was notified of the Agreement to bring proceedings for the derivation of joint and several liability derived from the enforcement procedure followed against the

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

taxpayer REAL CLUB RECREATIVO DE HUELVA, S.A.D., with the scope of responsibility under the claim being 1,652,390.00 euros.

Faced with said Agreement to initiate the joint and several liability derivation procedure, LaLiga made submissions on 17 May 2017. These submissions were estimated in part by the Declaration of Joint and Several Liability Agreement notified on 19 July 2017, by virtue of which the scope of liability was reduced to 1,168,390.00 euros.

Against this Agreement, LaLiga filed an economic-administrative claim for referral to the TEAC on 16 August 2017, suspending the debt by means of the corresponding bank guarantee. On 12 April 2018, LaLiga filed a submissions brief and, on 18 June 2020, the TEAC issued a resolution rejecting the aforementioned claim.

Having filed a contentious-administrative appeal with the National High Court on 21 September 2020 against the dismissal resolution of the TEAC (which continues with P.O. 1280/2020), LaLiga filed a claim on 1 October 2020. Subsequently, the National High Court admitted the evidence proposed by the parties and required LaLiga to provide certification of all registrations and annotations in the Registry Book of charges and encumbrances corresponding to REAL CLUB RECREATIVO DE HUELVA, S.A.D. from 2013 to 2018, as well as the identification of the records in which a certain player 'i' appears, a procedure that was dealt with by LaLiga by means of a letter submitted on 19 May 2022 providing the corresponding certificate. On 15 July 2022, the National High Court laid down a deadline for conclusions to LaLiga, pending the submission of the conclusions letter.

While the National High Court denied the requested precautionary suspension measure, LaLiga paid the challenged debt in the last instance.

### [Ordinary Procedure 886/2020 National High Court \(Contentious-Administrative Chamber\)](#) [Payment requirement for player transfer.](#)

On 12 May 2017, LaLiga received a Request for payment of amounts deposited with LaLiga by REAL BETIS BALOMPIÉ S.A.D. in compliance with the contract signed with REAL CLUB RECREATIVO DE HUELVA S.A.D. for the transfer of a player, issued by the Inspector of the National Collection Team from the Tax Assistance and Services Unit of the Central Large Taxpayers Office, by virtue of which the deposit of 726,000.00 euros was requested for said concept. On 23 May 2017, the Central Large Taxpayers Office notified a rectification to the amount of the Payment Requirement from which the amount initially requested was reduced. Consequently, the amount whose payment was requested for the aforementioned concept amounted to 242,000.00 euros (this amount is also included in the scope of the liability referred to in the preceding section).

Not being satisfied with this requirement, on 31 May 2017, LaLiga filed an economic-administrative claim with the TEAC, suspending the debt by means of the corresponding bank guarantee. On 5 April 2018, LaLiga filed a submissions letter. On 16 June 2020, LaLiga received a decision dismissing the aforementioned economic-administrative claim.

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Having filed a contentious-administrative appeal (followed by P.O. 886/2020) with the National High Court against the TEAC's dismissal resolution on 14 December 2020, a claim was filed. Subsequently, and once the evidence proposed by the parties was admitted, LaLiga submitted its conclusions on 8 April 2022.

The aforementioned contentious-administrative appeal is pending the processing of conclusions by the State legal counsel.

The National High Court granted the suspension, having proven the sufficiency and validity of the guarantee constituted for this purpose.

[Ordinary Procedure 2506/2021 National High Court \(Contentious-Administrative Chamber\) of the Court Jaén Derivation of Responsibility](#)

On 14 February 2018, LaLiga was notified of the Agreement to bring proceedings for the derivation of joint and several liability derived from the enforcement procedure followed against the taxpayer REAL JAEN CLUB DE FUTBOL, S.A.D., with the scope of responsibility under the claim being 500,000.00 euros.

Faced with said Agreement to initiate the joint and several liability derivation procedure, LaLiga made submissions on 13 March 2018. These submissions were dismissed by the Declaration of Joint and Several Liability Agreement notified on 21 May 2018, by virtue of which the scope of liability was confirmed.

Against the aforementioned Agreement, LaLiga filed an economic-administrative claim for referral to the TEAC on 1 June 2018, suspending the debt by means of the corresponding bank guarantee.

On 22 November 2018, LaLiga filed a submissions brief and, on 16 June 2021, the TEAC issued a resolution rejecting the aforementioned claim.

Having filed a contentious-administrative appeal with the National High Court against the TEAC's dismissal resolution on 23 March 2022, a claim was submitted.

The aforementioned a contentious-administrative appeal (followed by P.O. 2506/2021) is pending the process of answering the claim by the State legal counsel.

The National High Court granted the precautionary suspension measure, having proven the sufficiency and validity of the guarantee constituted for this purpose.

[Ordinary 1410/2019 National High Court \(contentious-administrative chamber\). Challenge to the Sanctioning Resolution by the Spanish Data Protection Agency](#)

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

After issuing a dismissal judgment on 11 October 2021, an appeal has been filed against it.

[SPLENDENS IBÉRICA, SL. Ordinary 730/2018 Commercial Court No. 4 of Madrid](#)

Declarative action of disloyalty and compensation for damages brought jointly and severally against LaLiga and against the Director of the Audiovisual Area for the cancellation of the Fan Zone project linked to the audiovisual broadcast of National League Championship matches via giant screens and without having previously obtained the consent of LaLiga.

### Other proceedings

- Contentious-administrative appeal against the CNMC Resolution dismissing LaLiga's status as an interested party in Surveillance File VC/0612/14 Telefónica-DTS and request for precautionary measures.
- Procedure to Challenge Agreements: Case no. 177/2019 Execution of judicial conciliation with agreement requested by Futbolistas On against AFE and LaLiga.

In addition to the aforementioned procedures, there are a significant number of administrative (in defending LaLiga's trademark equity) and criminal proceedings (in matters of piracy) where LaLiga is pursuing private prosecutions and from which – neither individually nor aggregated for these annual accounts – a significant impact is not expected. Likewise, LaLiga is also pursuing private prosecutions in criminal proceedings related sports violence and corruption, for which a significant impact is not expected for these annual accounts, and which, in any case, would be positive.

Finally, the Association is bringing a private prosecution in the so-called "Soule" case brought before the Central Court of Instruction No. 1 of the National High Court, preliminary proceedings 35/2017, in which the alleged diversion by managers and subsidiaries of the Real Federación Española de Fútbol (RFEF) from part of the funds delivered by LaLiga to the RFEF between 2009 and 2017, and which are pending expert determination by the General Intervention of the State Administration. LaLiga has requested the declaration of subsidiary civil liability of the RFEF, a request that has not yet been resolved by the judicial body.

In the opinion of the LaLiga's Executive Committee and its advisers, it is not expected that the aforementioned litigation will have a significant impact – individually or as a whole – on these annual accounts.

## 18. Income and expenses

### a) Net Turnover

Income from the marketing of audiovisual rights

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

The detail of Income from Negotiations of TV and media rights at the end of financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 by territory is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Marketing Audiovisual Rights National	1,084,868	1,094,143
Marketing Audiovisual Rights International	700,967	701,740
<b>Subtotal Negotiation / Marketing of Audiovisual Rights</b>	<b>1,785,835</b>	<b>1,795,883</b>
Sale of images and other services Spain	152	422
<b>Subtotal Re-invoicing Production Costs</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>422</b>
	<b>1,785,987</b>	<b>1,796,305</b>

The income from "Sale of TV and media rights" corresponds to that obtained from the joint marketing of the audiovisual rights of LaLiga's member clubs/SAD, with LaLiga assuming the position of Principal in these contracts, see Note 4.11.

### Revenue from "Sponsorship, licensing and others"

The detail of the revenue from "Sponsorship, licensing and others" at the end of financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 by territory is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Spain	22,280	44,209
Africa	694	-
Americas	23,959	30,561
Asia / Oceania	5,037	7,954
Europe	17,865	15,228
MENA	443	-
	<b>70,278</b>	<b>97,952</b>

The decrease corresponds to the contribution of this business to LaLiga Group International, S.L. on 1 February 2022 (see Note 6.3).

### b) Other operating income

#### *Sundry and other current management income*

The breakdown of this heading at the end of financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Radio Broadcasts	659	457
Sundry Income	6,023	3,145
Sundry Income Group Companies	16,634	8,372
Data Income	2,181	1,900
Recovery for Abandonment of Division	1,296	3,546
LaLiga National and International Promotion - 1%	15,853	15,174
LaLiga Apps	979	1,230

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

<b>43,625</b>	<b>33,824</b>
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"LaLiga National and International Promotion - 1%" corresponds to the amount delivered by the clubs to LaLiga following the provisions of Article 6 of Royal Decree 5/2015, to be used to promote the professional competition in national and international markets.

The increase in "Sundry Income Group Companies" corresponds to the billings of LaLiga to LaLiga Group International, S.L. for the trademark licence contract and other intangible assets related to the National League Competition, as a result of the economic units transferred to this subsidiary under the non-monetary contribution of 1 February 2022 described in Note 6.3 of the report.

### c) Consumption of goods, raw materials and other consumable materials

The breakdown of this heading at the end of financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Procurements:</b>		
Expenses Sponsorships and Licences Clubs/SADs	13,474	14,987
Other Expenses	34,415	46,451
Sale of TV and media rights expenses	1,653,591	1,696,072
	<b>1,701,480</b>	<b>1,757,510</b>

The heading "Commercial management expenses and Sponsorships" includes the costs associated with the income from licences and sponsorships.

Under "Marketing Audiovisual Rights Expenses", there is a decrease of 42,481 thousand euros compared to financial year ended 30 June 2021. This decrease was due to the reduction in the cost of fees for audiovisual brokerage as well as the lower billings by clubs during the 2021-2022 season.

### d) Operating grants included in profit or loss

LaLiga obtained and recognised the distribution of 45.50% of the gambling tax on Sports Betting as subsidy income, fundamentally, for 850 thousand euros (3,169 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021), see Note 4.11, section 3.c. The remaining amount corresponds to the income equivalent to the total amortisation amount for the year ended 30 June 2022 of the 360° cameras charged to Quinielas in accordance with section 2.a. of "Facilities".

### e) Personnel expenses

The breakdown of staff costs for financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is as follows:



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	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Wages, salaries and the like	15,454	27,545
Pension Plan Contribution	-	2
Other staff welfare costs	145	397
Staff welfare costs:	-	-
- Social Security	3,243	5,878
	<b>18,842</b>	<b>33,822</b>

The heading "Wages, salaries and the like" for financial year ended 30 June 2022 includes compensation costs of 75 thousand euros (322 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

The decrease in the expense for wages and salaries is mainly due to the non-monetary contribution of assets, liabilities, rights, obligations, contractual positions and human resources to LaLiga Group International on 1 February 2022 (see Note 6.3).

The average number of employees during the year distributed by category is as follows:

	2022	2021
Management Staff	5	19
Managers	5	75
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level I	12	143
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level II	8	133
Support Level I	3	82
Support Level II	-	46
Internships	1	-
	<b>34</b>	<b>498</b>

Likewise, the distribution of LaLiga's staff by sex at the end of the financial year is as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management Staff	5	1	6	13	7	20
Managers	4	1	5	57	19	76
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level I	6	5	11	103	45	148
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level II	4	3	7	101	40	141
Support Level I	-	-	-	44	47	91
Support Level II	-	1	1	22	6	28
	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>504</b>

The average number of people employed during the year with a disability greater than or equal to 33%, distributed by category is:

	2022	2021
Support Level I	-	1

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Support Level II	-	<u>2</u>
	-	<u>3</u>

### f) Other current management expenses

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Competition Arbitration	6,790	5,434
R.F.E.F. (Royal Spanish Football Federation) Agreement	23,295	25,406
Professional Football Foundation Agreement	1,140	950
AFE Agreement	3,200	3,200
LaLiga 4Sports Agreement	120	-
Other Expenses	1,650	4,358
Remuneration cost - CVC Joint purse (Note 14)	11,303	-
	<b>47,499</b>	<b>39,348</b>

"Other current management expenses" mainly includes expenses associated with competitions and agreements.

"Agreement with R.F.E.F." includes expenses arising from the agreement signed with the Real Federación Española de Fútbol on 3 July 2019. The most representative costs correspond to the federative services, Spanish grassroots football, women's football, Copa de Rey, travel expenses, accommodation and expenses of referees.

The "Remuneration cost - CVC joint purse" heading exclusively includes the remuneration accrued in the financial year to 30 June 2022 as a result of the joint purse described in Notes 6.2 and 15 of this report.

### g) External services

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Leases and royalties	2,074	5,573
Repair and conservation	108	1,927
Independent professional services	100,677	50,312
Insurance premiums	1,203	876
Banking services and the like	423	643
Advertising and public relations	29,942	32,424
Supplies	736	760
Other Services	934	4,942
	<b>136,096</b>	<b>97,457</b>

In general, all the "Foreign Services" sub-headings decreased as a result of the transfer of business to the subsidiary LaLiga Group International, S.L. after the non-monetary contributions for the year (see note 6.3) except for "Independent professional services" whose increase of more than 50 million euros corresponds, mainly, to the following factors:

- In the financial year ended 30 June 2022, LaLiga Group International, S.L. invoiced LaLiga for various services that were not provided in the previous year, among which the following stand out:

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

- Technological services amounting to 38,099 thousand euros.
- Rebilling of audiovisual structure costs amounting to 21,098 thousand euros.
- Rebillings corresponding to support services for audiovisual management amounting to 7,318 thousand euros.

These billings took place after 1 February 2022 after the contribution of partners detailed in Note 6.3 of this report.

- In the financial year ended 30 June 2021, there were total or partial limitations on certain events being held, which led to cost savings in that previous period, the most notable being the Davis Cup, the International Champions Cup or events related to "El Clásico".

"Leases and royalties" mainly includes the rental of the LaLiga head offices in Madrid and Barcelona.

Within "Advertising and public relations", the main expenses correspond to those incurred by new Branded Content agreements with various publishing groups.

"Other services" records sundry expenses including travel expenses and supplies.

### 19. Tax on profits and tax position

#### a) Tax Position

##### Assets

	Thousands of euros	
	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
<b>Short term:</b>		
Tax Authority debtor for VAT.	75,191	64,360
Tax Authority debtor for I.G.I.C. (Canary Islands tax)	3	18
Tax Authority, withholdings and payments on account	3,914	158
Tax Authority, other concepts	2,662	2,575
	<b>81,770</b>	<b>67,111</b>

##### Liabilities

	Thousands of euros	
	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
<b>Short term:</b>		
Tax Authority creditor for Personal Income Tax.	54	577
Creditor to Social Security Bodies	-	545
	<b>54</b>	<b>1,122</b>

The variation in the balance of current liabilities with Public Administrations has decreased as a result of the transfer of personnel from LaLiga to LaLiga Group International, S.L.

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

### b) Tax on profits

The reconciliation between the net amount of income and expenses for the year and the taxable base of the tax on profits is as follows:

	Thousands of euros		
	Profit and loss account		
Income and expenses balance for the year			-
Corporation Tax			(59)
Pre-tax profit/(loss)			59
	<b>Increases</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	
	<b>1,853</b>	<b>(366)</b>	<b>1,487</b>
<u>Permanent differences</u>			
Collaboration in favour of non-profit entities	1,443	-	1,443
Disciplinary proceedings	8	-	8
<u>Temporary differences</u>			
Amortisation limitation – 70%	-	(25)	(25)
Contributions to Retirement Award	402	(341)	61
<b>Offset of negative tax bases</b>			<b>(1,000)</b>
<b>Taxable base</b>			<b>546</b>
<b>Total amount</b>			<b>137</b>
Deductions			(63)
<b>Liquid amount</b>			<b>74</b>

The corporation tax expense is made up of:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Current tax	74	105
Regularisation of previous years	(15)	(5)
	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>

The current corporation tax results from applying a tax rate of 25% on the previous taxable base and deducting the deductions.

During financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Association offset 1,000 thousand euros of negative tax bases that were generated in financial year ended 30 June 2018. The amount of inactive negative tax bases of the Association pending offset at 30 June 2022 amounts to 22,165 thousand euros and distributed by year generated as follows:

Source year	Base
2017	1,573
2019	18,104
2020	2,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,165</b>

Deductions have been applied to the full amount for financial year ended 30 June 2022 for 62 thousand euros (66 thousand euros at 30 June 2021). Withholdings, interim payments and unused payments on account amount to 3,914 thousand euros (158 thousand euros at 30 June 2021).

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On 30 July 2020, the Association was notified by means of an information request of the commencement of tax actions regarding 2017, 2018 and 2019, which is still under consideration at the date these annual accounts were prepared, and it is not expected that the result of these will have a significant effect on them.

Similarly, on 18 February 2022, the Association was notified of the start of general verification inspection actions on the following taxes and periods:

- Value Added Tax: January 2018 / December 2021
- Withholdings/payments on account for earned income: January 2018 / December 2021
- Withholdings on account for non-resident tax: January 2018 / December 2021
- Corporation Tax: July 2017 / June 2021

At the date these annual accounts were prepared, the inspection actions are still in progress, and the result of these is not expected to have any significant effect on them.

Other than the procedures indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the Association has inspections by the tax authorities pending for the following years of the main taxes applicable to it:

- VAT: 2017 - 2021
- Personal Income Tax: 2017 - 2021
- Social Security: 2017 - 2021
- Corporation Tax: 2017/2018 - 2020/2021

As a consequence, among others, of the different possible interpretations of current tax legislation, additional liabilities may arise as a result of an inspection. In any case, the members of the Executive Committee consider that these liabilities, if arising, will not significantly affect the annual accounts.

### c) Deferred tax

The detail of deferred taxes is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
- Temporary differences	263	263
<b>Deferred taxes</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if, at that time, LaLiga has the right to the offset for recognised amounts and intends to settle the amounts for the net amount or realise the asset and cancel the liability simultaneously.

The gross movement in deferred taxes is as follows:

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>292</b>
Charge to the profit and loss account	-	-
Tax charged directly to equity	-	(29)
<b>End balance</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>

Deferred tax assets for negative tax bases pending offset are recognised insofar that LaLiga is likely to obtain future tax gains that allow their application.

### 20. Financial profit/(loss)

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Financial income:</b>		
<b>From shareholdings in equity instruments</b>		
- Dividends in group companies and associates	-	3,168
<b>From marketable securities and other financial instruments</b>		
- Of third parties	443	539
- Participative financing income clubs	9,061	-
	<b>9,504</b>	<b>3,707</b>
<b>Financial expenses:</b>		
From marketable securities and other financial instruments	(2,934)	(1,466)
	<b>(2,934)</b>	<b>(1,466)</b>
<b>Exchange rate differences</b>	<b>(4,638)</b>	<b>662</b>
<b>Financial profit/(loss)</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,903</b>

During financial year ended 30 June 2022, LaLiga did not receive dividends from subsidiaries. In financial year ended 30 June 2021, LaLiga received dividends from the following subsidiaries:

- Dividends of 1,682 thousand euros from Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.
- Dividends of 740 thousand euros from Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.
- Dividends of 384 thousand euros from LaLiga DMCC.
- Dividends of 123 thousand euros from LaLiga Singapore Pte. Ltd.
- Dividends of 239 thousand euros from LaLiga South Africa Proprietary Limited.

LaLiga has recognised financial income from the variable remuneration of participative financing to clubs amounting to 9,061 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2022. The remuneration of the participative investment is 0% fixed plus variable interest of 1.52% of the distributable net income of each club (Income from the audiovisual rights corresponding to each club that is part of the Impulso Plan) (see Note 11.a).

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## 21. Executive Committee and senior management

### a) Remuneration to the members of the Executive Committee

Members of the Executive Committee do not receive any remuneration for their roles, as happened in financial year ended 30 June 2021, although the Chairman of the Association receives a remuneration as Chairman, which is included in the breakdown of section b) of this note of the report. Likewise, during financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Association has not granted advances or loans to the members of the Executive Committee and there are no payments for life insurance or pension plans.

### b) Remuneration and loans to senior management staff

The total remuneration accrued in financial year ended 30 June 2022 to senior management amounts to 3,375 thousand euros (5,519 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021), and there are no loans to senior management at the end of financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021.

### c) Other information on the compliance body

During the 2021/2022 season, LaLiga continuously monitored conflicts of interest in a similar manner to that demanded by current business regulations. Based on the information provided by the affiliates themselves; the members of LaLiga's ordinary governance and administration body (i.e. the Executive Committee) and the competent management body on the management of audiovisual rights in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 5/2015 of 30 April (i.e. the Audiovisual Rights Management Oversight Body); as well as based on public information and analysis by LaLiga's Management and its Compliance Body, the following circumstances have been known that, places the clubs listed below in situations of current or potential conflicts of interest:

- Two clubs affiliated with LaLiga, FC Barcelona and Real Madrid CF, took part in the Super League project promoted by European Society Super League, S.L. in the 2021/2022 season, whose potential impact has been analysed by LaLiga and is described in the 2022 Management Report. The two clubs are members of the Audiovisual Rights Management Oversight Body.
- Various clubs have formed part (by themselves or through people linked to them) of other sports organisations, and are members of their governing bodies in the cases below:
  - Sevilla FC, S.A.D. has been part of the governing bodies of RFEF, UEFA (due to its status as member of the ECA) and the Liga Profesional de Fútbol Femenino (LPFF).
  - Real Betis Balompié, S.A.D. has been part of the governing bodies of LPFF.
  - Real Sociedad de Fútbol, S.A.D. has been part of the governing bodies of LPFF.
  - Levante Unión Deportiva, S.A.D. has been part of the governing bodies of LPFF.

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- Club Atlético de Madrid, S.A.D. has been part of the governing bodies of the ECA and the boards of directors of two football clubs that are in turn members of the professional leagues of Mexico and Canada, respectively, although these clubs do not participate in the management bodies of those professional leagues.
- The main shareholder of Girona FC, S.A.D., a club member of the Delegated Commission, has maintained involvement in various football clubs during the 2021/2022 season. In turn, these football clubs are members of professional leagues in different countries, including the Premier League, the French Professional Football League (Ligue 1), the Uruguayan Football Association, the Indian Super League and Major League Soccer in the US. These clubs do not participate in the management bodies of the professional leagues of which they are a part, except in the cases of Melbourne City FC and Lommel SK, which do participate in the management bodies of the Australian Football Federation. and the Royal Belgian Football Association, respectively.
- Real Madrid has been part of the governing bodies of RFEF, UEFA and LPFF.
- FC Barcelona has been part of the governing bodies of UEFA and RFEF.

LaLiga monitors each of these situations and assesses the need to adopt, where appropriate, measures conducive to preventing conflicts from resulting in negative consequences for LaLiga.

In addition to the above, other circumstances of current or potential conflict of interest that have occurred during the 2021/2022 season and that were revealed at the appropriate time in the corresponding LaLiga bodies are recorded. Specifically:

- The Chairman of LaLiga, Mr Javier Tebas Medrano, who, in that position, is a member of the Executive Committee and the Audiovisual Rights Management Oversight Body, has reported the following circumstances:
  - his membership of the UEFA Executive Committee representing European Leagues. The Executive Committee approved Mr Tebas holding this position at its meeting on 25 March 2021.
  - His family link to the non-member secretary of the Board of Directors of C.F. Fuenlabrada, S.A.D., of which the Executive Committee and the General Assembly of LaLiga were made aware on 27 September and 28 October 2019, respectively. Likewise, in adopting decisions pertaining to the aforementioned club, Mr Tebas has abstained from participating, delegating the competence to the Vice Chairmen of LaLiga, pursuant to internal regulations. This circumstance was reported in the Good Governance Reports for the 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 seasons.  
On 4 October 2021, a change in circumstances became known that led to the disappearance of this eventual conflict, for which consequently the recommendations issued at the time ceased to be applicable. All of this was duly reported to the Board of Directors on 1 December 2021. In any case, Mr Tebas has continued to refrain from participating in the bodies during decisions



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related to the aforementioned club, delegating his powers, when it has been necessary, in accordance with internal regulations.

- One of the members of the Board of Directors of an affiliate club of LaLiga, Granada Club de Fútbol, S.A.D., is linked to an entity that is LaLiga's partner in a joint venture constituted abroad. An eventual conflict of interest within the Joint Venture was extended to the actions of said club in the LaLiga bodies. It is of note, however, that the aforementioned club has not been part of the Executive Committee during the 2021/2022 season. Likewise, this was reported on at the meeting of the Executive Committee on 14 October 2020 and at the General Assembly Meeting on 30 June 2021.

### 22. Other operations with related parties

The transactions detailed below were carried out with related parties:

#### a) Sale of goods and provision of services

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Provision of services:</b>		
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U. - General Services	545	1,045
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	219	631
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U.	-	213
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	12,623	5,069
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	78	185
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	648	-
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	260	723
La Liga (USA) Inc.	301	727
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	638	328
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	95	566
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd	71	166
LaLiga North America	1,133	-
	<b>16,611</b>	<b>9,653</b>

The goods are sold based on a current list of prices applicable to non-related third parties. Services are typically negotiated with related parties on a margin-over-cost basis.

#### b) Purchase of goods and receipt of services

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Receipt of services:</b>		
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	71	645
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	69,302	-
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	1,550	1,500
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	868	613
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U.	-	10
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	289	328
La Liga South Africa	-	623
La Liga (USA) Inc.	-	1,200

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Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	2,368
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	299	778
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	39	323
LaLiga North America	5,005	-
	<b>77,423</b>	<b>8,388</b>

### c) End balances resulting from the sale and purchase of goods and services

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Accounts receivable from related parties (Note 11):</b>		
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	32	1,265
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	17	646
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	10	97
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U.	-	37
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	687	2,088
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	-	623
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	18	64
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	13	161
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	23	214
La Liga (USA) Inc.	83	152
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd	1	5,817
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	35
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	26	93
	<b>910</b>	<b>11,292</b>

Accounts receivable from related parties arise from sales transactions and mature two months after the sales date. Accounts receivable are unsecured and do not accrue any interest.

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Accounts payable to related parties (Note 15):</b>		
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	2,180	4,211
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	13,833	-
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	-	1,500
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	-	283
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U.	-	7
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	-	119
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	-	126
La Liga (USA) Inc.	(51)	970

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Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd	44	-
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	1	6
LaLiga North America	600	-
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	1,262	217
	<b>17,869</b>	<b>7,439</b>

### d) Loans granted to related companies

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Opening balance	23,926	6,558
Loans granted during the year	-	20,096
Amortisations received or loan contributions	(23,926)	(2,728)
	<b>-</b>	<b>23,926</b>

Loans to related companies correspond to the following Group companies to develop their activity. In financial year ended 30 June 2022, they were either transferred to LaLiga Group International, S.L. (see Note 6.3) or amortised, as is the case of the loan that LaLiga had with that entity.

### Long term

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
LaLiga Group International, S.L.	-	18,250
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	-	3,630
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	-	1,500
	<b>-</b>	<b>23,380</b>

### Short term

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	-	-
LaLiga USA Inc.	-	30
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	-	516
	<b>-</b>	<b>546</b>

## 23. Information on the environment

The entity's activities do not generate negative environmental impacts and comply with all applicable regulations, therefore it is not considered necessary to allocate any provision or additional expense for possible contingencies due to this. Likewise, there is no significant equipment, facilities or other systems included in property, plant and equipment intended for environmental protection and improvement.

# REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

## 24. Events after the reporting period

From the close of the financial year to the date of preparing these annual accounts, no relevant events have been revealed that could impact these consolidated annual accounts or require an additional breakdown.

## 25. Auditor's fees

The fees accrued during financial year ended 30 June 2022 for individual and consolidated audit services amounted to 128 thousand euros (76 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021) and for other verification services amounting to 440 thousand euros (27 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2020).

Likewise, the fees accrued by other companies in the PwC network for consultancy services were 40 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2022 (104 thousand euros for financial year ended 30 June 2021).

## 26. Segmented information

LaLiga's financial information broken down by operating segment for financial year ended 30 June 2022 is shown below:

	Thousands of euros		
	Licences, sponsorships and the like	Sale of TV and media rights	Total
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>Net Turnover</b>	<b>70,278</b>	<b>1,785,987</b>	<b>1,856,265</b>
Sponsorship, licences and others	70,278	-	70,278
Income from Sale of TV and media rights	-	1,785,987	1,785,987
<b>Variations in inventories</b>	<b>(168)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(168)</b>
<b>Procurements</b>	<b>(47,889)</b>	<b>(1,653,591)</b>	<b>(1,701,480)</b>
Sponsorships and Licences Clubs/SADs	(13,474)	-	(13,474)
Sales management expenses Sponsorship	(34,415)	-	(34,415)
Sale of TV and media rights expenses	-	(1,653,591)	(1,653,591)
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>42,152</b>	<b>3,847</b>	<b>45,999</b>
<i>Sundry and other current management income</i>	39,778	3,847	43,625
<i>Football pools</i>	2,374	-	2,374
<b>Staff costs</b>	<b>(11,538)</b>	<b>(7,304)</b>	<b>(18,842)</b>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<b>(52,553)</b>	<b>(131,676)</b>	<b>(184,229)</b>
<i>External services</i>	(29,548)	(106,548)	(136,096)

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Taxes	(24)	(124)	(148)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for commercial operations	-	(486)	(486)
Other current management expenses	(22,981)	(24,518)	(47,499)
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	<b>(768)</b>	<b>(2,586)</b>	<b>(3,354)</b>
<b>Other Profits (Losses)</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>3,936</b>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>(2,589)</b>	<b>(1,873)</b>
<b>FINANCIAL PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>(657)</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>1,932</b>
<b>PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>
Taxes on profits	(59)	-	(59)
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

See Note 18 for greater analysis of the above items.

LaLiga's financial information broken down by operating segment for financial year ended 30 June 2021 is shown below:

	Thousands of euros		
	Licences, sponsorships and the like	Sale of TV and media rights	Total
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>Net Turnover</b>	<b>97,952</b>	<b>1,796,305</b>	<b>1,894,257</b>
Sponsorship, licences and others	97,952	-	97,952
Income from Sale of TV and media rights	-	1,796,305	1,796,305
<b>Procurements</b>	<b>(61,438)</b>	<b>(1,696,072)</b>	<b>(1,757,510)</b>
Sponsorships and Licences Clubs/SADs	(14,987)	-	(14,987)
Sales management expenses Sponsorship	(46,451)	-	(46,451)
Sale of TV and media rights expenses	-	(1,696,072)	(1,696,072)
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>32,496</b>	<b>6,534</b>	<b>39,030</b>
Sundry and other current management income	27,290	6,534	33,824
Football pools	5,206	-	5,206
<b>Staff costs</b>	<b>(17,838)</b>	<b>(15,984)</b>	<b>(33,822)</b>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<b>(53,269)</b>	<b>(85,048)</b>	<b>(138,314)</b>
External services	(28,306)	(69,155)	(97,457)
Taxes	(17)	(20)	(37)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for commercial operations	(26)	(1,446)	(1,472)
Other current management expenses	(24,920)	(14,427)	(39,348)
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	<b>(1,891)</b>	<b>(7,344)</b>	<b>(9,235)</b>
<b>Other Profits (Losses)</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>3,032</b>

## REPORT TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets	(229)	-	(229)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	(3,173)	382	(2,791)
FINANCIAL PROFIT/(LOSS)	3,279	(376)	2,903
PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)	106	6	112
Taxes on profits	(94)	(6)	(100)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	12	-	12

See Note 18 for greater analysis of the above items.

# MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## STATEMENT ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE BUSINESSES AND THE SITUATION OF LALIGA

During the 2021/2022 season, LaLiga made a profit of 0 euros (12 thousand euros at the end of the 2020/2021 season). The net result remains at levels similar to previous years despite the existing impacts during this season related to COVID-19 and despite having been a year in which one part of the Association's traditional activity was split to another Group company, LaLiga Group International.

"Net Turnover" in the financial year to 30 June 2022 amounted to 1,856,265 thousand euros, a decrease of 37,992 thousand euros compared to the 2020-2021 season.

With regard to income from sponsorships, licences and others, there was a decrease of 27,674 thousand euros compared to the previous year, but not as a result of less activity but because this activity was spun off to LaLiga Group International on 1 February 2022 and therefore the turnover reflected only related to seven months of activity. Sponsorship and licensing activity within the LaLiga Group increased during the S.21-22 by 29,057 thousand euros due to the acquisition of new sponsors, the most significant being those related to NFTs.

With regard to income from marketing audiovisual rights, there was a decrease mainly due to the impact of the Horeca contract, given that, as in the previous year, this contract continues to be directly affected by the measures carried out to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. On the other hand, due to the current market situation in Asia, a downwards renewal of the audiovisual rights of the Asian territories was agreed.

## EVENTS THAT OCCURRED DURING THE SEASON

Within its global strategy, LaLiga continued with the internationalisation of the competition during the 2021/2022 season. For this, it has continued to work on positioning LaLiga as the best television sports content while maintaining the best league position in the world in the sporting sphere.

In the audiovisual area, LaLiga has continued with its continuous improvement on audiovisual content with the aim of its followers enjoying spectacular, novel content and where audiovisual excellence predominates.

With regard to international activity in the 2021-2022 season, the international JVs created in China and the USA have increased their turnover and have obtained very positive net results, confirming their good performance and confirming the strategy that began a few years ago. The importance that international weight supposes in LaLiga's strategy and financial data has been demonstrated this year.

With regard to technological activity, the creation of LaLiga Tech has brought about different synergies that have resulted in resources being optimised and a greater efficiency in the

## MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

development of projects. It has therefore been a year of consolidation and confirmation of a new own operations activity within the LaLiga Group with which to grow in the near future.

During this year, LaLiga presented – together with CVC – a strategic and innovative operation that will promote the growth of the competition and its Clubs in future years by bringing in a benchmark partner with extensive experience in the world of sport. This operation, called the Impulse Plan, will make it possible to improve infrastructures, implement digitisation and technological innovation or reinforce internal structures of the Clubs.

The LaLiga Impulso strategic project has been supported by 38 of the 42 clubs, which confirmed their membership of the project and began it on 1 February 2022, having met the deadlines established therein.

The agreement with CVC consists of the following legal transactions, which will enter into force simultaneously on the Closing Date of the operation (1 February 2022):

- (i) Contribution of CVC and acquisition of a stake in LaLiga Tech, S.L.U., which subsequently changed its name to LaLiga Group International, S.L. (hereinafter Tech, LaLiga Tech or Group International). CVC contributed 64,773,897.22 euros to Tech through the assumption and disbursement of a capital increase by which it acquired a shareholding equivalent to 8.2016% in its share capital. For this purpose, the Company increased its share capital through the creation of company shares, which constituted a special class of shareholding.

As a preliminary step to the capital increase, it was agreed that, on the closing date of the operation, LaLiga would transfer to its subsidiary company Tech:

- (a) all business activities of LaLiga other than the sale of TV and media rights entrusted to LaLiga under RDL 5/2015 (such rights, the "TV Rights") and those others that, where appropriate, are attributed to it by law and are non-delegable;
  - (b) the preparatory and support activities for the management by LaLiga of the sale of the TV Rights, including those related to the implementation of LaLiga's decisions in this area.
- (ii) Contract between Partners. LaLiga, the Investor and Tech signed a partner agreement regulating the relationship between them, after which LaLiga will continue to maintain control over Tech.

Joint Purse Contract. LaLiga and CVC signed a joint purse contract for a duration of 50 years under which the Investor contributed a total of 1,929,420,480.16 euros to LaLiga funds to improve the competition organised by LaLiga and maximise the value of the TV Rights (the "Joint Purse Contract"). In exchange, and as remuneration, the Investor will receive a percentage of the Net Distributable Income derived from the sale of TV Rights in each season.

On 18 April 2021, twelve of the main football clubs in Europe announced the creation of the Super League. Among the founding members were three clubs associated with La Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional: FC Barcelona, Real Madrid FC and Atlético de Madrid SAD.



## MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

A few days after the creation of the Super League – and after the widespread rejection with social and political pressures (politicians, fans, leagues, federations, clubs, players, along with their International Associations, media, etc.) from all parts of Europe against it – nine founder clubs announced they were abandoning the project, although two LaLiga clubs remained part of it: Real Madrid FC and FC Barcelona.

- The incursion of the new European competition implied a full-frontal attack against the most basic principles of football:
- At a sporting level: the classification to European competitions on sporting merit would disappear, as would the European Incentive of clubs, and the reasons for fighting for promotion
- At a financial level:
  - On 14 May 2021, KPMG produced an expert report with the aim of estimating the impact that the potential implementation of the Super League would have on LaLiga.
  - KPMG estimated the following impacts on LaLiga's income and that of its clubs:
    - Audiovisual impact: 1,089.4 million euros
    - Impact on sponsorships: 785.9 million euros
    - Impact on Matchday: 174.1 million euros.
    - Total impact on Annual Income: €2,049.4m (63.0% of total income)

The impact on income over 10 years would exceed €20,000m since this would be recurrent and sustained damage over time. In addition, KPMG estimated the following impact on the value of non Super League clubs: €2,610.3m (81.3% of the total value).

- At a social level: consequent to the loss of sporting and financial incentives, it would drastically decrease the interest of fans. In addition, solidarity with grassroots football and other sports, such as the commitments that LaLiga currently has with RFEF and the Higher Council for Sports would be lost
- At a governance level: all the governance structures of current European football would be broken. With this Super League model, the 15 founding clubs would decide everything
- At an industry level: KPMG's expert report also estimated that the financial and tax impact of the Super League could be equivalent to 0.79% of GDP, made up of:
  - A loss of more than €9,000m in total income generated by LaLiga and the industry adjacent to its competitions
  - The direct and indirect loss of about 100,000 jobs
  - The loss of over €2,100m in tax collection

What's more, the incursion of the new European competition would result in:

- a new structure of European competitions that would remove significance and value from national leagues, resulting in them and their schedules being greatly affected
- a competition "par excellence" complementary to national leagues to be an alternative to these, becoming a substitute competition for fans and telecoms operators.

## MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

- conflicts in the configuration of the schedule, both the matchdays in which national competitions (League and Copa del Rey) are held as well as days allocated for national team matches

As a result of the above, the most likely solution to ensure compatibility of national competitions with the Super League would be to reformat national competitions – reducing of the number of teams in the First Division or by reducing/eliminating Cup and Super Cup tournaments. Therefore, LaLiga could be forced to reduce the number of teams in the First Division from 20 to 18 to offset the increase in the duration of European competitions and the burden of matches, with the consequent financial, sporting and social impacts that this would entail.

The changes induced by the new European competition model would impact on the main value levers that have allowed LaLiga to build its premium product status and explain the attractiveness that it raises for operators, sponsors, clubs, players and spectators.

Therefore, the creation of the Super League would be a real threat to LaLiga, other domestic competitions and for UEFA and its competitions, since, in the specific case of LaLiga, it would see its value as a premium product with audiovisual operators and their sponsors affected, and with the Super League also affecting the sporting interest in LaLiga.

### EVOLUTION OF THE WORKFORCE

Most of the company's employees were subrogated to LaLiga Group International on 1 February 2022 as part of the company's strategy for a better operational performance of the activities it develops. Therefore, throughout the 2021/2022 season there was a decrease of 464 employees in the LaLiga workforce, with the workforce of the so-called Institutional departments such as the Compliance, Financial Control and Competitions departments remaining in LaLiga. In turn, several managerial positions have a dual role in LaLiga and LaLiga Group International in order to ensure the proper functioning of the entities.

### AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD TO SUPPLIERS

The Association's average period of payment to providers during the 2021/2022 season was 46 days, with the legal maximum based on Law 15/2010 of 5 July being 60 days.

### ENVIRONMENT

LaLiga's activities do not generate negative environmental impacts and comply with all applicable regulations, therefore it is not considered necessary to allocate any provision or additional expense for possible contingencies due to this. Likewise, there is no significant equipment, facilities or other systems included in property, plant and equipment intended for environmental protection and improvement.

# MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In previous seasons, the Spanish Innovation Certification Agency (ACIE) and the European Quality Assurance Agency (ECA) decided that several of the projects launched were worthy of said certification due to their eminently technological and innovative nature. LaLiga has maintained its commitment to Innovation and wanted to go a step further during this financial year with the creation of subsidiary companies dedicated to technological and digital innovation.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER YEAR END

On 11 July 2022 and by mutual agreement, LaLiga and Banco Santander announced that the 22/23 season will be the last of the competition sponsorship partnership between both entities.

## ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES

As LaLiga is private sports association, there are no shares and therefore no treasury shares.

## USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

LaLiga's activities are exposed to market risk (interest rate risk). The LaLiga Global Risk Management Programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and tries to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability. LaLiga uses derivatives to hedge certain risks.

Risk management is controlled by LaLiga's Finance and Administration Department that identifies, assesses and hedges financial risks.

During this season, LaLiga has hedged the exchange rate risk of the contracts for the current season and the next two based on contracts in foreign currency other than the euro, which are mainly signed in Latin America, Brazil and USA.

## PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

**Diligence** that states that the members of Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional's Executive Committee are aware of all content in the Annual Accounts and the Management Report corresponding to the year ended 30 June 2022 of Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional, presented to the Executive Committee and prepared by them at its meeting on 03 August 2022, across 106 sheets, all initialled by the secretary and the stamp of the Association, numbered as follows:

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Secretary

## PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

On 03 August 2022 the Executive Committee of Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional prepared the annual accounts and the management report for financial year ended 30 June 2022, which are constituted by the preceding documents attached to this text.

### SIGNATORIES

Chairman	First Deputy Chairman	Second Deputy Chairman (*)
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Secretary	Sevilla FC, SAD	Real Betis Balompié, SAD
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Real Sociedad de Fútbol, SAD	Levante Unión Deportiva, SAD	Club Atlético Osasuna
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Villarreal C.F., SAD	Club Deportivo Tenerife, SAD	Girona F.C., SAD
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Sociedad Deportiva Éibar, SA	Unión Deportiva Las Palmas	UD Almería, SAD
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Club Deportivo Lugo, SAD

(\*) For the purposes of these annual accounts, the member of the Executive Committee Javier Fernández Rodríguez resigned from his position on 28 June 2022