



# **LIGA NACIONAL DE FÚTBOL PROFESIONAL AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated annual accounts and  
consolidated management report at 30 June  
2022**



**It's not football. It's LaLiga.**

# CONTENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF LIGA NACIONAL DE FÚTBOL PROFESIONAL

Note		Page
	Consolidated balance sheet	1-2
	Consolidated profit and loss account	3
	Consolidated statement of changes in equity:	
	A) Consolidated statement of recognised income and expenses	4
	B) Consolidated statement of changes in total equity	5
	Consolidated cash flow statement	6
	Consolidated report	7
<b>1</b>	Association companies	7
	1.1. Parent Association	7
	1.2. Subsidiaries	8
	1.3. Jointly-controlled entities	11
	1.4. Associates	12
<b>2</b>	Basis of presentation	13
	2.1. True and fair image	13
	2.2. Critical aspects of the assessment and estimation of uncertainty	13
	2.3. Changes in accounting criteria	14
<b>3</b>	Registration and valuation standards	16
	3.1. Subsidiaries	16
	3.2. Associates and multi-group	17
	3.3. Intangible assets	19
	3.4. Property, plant and equipment	20
	3.5. Investment property	20
	3.6. Swaps	20
	3.7. Financial assets	21
	3.8. Financial derivatives and accounting hedges	22
	3.9. Inventories	23
	3.10. Equity	23
	3.11. Financial liabilities	23
	3.12. Current and deferred taxes	24
	3.13. Employee benefits	24
	3.14. Provisions and contingent liabilities	25
	3.15. Accruals	26
	3.16. Recognition of income	26
	3.17. Leases	29
	3.18. Transactions in foreign currency	30
	3.19. Transactions between related parties	31
	3.20. Segmented information	31
	3.21. Environment	31
<b>4</b>	Financial risk management	31
	4.1. Financial risk factors	31
	4.2. Estimation of fair value	33
<b>5</b>	Significant operations that occurred in the LaLiga Group during financial year ended 30 June 2022	33
	5.1. Non-monetary contribution on 1 July 2021 to LaLiga Tech	33
	5.2. Investment Framework Agreement with Loarre Investments S.à.r.l	34
	5.3. Non-monetary contribution on 1 February 2022 to LaLiga Tech	35
	5.4. Increase in additional capital on 1 February 2022 to LaLiga Tech	37
<b>6</b>	Intangible assets	37
<b>7</b>	Property, plant and equipment	40
<b>8</b>	Investment property	41

# CONTENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF LIGA NACIONAL DE FÚTBOL PROFESIONAL

<b>Note</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>9</b>	Analysis of financial instruments	43
	9.1. Analysis by category	44
	9.2. Analysis by maturity	44
	9.3 Investments in equity instruments of other companies	44
<b>10</b>	Equity-method investments	45
<b>11</b>	Loans and receivables	47
<b>12</b>	Derivative financial instruments	50
<b>13</b>	Inventories	52
<b>14</b>	Cash and cash equivalents	52
<b>15</b>	Own Funds	53
<b>16</b>	Translation differences	53
<b>17</b>	External partners	53
<b>18</b>	Debits and payables	55
<b>19</b>	Long-term staff benefit obligations	62
<b>20</b>	Litigation in progress	63
<b>21</b>	Income and expenses	72
<b>22</b>	Tax on profits and tax position	77
<b>23</b>	Financial profit/(loss)	80
<b>24</b>	Executive Committee and senior management	80
<b>25</b>	Information on the environment	82
<b>26</b>	Balances and transactions with related parties	82
<b>27</b>	Events after the reporting period	83
<b>28</b>	Auditor's fees	84
<b>29</b>	Segmented information	84

## CONSOLIDATED 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>699,722</b>	<b>97,323</b>
Intangible assets	6	32,371	28,519
Property, plant and equipment	7	10,178	12,235
Investment property	8	485	498
Equity-method investments	10	10,191	-
Long-term financial investments		621,053	19,392
Equity instruments	9	7,250	-
Credits to third parties	9 and 11	609,863	15,215
Derivatives	9, 11 and 12	244	244
Other long-term financial assets	9 and 11	3,696	3,933
Deferred tax assets	22	359	267
Long-term sundry debtors	9 and 11	25,085	36,412
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>1,119,088</b>	<b>667,662</b>
Inventories	13	3,500	1,747
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable		565,028	599,923
Clients for sales and provision of services	9 and 11	454,915	520,170
Related company clients	9 and 11	220	-
Sundry debtors	9 and 11	23,941	8,881
Personal	9 and 11	53	59
Current tax assets	22	3,945	158
Other credits with Public Administrations	22	81,954	70,655
Short-term financial investments related company		274	-
Credits to related companies	9, 11	274	-
Short-term financial investments		38,085	16,498
Short-term credits to companies	9 and 11	28,330	8,431
Other short-term financial assets	9 and 11	9,755	8,067
Short-term accruals (assets)	3.15	117,313	2,666
Cash and cash equivalents	14	394,888	46,828
		<b>1,818,810</b>	<b>764,985</b>

Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

## CONSOLIDATED 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>55,682</b>	<b>(4,253)</b>
<b>Own funds</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>46,762</b>	<b>(5,544)</b>
Social Fund		8,148	8,136
Reserves in consolidated companies		44,296	2,323
Profit/(loss) for the year		(5,682)	(16,003)
<b>External partners</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>1,191</b>
<b>Adjustments for changes in value</b>		<b>218</b>	<b>100</b>
Hedging operations	12	139	139
Translation differences	16	79	(39)
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>915,338</b>	<b>67,602</b>
<b>Long-term provisions</b>		<b>12,579</b>	<b>11,374</b>
Other provisions	3.14	12,579	11,374
<b>Long-term debt</b>		<b>847,293</b>	<b>55,617</b>
Long-term debts with financial entities	9 and 18	44,989	44,730
Finance lease creditors	9 and 18	879	1,826
Long-term derivatives	9, 12 and 18	6,277	-
Other long-term financial liabilities	9 and 18	795,148	9,061
<b>Long-term accruals</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>54,870</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non-current trade creditors</b>	<b>9 and 18</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>611</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>847,790</b>	<b>701,636</b>
<b>Short-term provisions</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>128,097</b>	<b>24,954</b>
Short-term debts with financial entities	9 and 18	47,296	14,219
Finance lease creditors	9 and 18	1,232	1,523
Short-term derivatives	9, 12, 18	12,082	-
Other short-term financial liabilities	9 and 18	67,487	9,212
<b>Short-term debts with related companies</b>	<b>9, 18</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Trade creditors and other accounts payable</b>		<b>280,642</b>	<b>154,398</b>
Suppliers	9 and 18	141,497	76,341
Related company suppliers	9, 18 and 26	4,733	-
Sundry creditors	9 and 18	125,889	71,892
Staff (remunerations pending payment)	9 and 18	4,465	4,086
Current tax liabilities	22	80	117
Other debts with Public Administrations	22	3,096	1,452
Client advances	9 and 18	882	510
<b>Short-term accruals (liabilities)</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>439,020</b>	<b>522,136</b>
		<b>1,818,810</b>	<b>764,985</b>

Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS 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>1,941,801</b>	<b>1,917,985</b>
Sponsorship, licences and others	21.a	131,679	104,226
Income from the Negotiations of Audiovisual Rights	21.a	1,788,322	1,796,305
Provision of maintenance services for sports venues		14,747	11,746
Provision of services		7,053	5,708
<b>Variations in inventories</b>		<b>(168)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Work carried out by the company for its assets</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Procurements</b>	21.c	<b>(1,760,038)</b>	<b>(1,781,232)</b>
Sponsorships and Licences Clubs/SADs (Traditional distribution)		(13,474)	(14,987)
Sales management expenses Sponsorship		(65,079)	(50,998)
Audiovisual rights Clubs/SADs (TV distribution)		(1,656,126)	(1,696,072)
Cost of providing Technology services		(13,065)	(6,569)
Work carried out by other companies		(12,294)	(12,606)
<b>Other operating income</b>		<b>34,928</b>	<b>29,591</b>
Sundry and other current management income	21.b	32,529	24,385
Operating grants included in profit or loss for the year	21.d	25	-
Football pools	3.16	2,374	5,206
<b>Staff costs</b>	21.e	<b>(47,462)</b>	<b>(40,570)</b>
Wages, salaries and the like		(38,589)	(33,104)
Staff welfare costs		(8,873)	(7,466)
<b>Other operating expenses</b>		<b>(166,459)</b>	<b>(133,479)</b>
External services	21.g	(117,215)	(92,622)
Taxes		(212)	(38)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for commercial operations		(1,523)	(1,472)
Other current management expenses	21.f	(47,509)	(39,347)
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	6, 7 and 8	<b>(12,209)</b>	<b>(10,463)</b>
<b>Excess provisions</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Other Profits (Losses)</b>		<b>2,646</b>	<b>3,002</b>
<b>Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(229)</b>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>(6,803)</b>	<b>(15,275)</b>
<b>Financial income</b>	23	<b>9,428</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Financial expenses</b>	23	<b>(2,861)</b>	<b>(1,497)</b>
<b>Exchange rate differences</b>	23	<b>(4,665)</b>	<b>654</b>
<b>FINANCIAL PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>1,902</b>	<b>(186)</b>
<b>Gain/loss on equity-method investments</b>	10	<b>(56)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>(4,957)</b>	<b>(15,461)</b>
Taxes on profits	22	(1,106)	(784)
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>(6,063)</b>	<b>(16,245)</b>
Profit/(loss) attributed to the Parent Association	15	(5,682)	(16,003)
Profit/(loss) attributed to external partners	17	(381)	(242)

Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

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

	Note	To 30 June	
		2022	2021
Consolidated income/(loss) for the year	15	(6,063)	(16,245)
<i>Income and expenses recognised directly in equity</i>			
Cash flow hedges and translation differences		118	115
Tax effect		-	(29)
<b>Total Income and expenses recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>118</b>	<b>86</b>
<i>Transfers to the income and loss account</i>		-	-
Total transfers to the profit and loss account		-	-
<b>TOTAL RECOGNISED CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENSES</b>		<b>(5,945)</b>	<b>(16,159)</b>

Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

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

	Social Fund (Note 15)	Reserves in consolidated companies (Note 15)	Adjustments for changes in value (Notes 12 and 18)	Profit/(loss) for the year (Note 15)	External partners (Note 15)	TOTAL
<b>2021 ADJUSTED OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>(5,725)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,835</b>
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	86	(16,003)	(242)	(16,159)
Distribution of profits for 2020	-	(5,725)	-	5,725	-	-
Other variations in equity	-	2,115	(477)	-	1,433	3,071
<b>2021 CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(16,003)</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>(4,253)</b>
<b>2022 ADJUSTED OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(16,003)</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>(4,253)</b>
Total recognised income and expenses	-	-	118	(5,682)	(381)	(5,945)
Distribution of profits for 2021	12	(16,015)	-	16,003	-	-
Other variations in equity	-	57,988	-	-	7,892	65,880
<b>2022 CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>44,296</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>(5,682)</b>	<b>8,702</b>	<b>55,682</b>

Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 (in thousands of euros)

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before taxes</b>	<b>(4,957)</b>	<b>(15,461)</b>
<b>Adjustment to profit/(loss)</b>		
- Amortisation and depreciation	12,209	10,463
- Valuation allowances for trading transactions	1,523	1,472
- Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets	-	229
- Change in provisions	1,057	(134)
- Financial income	(9,428)	(657)
- Financial expenses	2,861	1,497
- Foreign currency exchange gains/(losses)	4,665	(654)
- Share in equity-method investments	57	-
	<b>12,943</b>	<b>12,216</b>
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
- Inventories	(1,753)	(1,054)
- Debtors and other accounts receivable	16,453	(262,741)
- Creditors and other accounts payable	11,583	124,450
- Other current liabilities	771	(31,690)
- Other non-current assets and liabilities	20,261	1,475
	<b>47,314</b>	<b>(169,560)</b>
<b>Other cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
- Interest paid	(2,861)	(1,497)
- Interest charged	9,428	657
- Charges (payments) for tax on profits	(1,199)	410
	<b>5,368</b>	<b>(430)</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>60,669</b>	<b>(173,235)</b>
<b>Payments for investments:</b>		
- Associated companies	(7,774)	-
- Intangible assets (Note 6)	(13,652)	(15,472)
- Property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	(1,883)	(2,479)
- Participative financing to clubs (Note 11)	(623,661)	(2,190)
- Other financial assets (Note 9.3)	(7,250)	-
	<b>(654,220)</b>	<b>(20,141)</b>
<b>Charges for divestments:</b>		
- Participative financing to clubs	6,887	-
- Other financial assets	3,306	9,093
	<b>10,193</b>	<b>9,093</b>
<b>Cash flows from investment activities</b>	<b>(644,028)</b>	<b>(11,048)</b>
<b>Charges and payments for equity instruments:</b>		
- Issue of equity instruments (Note 18)	65,633	-
<b>Charges and payments for financial liability instruments:</b>		
- Debts with financial entities (Note 18)	33,853	46,154
- Creditors for joint operations (Note 18)	836,597	-
<b>Cash flows from finance activities</b>	<b>936,083</b>	<b>46,154</b>
<b>EFFECT OF VARIATIONS IN EXCHANGE RATES</b>	<b>(4,665)</b>	<b>654</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>348,060</b>	<b>(137,475)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year (Note 14)	46,828	184,303
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 14)	394,888	46,828

Notes 1 to 29 are an integral part of these consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 30 June 2022.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 1. Association companies

### 1.1. Parent Association

Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional (hereinafter, LaLiga or the parent Association), was established in Madrid in 1984 as a sports association under private law.

The associates are, exclusively and without fail, all 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 3.16.

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 5 of the consolidate report to be achieved.

At 30 June 2022, LaLiga is the Parent Association of the following legal entities, all of which are direct or indirect legal 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
- Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.
- LaLiga Singapore Pte. Ltd.
- LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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

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

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 entered into a Joint Venture agreement to form Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., with a 49% shareholding, for 15 years, in China, with Mediapro Super Sports (Shanghai) Consulting Co., Ltd., to promote, exploit and market sporting commercial rights.

LaLiga also has joint control of the following company, of which it owns 50%:

- LaLiga North America, LLC

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.

LaLiga is an associate of the Asociación de Ligas Profesionales Españolas and represents 25% of its General Assembly.

For the purposes of preparing the consolidated annual accounts, a group is understood to exist when the parent has one or more legal subsidiaries, those over which the parent has either direct or indirect control. The principles applied in preparing LaLiga's consolidated annual accounts, as well as the consolidation scope are detailed in Notes 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 3.1 and 3.2.

## 1.2. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all the entities over which LaLiga has or may have direct or indirect control, this being understood as the power to direct the financial and operating policies of a business in order to obtain economic benefits from its activities. When assessing whether LaLiga has control over another entity, the existence and effect of currently exercisable or convertible potential voting rights are considered. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and are

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

excluded from consolidation on the date on which it ceases.

The detail of LaLiga's subsidiaries at 30 June 2022 is as follows:

30.06.2022	Name	Address	Activity	Proportion of capital		Voting rights	
				Direct %	Indirect %	Direct %	Indirect %
	Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	-	68.9%	-	68.9%
	LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	91.8%	-	91.8%	-
	LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	La Liga (USA) Inc.	1460 Broadway, Office 6059 New York, 10036	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	Room 503 in 501, 4th Floor, No. 3 Building, No.8 Wangjing Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	10th Floor South Tower 140 West Street Sandton 2146 Johannesburg	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	1 Kim Seng Promenade #17-01 Great World City Singapore 237994	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%
	LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	Montes Urales 424, Lomas- Virreyes, Lomas de Chapultepec V Sección, 11000, Mexico City	Provision of Services	-	91.8%	-	91.8%

(\*) The head office is at calle Torrelaguna, 60 in Madrid (Spain)

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.

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:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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.
- Purchasing 2,250 shares of "Legends Uruguay" for 7,250 thousand euros, representing 10% of its capital. No control or significant influence is exercised over this Uruguayan company at 30 June 2022 (see Note 9.3 of this consolidated report).
- Taking on of 1,389 shares corresponding to a second capital increase carried out by Legends Europa on 30 June 2022 for 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 (see Note 10 of this consolidated report).

The detail of LaLiga's subsidiaries at 30 June 2021 was as follows:

30.06.2021

Name	Address	Activity	Proportion of capital		Voting rights	
			Direct %	Indirect %	Direct %	Indirect %
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	75%	-	75%	-
Digital & Sports Innovation, S.L.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	Dubai Airport Free Zone, Dubai	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
La Liga (USA) Inc.	1460 Broadway, Office 6059 New York, 10036	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	Room 503 in 501, 4th Floor, No. 3 Building, No.8 Wangjing Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	10th Floor South Tower 140 West Street Sandton 2146 Johannesburg	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	1 Kim Seng Promenade #17-01 Great World City Singapore 237994	Provision of Services	100%	-	100%	-
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	Montes Urales 424, Lomas-Virreyes, Lomas de Chapultepec V Sección, 11000, Mexico City	Provision of Services	99.96%	0.04%	99.96%	0.04%

(\*) The head office is at calle Torrelaguna, 60 in Madrid (Spain)

During the financial year ended 30 June 2021, and as Sole Partner of Sports Entertainment and Innovation, S.L.U., LaLiga approved the total spin-off operation, separating the "OTT Business" and the "Content Business" through the transfer – en bloc and by universal succession – of both businesses, with accounting effects from 1 July 2020 based on the application of Registration and Valuation Standard 21.2 to the following companies.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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 was to provide professional services to develop and exploit digital and technological products.
- LaLiga Tech, S.L.U. (currently named LaLiga Group International, S.L.) that receives the "Platform 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 the development, maintenance, marketing and evolution of computer applications and/or tools and provision of services related to these tools.

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 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 6) and property, plant and equipment (see Note 7) 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, Robota, 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.).

The assumptions under which these companies are consolidated correspond to the situations contemplated in Art. 2 of the NOFCAC (Rules for the Preparation of Annual Accounts), as stated below:

1. When the parent company is – in relation to another company (subsidiary) – in one or more of the following situations:
  - a) That the parent company holds the majority of the voting rights.
  - b) That the parent company has the power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the management body.
  - c) That the parent company may hold, by virtue of agreements entered into with other partners, the majority of the voting rights.
  - d) That, using its votes, the parent company has appointed the majority of the members of the management body, who will be in their position at the time when the consolidated accounts are to be prepared and during the two immediately preceding financial years. This circumstance is presumed when the majority of the members of the management body of the controlled company are members of the management body or senior managers of the parent company or

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

another controlled by it.

- When a parent company holds half or less of the voting rights, even where it barely owns or does not have a shareholding in the other company, or when the management power has not been made explicit (special purpose entities), but partakes in the risks and benefits of the entity, or has the capacity to participate in the operating and financial decisions of it.

All subsidiaries, except LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U., Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd. and LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V., whose financial year ends on 31 December, have a year-end of 30 June. None of the companies included in the consolidation scope is listed on the stock exchange. There are no significant differences between the valuation criteria of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

## 1.3. Jointly-controlled entities

Jointly-controlled entities are those that are managed by the Group together with other companies outside the Group.

The detail of jointly-controlled entities at 30 June 2022 is as follows:

Company Name	Registered Offices	Cost in thousands of euros	% on Nominal	Owner Company of the Shareholding	Activity
LaLiga North America, LLC	423 West 55th Street, 11th Floor New York, NY 10019	-	50%	LaLiga (USA), Inc.	Promotion and marketing of the LaLiga brand.

The year-end for this company is 31 December.

The detail of jointly-controlled entities at 30 June 2021 was as follows:

Company Name	Registered Offices	Cost in thousands of euros	% on Nominal	Owner Company of the Shareholding	Activity
LaLiga North America, LLC	423 West 55th Street, 11th Floor New York, NY 10019	-	50%	LaLiga (USA), Inc.	Promotion and marketing of the LaLiga brand.

## 1.4. Associates

Associated companies are all entities over which any of the companies included in the consolidation exert significant influence. It is understood that there is significant influence when the Group has a shareholding in the company and the power to intervene in financial and operating policy decisions, without actually having control.

The detail of associates at 30 June 2022 is as follows:

30.06.2022

Name	Address	Activity	Proportion of capital		Voting rights	
			Direct %	Indirect %	Direct %	Indirect %

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Unit 2508, 25th Floor, No. 233 Tai Cang Road, Huang Pu District, Shanghai	Provision of Services	-	49.0%	-	49.0%
Legends Collection Europe S.L.	Calle Lagasca, 102 - 2 DR, Madrid, 28006 , Madrid	Football museum	25.0%	7.5%	25.0%	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U.	Head office (*)	Provision of Services	-	41.3%	-	41.3%

The indirect 7.5% shareholding in Legends Collection Europe is determined through the direct 10% minority investment that LaLiga Group International, S.L. has over Sports Legends & Collections, S.A., a company over which LaLiga does not exercise control or significant influence.

Additionally, LaLiga is an associate of the "Asociación de Ligas Profesionales Españolas" in which it represents 25% of all associates.

Company Name	Registered Offices	Cost in thousands of euros	% on Nominal	Owner Company of the Shareholding	Activity
Asociación de Ligas Profesionales Españolas	Calle Torrelaguna, 60 - Madrid	-	25%	Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional	Promotion and defence of professional sports

The year-end for this association is 30 June.



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 2. Basis of presentation

### 2.1 Fair presentation

The accompanying consolidated annual accounts have been prepared from the accounting records of LaLiga and the consolidated companies and include the necessary adjustments and reclassifications to ensure consistency with the recognition and measurement standards applied by the Group.

These consolidated annual accounts are presented in accordance with the prevailing commercial legislation, included in the Commercial Code amended in accordance with Law 16/2007 on the reform and adaptation of commercial legislation in accounting matters for its international harmonisation based on the regulations of the European Union, Royal Decree 1514/2007 approving the General Accounting Plan, and Royal Decree 1159/2010, Royal Decree 602/2016 and Royal Decree 1/2021 of 12 January, in force for financial years from 1 January 2021, approving the rules for the preparation of consolidated annual accounts in all matters that do not oppose the provisions of the aforementioned commercial reform, in order to show the true and fair view of the consolidated equity, the financial position and results of the Group, as well as the veracity of the cash flows in the consolidated cash flows statement.

The members of Parent Association's Executive Committee estimate that the consolidated annual accounts for financial year ended 30 June 2022, which were prepared on 3 August 2022, will be approved by the Assembly without any amendments.

### 2.2 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated annual accounts requires the Group 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 and its subsidiaries recognise income pursuant to that described in Note 3.16 Revenue recognition.

#### Income tax

LaLiga is subject to income tax in many jurisdictions. A significant degree of judgement is required to determine the provision for worldwide income tax. There are many transactions and calculations whereby the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. LaLiga recognises liabilities for eventual tax claims based on the estimate of whether additional taxes will be necessary. When the final tax result of these matters differs from the amounts initially recognised, such differences will have an effect on income tax and provisions for deferred taxes in the year in which such determination is made.

Neither LaLiga nor any of its subsidiaries is within a tax consolidation perimeter. For this reason, the expenses for corporation tax or the like comprise the aggregate of the expense for this concept of LaLiga and its subsidiaries.

#### Going concern

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group had a positive working capital of 271,298

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

thousand euros (-33,974 thousand euros at 30 June 2021). To fully understand the Group'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 Group's operations.

Likewise, at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Group presents positive equity of 55,682 thousand euros (-4,253 thousand euros at 30 June 2021). Considering the foregoing, these consolidated annual accounts have been prepared under the going concern principle.

## Comparability of information

In the comparative column for 2021 in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, an amount of 6,569 thousand euros has been reclassified – for better comparability of information – from "External services" within "Other operating expenses" to "Cost of providing technology services" within "Supplies", a classification that was already included in the individual annual accounts of LaLiga Tech, S.L.U. for 2021.

## 2.3 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 consolidated annual accounts beginning on or after 1 January 2021. For the Group, 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 consolidated annual accounts corresponding to the current financial year beginning on 1 July 2021. The transition to 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 that affect the Group are 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 Group 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 the equity instruments of companies that are outside the consolidation scope.

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 initial application date of RD 1/2021 – 1 January 2021 –, the Group opted to apply the 2nd Transitory Provision and to include comparative information without restating it, reclassifying the items from the previous year to show the balances of said year adjusted to the new presentation criteria, for which the Group has applied the new categories of financial instruments pursuant to RD 1/2021 for financial year ended 30 June 2022, only for presentation purposes, for the comparative year ended 30 June 2021.

It should be noted that there has been no change to the consolidated 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. The concept of control, therefore, 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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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.

## 3. Registration and valuation standards

### 3.1. Subsidiaries

#### 3.1.1. Acquisition of control

Acquisitions by LaLiga of control over a subsidiary constitute a business combination that is accounted for in accordance with the acquisition method. This method requires the acquiring company account for the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in a business combination on the acquisition date, as well as, where appropriate, the corresponding goodwill or negative differences. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and are excluded from consolidation on the date on which it ceases.

The acquisition cost is determined as the sum of the fair values of the assets delivered, the liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued by the acquirer on the acquisition date as well as the fair value of any contingent consideration that depends on future events or meeting certain conditions, which must be recorded as an asset, a liability or as equity pursuant to their nature.

Expenses related to the issue of equity instruments or financial liabilities delivered are not part of the cost of the business combination, and are recorded in accordance with the rules applicable to financial instruments (Notes 3.7 and 3.11). Fees paid to legal advisors or other professionals involved in the business combination are recognised as expenses as they are incurred. Neither the expenses generated internally for these concepts, nor those that, where appropriate, would have been incurred by the acquired entity included in the cost of the combination.

On the acquisition date, the excess of the cost of the business combination, over the proportional part of the value of the identifiable assets acquired less that of the assumed liability representing the shareholding in the capital of the acquired company, is recognised as goodwill. In the exceptional event that this amount

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess will be recorded in the profit and loss account as income.

In the case of LaLiga, all subsidiaries have been incorporated by the former, therefore they have not been incorporated into the consolidated group as a result of an acquisition.

## 3.1.2. Consolidation method

Assets, liabilities, income, expenses, cash flows and other items in the Group companies' annual accounts are included in the consolidated accounts of LaLiga and subsidiaries using the global integration method. This method requires the following:

1. *Consistency in timing.* The consolidated annual accounts are established on the same date and period as the annual accounts of the company obliged to consolidate. The inclusion of companies whose year-end differs is done through interim accounts referred to the same date and same period as the consolidated accounts.
2. *Consistency in valuation.* Assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and other items in LaLiga companies' annual accounts have been valued following uniform methods. Those assets or liabilities, or income or expenses that have been valued according to non-uniform criteria with respect to those applied in the consolidation have been valued again, making the necessary adjustments, for the sole purpose of consolidation.
3. *Aggregation.* The different items of the previously uniform individual annual accounts are aggregated according to their nature.
4. *Investment-equity elimination.* The accounting values representing the equity instruments of the subsidiary directly or indirectly owned by the parent company, are offset by the proportional part of the equity items of the aforementioned subsidiary attributable to such interests, generally on the base of the values resulting from applying the aforementioned acquisition method. In consolidations subsequent to the year in which control was acquired, the excess or shortfall of the equity generated by the subsidiary company from the acquisition date that is attributable to the parent company is presented in the consolidated balance sheet within the reserves or adjustments items for changes in value, depending on their nature. The part attributable to external partners is recorded under "External Partners".
5. *Shareholding of external partners.* The valuation of the external partners is made based on their effective shareholding in the equity of the subsidiary once the previous adjustments have been incorporated. Consolidation goodwill is not attributed to external partners. The excess between the losses attributable to the external partners of a subsidiary and the part of equity that corresponds to them proportionally is attributed to them, even when this implies a debit balance in said item.
6. *Eliminations of intragroup items.* Credits and debts, income and expenses and cash flows between Group companies are eliminated in full. Likewise, the results produced by internal transactions are eliminated in full and deferred until they are carried out with third parties unrelated to LaLiga.

## 3.1.3. Loss of control

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

When control of a subsidiary is lost, the following rules are observed:

- a) For consolidation purposes, profit or loss recognised in the individual annual accounts is adjusted;
- b) If the subsidiary is classified as multi-group or associate, it is consolidated and the equity method is initially applied, considering the fair value of the shareholding retained on that date for the purposes of its initial valuation;
- c) The equity shareholding of the subsidiary company that is retained after the loss of control and that does not form part of the consolidation scope will be valued in accordance with the criteria applicable to financial assets (see Note 3.7), with its fair value on the date it ceases to form part of the aforementioned scope taken as its initial valuation.
- d) An adjustment is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account to show the shareholding of the external partners in the income and expenses generated by the subsidiary in the year up to the date when control was lost, and in the transfer to the profit and loss account of the income and expenses recognised directly in equity.

## 3.2. Associates and multi-group

### 3.2.1. Proportional integration method

Jointly-controlled entities are included in the consolidated annual accounts by applying the proportional consolidation method.

Under the proportional consolidation method, the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, cash flows and other items in the financial statement of the jointly-controlled entity are recognised in the consolidated annual accounts of the parent in proportion to the percentage of the investee's equity held by LaLiga companies, after any applicable adjustments for consistency and eliminations.

The proportional consolidation method is applied using the same standards described in the preceding section for application of full consolidation method; in particular, those standards are used when applying the acquisition method and to calculate both goodwill and negative goodwill on consolidation.

- The items are aggregated in the proportion represented by the shareholding of LaLiga companies in the equity of the jointly-controlled entity;
- Credits and debits, income and expenses, cash flows and results of operations with the jointly-controlled entities are eliminated in the proportion represented by the shareholding of LaLiga companies in the equity of the multi-group;
- There is no external partners item of the jointly-controlled entity;

### 3.2.2. Equity method valuation

Associates are included in the Consolidated Annual Accounts by applying the equity method.

The first time the equity method is applied, the shareholding in the company is valued at the amount that the investment percentage of the Group companies represents on the equity of the company once its net assets have been adjusted to their fair value at the date significant influence was acquired.

The difference between the net book value of the shareholding in the individual accounts and the amount mentioned in the paragraph above constitutes goodwill that is included in the item "equity method

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

shareholdings". In exceptional cases where the difference between the amount at which the investment is accounted for in the individual accounts and the proportional part of the fair value of the company's net assets is negative, this difference – having reassessed the allocation of fair values to the assets and liabilities of the associate company – is recorded in the profit and loss account.

In general, except where a negative difference arises in the acquisition of significant influence, the investment is initially valued at cost.

The profits or losses generated by the equity method company are recognised from the date significant influence was acquired.

The book value of the shareholding is amended (upwards or downwards) according to the proportion corresponding to the Group companies, due to the variations seen in the equity of the investee company since initial valuation, once the proportion of unrealised profits or losses generated in transactions between that company and the Group companies has been eliminated.

The higher value attributed to the shareholding as a result of applying the acquisition method, and the amount of the implicit goodwill, is reduced in subsequent years, with a charge to consolidated profit or loss or to another corresponding equity item and, to the extent that it depreciates, causes the derecognition or disposal of the corresponding assets to third parties. Similarly, the charge to consolidated profit or loss is made when there is impairment due to previously recognised assets of the investee company, with the limit of the capital gain assigned to them on the date the equity method was first applied.

Changes to the value of the shareholding corresponding to the profit or loss of the investee in the financial year form part of the consolidated profit or loss, and are shown in "Share in profits (losses) of companies using the equity method". However, should the associate company incur losses, the reduction of the account representing the investment will be limited to the book value of the shareholding calculated using the equity method. Should the shareholding be reduced to zero, the additional losses and the corresponding liability will be recognised to the extent that implicit or tacit legal or contractual obligations have been incurred, or where the Group has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Changes to the value of the shareholding corresponding to other changes in equity are shown in the corresponding equity headings according to their nature.

Consistency in valuation and time is applied to associate investments in the same way as for subsidiaries.

### 3.2.3. Loss of the status of associate or jointly-controlled entity

Any portion of the investee's equity retained after the parent ceases to recognise the investee as either associate or jointly-controlled entity is measured in accordance with the standards for measurement of financial assets (see Notes 3.7 and 3.11) and is initially measured at the consolidated carrying amount as of the date when the investment ceases to be included in the scope of consolidation.

When an associate or jointly-controlled entity becomes a subsidiary, the standards referred to in Note 3.1 apply.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

If an associate is classified as a multi-group (and the proportional integration method is applied), the equity items attributable to the previous shareholding are maintained, and the proportional integration method indicated in Note 3.2.1 applied.

If a multi-group company (consolidated by the proportional integration method) is classified as an associate, it is initially accounted for using the equity method based on the consolidated assets and liabilities attributable to said shareholding, keeping the equity items attributable to the retained shareholding on the balance sheet.

## 3.3. 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

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).

Expenses related to the upkeep of computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs directly related to the production of unique and identifiable computer software controlled by the Group, 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).

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives (which do not exceed 5 years).



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 3.4. 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>
Buildings	50
Technical facilities	10
Furniture	10
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.

## 3.5. Investment property

Investment property includes an owned commercial premises and a garage space in Malaga that are held to obtain long-term income and are not occupied by LaLiga or its subsidiaries. The items included in this heading are shown at their acquisition cost less their corresponding accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses they have undergone.

The straight-line method is used to calculate the depreciation on investment property based on the estimated useful life for them, which is 25 years.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 3.6. Swaps

When a tangible, intangible asset or investment property is acquired through a commercial swap, it is valued at the fair value of the asset delivered plus the monetary counterparts delivered in exchange, except when there is clearer evidence of the asset received and with the limit of this. For these purposes, the Group considers that a swap has a commercial nature when the make up of the cash flows of the fixed assets received differs from the make up of the cash flows of the asset delivered or the present value of the cash flows after tax of the activities affected by the swap is modified. Furthermore, any of the above differences must be significant in relation to the fair value of the assets exchanged.

## 3.7. Financial assets

### a) Financial assets at cost

This valuation category includes:

- 1) Investments in the equity of companies (an example of these financial assets is detailed in Note 9.3).
- 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 is the participating financing granted to the clubs.
- 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 Group recognises all its financial assets that have not been described in the previous section of this Note).

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:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

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.

## 3.8. Financial derivatives and accounting hedges

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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, 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 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.

## 3.9. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of their cost or their net realisable value. When the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than their cost, the appropriate value adjustments will be made, recognising them as an expense in the profit and loss account. If the circumstances causing the value correction cease to exist, the amount of the correction is reversed and recognised as income in the consolidated profit and loss account.

For inventories needing more than a year to be in a position to be sold, financial expenses are included in the cost on the same terms provided for fixed assets.

## 3.10. Equity

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

## 3.11. 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.

## 3.12. Current and deferred taxes

The Group's income tax expense arises from the addition of said tax of the different companies included in the consolidated scope. This occurs as a consequence of the non-existence of a tax consolidation.

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.

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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

## 3.13. Employee benefits

### a) Retirement award

LaLiga and Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional S.A.U. offer a retirement award to some of their 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.

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.

For defined contribution plans, these entities pay contributions to publicly or privately managed pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, these entities are 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.

These entities recognise a liability for contributions to be made when, at the end of the year, there are unpaid accrued contributions.

### b) Severance payments

Severance payments are paid to employees as a result of the Group'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. The Group 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

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

## 3.14. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for litigation are recognised when the Group 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 assessments 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 the Group's control occurring, or not. These contingent liabilities are not subject to accounting records and details of them are presented in the consolidated report.

The Group 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 Parent Association, in compliance with the 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 Parent Association and its subsidiaries.

## 3.15. Accruals

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Consolidated Balance Sheet reflects accruals of liabilities for short-term anticipated income of 439,020 thousand euros (522,136 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 117,313 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 2,666 thousand euros.

## 3.16. Recognition of income

The Group 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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 Group 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

The Group recognises income 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, licenses and others" in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, with its accrual being on a straight line basis over the contracted period (see Note 21).

## 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 revenue and expenses associated with the marketing are recorded in LaLiga's consolidated 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 Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, with its accrual being recorded as the matches are played throughout the period in question (Note 21)

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



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 2021 (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:

- 2.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.

- 2.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.

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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).

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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	-	-
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>4,741</b>
<b>LaLiga income</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>3,161</b>

## d) Provision of maintenance services for sports venues

The Group provides maintenance services, an activity that is complemented by the provision of supplies and other sundry services. Maintenance services are done via a fixed price contract, for an annual period.

Income derived from fixed-price contracts corresponding to the provision of maintenance services is recognised based on the degree of completion method. Under this method, income is generally recognised based on the services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

Income derived from the provision of supplies and other sundry services is generally recognised in the period in which the services are provided.

This income is recognised under "Sports facilities maintenance services rendered" in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

## e) Provision of digital and technological services

The Group provides of digital and technological services related to sport as well as the defence of intellectual property rights.

Regarding income from providing this type of service, this is recognised considering the degree of completion of the provision at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date, as long as the result of the transaction can be reliably estimated and is recognised under "Provision of services" in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account.

## 3.17. Leases

### a) When a Group company is the lessee – Finance lease

The Group leases certain property, plant and equipment. Leases of property, plant and equipment in which the Group 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 the Group's interest rate for similar operations if the former cannot be determined.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 a Group company is the lessee – Operating lease

When assets are leased under a finance lease, the current value of the lease payments discounted at the implicit interest rate of the contract is recognised as a receivable. The difference between the gross amount receivable and the current value of said amount, corresponding to unearned interest, is charged to the consolidated profit and loss account in the year that said interest is accrues, in accordance with the effective interest rate method.

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 a Group company 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.

## 3.18. Transactions in foreign currency

### a) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the main economic environment in which the Group operates. In other words, the currency of the environment in which the Group generates and uses cash. The Group's consolidated annual accounts are presented in euros, which is the Group's presentation and functional currency.

### b) Translation of annual accounts in currencies other than the euro

The conversion of LaLiga company's annual accounts whose functional currency differs from the euro is carried out in accordance with the following rules:

- Assets and liabilities are converted at the closing exchange rate, this being the average spot rate on that date;
- Equity items, including profit/(loss) for the year, are translated at the historical exchange rate;
- The difference between the net amount of the assets and liabilities and the equity items is included under "translation differences" and, where appropriate, net of the tax effect, once the part of the difference corresponding to external partners has been deducted, and
- Cash flows are translated at the exchange rate on the date of each transaction or using a weighted average exchange rate for the monthly period, provided there have been no significant variations.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

The translation difference accounted for in the consolidated income and expenses statement is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account for the period in which the investment in the consolidated company is disposed of.

The historical exchange rate is:

- For equity items on the acquisition date of the shareholdings that are consolidated: the exchange rate on the transaction date;
- For income and expenses, including those recognised directly in equity: the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. If exchange rates have not changed significantly, a weighted average rate for the monthly period is used, and
- Reserves generated after the transaction dates as a consequence of undistributed results: the effective exchange rate resulting from converting the income and expenses that produced the reserves.

None of the LaLiga companies had the functional currency of a hyperinflationary economy at either 30 June 2022 or 2021.

## c) Foreign currency 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.

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.

## 3.19. 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.

## 3.20. Segmented information

The segmented information included in Note 29, referring to the operating segments, has been detailed according to the type of activity that these segments generate, their being "Licences, sponsorships and the like", "Provision of maintenance services for sports facilities", "Marketing of Audiovisual Rights" and "Provision of technological services and others".

## 3.21. Environment

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Although the Group's global operations are governed by environmental protection laws, given the nature of the Group's activities, the possible effects are not significant, so no environmental investments have been made nor is it considered necessary to establish provisions for this concept.

## 4. Financial risk management

### 4.1 Financial risk factors

Managing the financial risks of LaLiga and its subsidiaries 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 Group's Global Risk Management Programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and tries to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability. The Group 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 and its subsidiaries are listed below:

#### a) Market risk

##### i. Exchange rate risk

The Group, through the Parent Association, has significant international operations. However, 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 Group 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 Group's functional currency (EUR).

##### ii. Price risk

LaLiga and its subsidiaries do not have speculative capital investments, and are therefore not exposed to price risk.

##### iii. Interest rate risk of cash flows

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## b) Credit risk

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 and its subsidiaries have 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, the clients of LaLiga and its subsidiaries 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	
	2022	2021
Long-term sundry debtors	25,085	36,412
Long-term financial investments	613,803	19,392
Cash and cash equivalents	394,888	46,828
Short-term financial investments in related companies	274	-
Short-term financial investments	38,085	16,498
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable	565,028	599,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637,163</b>	<b>719,053</b>

## c) 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, the LaLiga Group's Treasury Department aims to maintain flexibility in financing through the availability of committed credit lines.

Management monitors the Group's liquidity reserve forecasts (which includes credit availability (Note 11) and cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)) 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.

## 4.2 Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded on an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on current market

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

The fair value of forward exchange rate contracts is determined using the market-quoted forward exchange rates on the balance sheet date.

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 the Group for similar financial instruments.

## 5. Significant operations that occurred in the LaLiga Group during financial year ended 30 June 2022

### 5.1 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, S.L.U. (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 Parent 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.
- "Mediacoch" 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.

This contribution has not signified accounting variations in the consolidated annual accounts.

### 5.2 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 Impulso 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 bringing in a benchmark partner with extensive experience in the world of sport. This operation, called the Impulso 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):



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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 5.3).

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 the came about and is described in Note 5.3 of this consolidated 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 of the Net Distributable Income (concept defined below) derived from the sale of TV Rights in each season (see Note 18).

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 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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

## 5.3 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, S.L.U. (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, which has not signified variations in the Consolidated Annual Accounts, included the following assets and liabilities:

HEADING	AMOUNT
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>24,680</b>
Intangible assets	1,293
Property, plant and equipment	1,110
Long-term investments in group companies	21,948
<i>Equity instruments</i>	8,511
<i>Credits to companies</i>	13,437
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
<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>
--------------------------------------	---------------

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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
- (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 Parent Association recorded 6,335 thousand euros in reserves resulting from the difference between the book value at cost and the consolidated value of certain investments in contributed equity instruments. This amount has been eliminated in the consolidation process carried out by Management.

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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 5.4 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%.

## 6. 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	Transfers	30/06/2022
Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	73	-	-	-	73
Computer software	35,814	13,264	-	-	49,078
Computer software in progress	7,115	389	(1,545)	-	5,959
<b>Total Cost of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>43,002</b>	<b>13,653</b>	<b>(1,545)</b>	-	<b>55,110</b>
Accumulated amortisation on Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	(57)	(7)	-	-	(64)
Accumulated amortisation on Computer Software	(14,426)	(8,249)	-	-	(22,675)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(14,483)</b>	<b>(8,256)</b>	-	-	<b>(22,739)</b>
<b>Book Value of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>28,519</b>	<b>5,397</b>	<b>(1,545)</b>	-	<b>32,371</b>

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	30/06/2021
Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	73	-	-	-	73
Computer software	22,116	11,320	(358)	2,736	35,814
Computer software in progress	3,579	6,300	(28)	(2,736)	7,115
<b>Total Cost of Intangible Assets</b>	<b>25,768</b>	<b>17,620</b>	<b>(386)</b>	-	<b>43,002</b>
Accumulated amortisation on Patents, licences, trademarks and the like	(46)	(11)	-	-	(57)
Accumulated amortisation on Computer Software	(7,775)	(6,816)	165	-	(14,426)

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Total Accumulated depreciation	(7,821)	(6,827)	165	-	(14,483)
Book Value of Intangible Assets	17,947	10,793	(221)	-	28,519

The main elements included under "Patents, licences, brands and similar assets" and "Computer software" in the Group's intangible assets, and their amortisation periods, are:

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 financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021, additions have been made under "Computer software in progress" and "Computer software" and mainly correspond to three applications that the Group has been developing in a very satisfactory manner, where their evolution and consequent investment continues.

- **BI&BA System:** for 2,172 thousand euros during financial year ended 30 June 2022 (913 thousand euros activated during 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 being developed in several phases, which is why part of the project is recorded as computer software and part as computer software in progress.

The net book value of this software at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 was 5,776 thousand euros (5,124 thousand euros at 30 June 2021).

- **Mediacoach software:** for 2,691 thousand euros during financial year ended 30 June 2022 (2,945 thousand euros activated during 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.

The amount corresponding to computer software in progress of this software relates to the evolutionary developments of new software functionalities.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

The net book value of this software at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 was 8,026 thousand euros (8,241 thousand euros at 30 June 2021).

- **Capacity Management System:** for 2,590 thousand euros during financial year ended 30 June 2022 (2,086 thousand euros activated during 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.

The net book value of this software at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022 was 4,604 thousand euros (2,780 thousand euros at 30 June 2021).

During financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Group acquired "Anti-piracy software" for 3,576 thousand euros.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2022, some of the Group's intangible assets have been derecognised at a net book value of 1,545 thousand euros, which correspond to LaLiga Entertainment, S.L. leaving the consolidation scope using the global integration method, as reported in Note 1.2, with the consolidation method changing to the equity method. For the financial year ended 30 June 2021, derecognitions amounting to 221 thousand euros were recorded under "Impairment and gains/(losses) from disposals of fixed assets" in the consolidated profit and loss account for that year.

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, there are fully amortised intangible assets in use amounting to 294 thousand euros; 2,499 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 7. 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	Transfers	30/06/2022
Land	205	-	-	-	205
Buildings	242	-	-	-	242
Facilities	7,501	33	-	-	7,534
Other Installations	15,105	1,067	-	-	16,172
Furniture	641	46	-	-	687
Information processing equipment	3,284	737	-	-	4,021
<b>Total Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>26,978</b>	<b>1,883</b>	-	-	<b>28,861</b>
Accumulated depreciation on Buildings	(213)	-	-	-	(213)
Accumulated depreciation on Facilities	(10,683)	(2,731)	-	-	(13,414)
Accumulated depreciation on Other Installations	(1,049)	(256)	-	-	(1,305)
Accumulated depreciation on Furniture	(411)	(51)	-	-	(462)
Accumulated depreciation on Information processing equipment	(2,387)	(902)	-	-	(3,289)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(14,743)</b>	<b>(3,940)</b>	-	-	<b>(18,683)</b>
<b>Book Value of Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>12,235</b>	<b>(2,057)</b>	-	-	<b>10,178</b>

  

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	30/06/2021
Land	205	-	-	-	205
Buildings	242	-	-	-	242
Facilities	6,790	711	-	-	7,501
Other Installations	13,561	1,544	-	-	15,105
Furniture	641	-	-	-	641
Information processing equipment	3,076	224	(16)	-	3,284
<b>Total Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>24,515</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>(16)</b>	-	<b>26,978</b>
Accumulated depreciation on Buildings	(205)	(8)	-	-	(213)
Accumulated depreciation on Facilities	(7,555)	(3,128)	-	-	(10,683)
Accumulated depreciation on Other Installations	(1,048)	(1)	-	-	(1,049)
Accumulated depreciation on Furniture	(359)	(52)	-	-	(411)
Accumulated depreciation on Information processing equipment	(1,962)	(433)	8	-	(2,387)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(11,129)</b>	<b>(3,622)</b>	<b>8</b>	-	<b>(14,743)</b>
<b>Book Value of Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>13,386</b>	<b>(1,143)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	-	<b>12,235</b>

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, there are fully depreciated tangible fixed assets in use amounting to 3,905 thousand euros; 3,908 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021.

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

Amounts (Thousands of euros)

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Concept	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, the LaLiga Group is updating the video surveillance and recording systems to the new 360° technology in the stadiums of its partners.

The heading of "Other Facilities" includes 7,588 thousand euros at 30 June 2022 related to the installations of the video surveillance and recording systems of the aforementioned new 360° technology and of which the LaLiga Group is the lessee under a financial lease (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, the LaLiga Group is making significant efforts in investing and implementing the latest security technology.

The Group 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.

## 8. Investment property

Investment property includes a commercial premises and a parking space in Marbella, Malaga that is held to obtain long-term income and is not occupied by LaLiga or any of its subsidiaries. This investment property was obtained in the year ended 30 June 2014 as a result of a swap of the plot that was owned in that municipality.

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

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2021	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	30/06/2022
Land	223	-	-	-	223
Buildings	464	-	-	-	464
<b>Total Cost of Investment Property</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>687</b>
Accumulated depreciation on Buildings	(104)	(13)	-	-	(117)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(104)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(117)</b>
Impairment on investment property	(85)	-	-	-	(85)
<b>Book value of Investment Property</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>485</b>

	Thousands of euros				
	30/06/2020	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	30/06/2021
Land	223	-	-	-	223
Buildings	464	-	-	-	464
<b>Total Cost of Investment Property</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>687</b>
Accumulated depreciation on Buildings	(90)	(14)	-	-	(104)
<b>Total Accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(104)</b>
Impairment on investment property	(85)	-	-	-	(85)
<b>Book value of Investment Property</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>498</b>

45





## **NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**(In thousands of euros)**

During financial year ended 30 June 2019, the Group requested an appraisal from an independent expert in relation to the investments detailed in this Note, from which an impairment of 85 thousand euros was recorded.

Similarly, during financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Group requested an appraisal report from an independent expert in relation to the investments detailed in this Note, without any additional impairment to that already recorded by the Group having been identified.

At 30 June 2022, said property investment was rented to a third party, as in the year ended 30 June 2021.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 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, excluding the equity instruments that are included in section 9.3 of this Note 9, is as follows:

Thousands of euros								
Long-term financial assets								
	Financial assets at fair value		Financial assets at cost		Financial assets at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Sundry debtors (Note 11)	6,277	-	-	-	18,808	36,412	25,085	36,412
Loans to third parties (Note 11)	-	-	597,953	-	11,910	15,215	609,863	15,215
Derivatives (Notes 11 and 12)	244	244	-	-	-	-	244	244
Other financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	3,696	3,933	3,696	3,933
	<b>6,521</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>605,203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,414</b>	<b>55,560</b>	<b>638,888</b>	<b>55,804</b>

Short-term financial assets								
	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 companies (Note 11)	-	-	7,060	-	21,270	8,431	28,330	8,431
Credits to related companies (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	274	-	274	-
Trade debtors and other accounts receivable (Note 11)	12,082	-	-	-	466,993	529,209	479,129	529,209
Other financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	9,755	8,067	9,755	8,067
	<b>12,082</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>498,292</b>	<b>545,707</b>	<b>517,488</b>	<b>545,707</b>

Long-term financial liabilities						
	Financial liabilities at fair value		Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Debts with financial institutions (Note 18)	-	-	44,989	44,730	44,989	44,730
Finance lease creditors (Note 18)	-	-	879	1,826	879	1,826
Long-term derivatives (Note 18)	6,277	-	-	-	6,277	-
Non-current trade creditors (Note 18)	-	-	596	611	596	611
Other financial liabilities (Note 18)	-	-	795,148	9,061	795,148	9,061
	<b>6,277</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>841,612</b>	<b>56,228</b>	<b>847,889</b>	<b>56,228</b>

Short-term financial liabilities						
	Financial liabilities at fair value		Financial liabilities at amortised cost		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Debts with financial entities (Note 18)	-	-	47,296	14,219	47,296	14,219

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Finance lease creditors (Note 18)	-	-	1,232	1,523	1,232	1,523
Short-term derivatives (Notes 12 and 18)	12,082	-	-	-	12,082	-
Other financial liabilities (Note 18)	-	-	67,487	9,212	67,487	9,212
Trade creditors and other amounts payable (Note 18)	-	-	277,466	152,829	277,466	152,829
Debts with related parties (Note 18)	-	-	31	-	31	-
	<b>12,082</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>393,512</b>	<b>177,783</b>	<b>405,594</b>	<b>177,783</b>

## 9.2 Analysis by maturity

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

	Thousands of euros						
	Financial assets						
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Subsequent years	Total
<b>Other financial investments:</b>							
- Credits to third parties	28,330	26,451	22,829	22,600	21,543	516,440	638,193
- Credits to related companies	274	-	-	-	-	-	274
- Other financial assets	9,755	1,700	1,351	255	255	135	13,451
- Hedging derivatives	-	-	244	-	-	-	244
- Trade debtors and other accounts receivable	479,129	15,903	9,182	-	-	-	504,214
	<b>517,488</b>	<b>44,054</b>	<b>33,606</b>	<b>22,855</b>	<b>21,798</b>	<b>516,575</b>	<b>1,156,376</b>

	Thousands of euros						
	Financial liabilities						
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Subsequent years	Total
- Debts with financial entities	47,296	17,535	17,288	7,375	2,791	-	92,285
- Debts with related parties	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
- Finance lease creditors	1,232	879	-	-	-	-	2,111
- Derivatives	12,082	6,277	-	-	-	-	18,359
- Other financial liabilities	67,487	38,818	38,588	38,588	38,588	640,566	862,635
- Trade creditors and other accounts payable	277,466	483	113	-	-	-	278,062
	<b>405,594</b>	<b>63,992</b>	<b>55,989</b>	<b>45,963</b>	<b>41,379</b>	<b>640,566</b>	<b>1,253,483</b>

## 9.3 Investments in equity instruments of other companies

On 20 December 2021, LaLiga Group International, S.L. (at that time, LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.) purchased shares in Sports Legends & Collections, S.A. (a Uruguayan company with its registered office in Montevideo). The purchase consisted of 2,250 shares representing 10% of the entity's share for a total amount of 7,250 thousand euros.

On one hand, it should be noted that the Parent Association does not exercise control nor significant influence over Sports Legends & Collections, S.A. It therefore remains outside the consolidation scope.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

On the other hand, the company is, in turn, the majority (75%) shareholder of Legends Collection Europe S.L. of which the Parent Association owns 25% of the share capital and which is recorded as an equity method investment from the purchase of the 25% (see Note 10).

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Management of the Parent Association estimates that there are no impairment losses related to this investment.

## 10. Equity-method investments

The detail of equity-method investments is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	30.06.2022	30.06.2021
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. ( <i>JV China</i> )	1,749	-
Legends Collection Europe S.L. ( <i>Legends Europe</i> )	7,022	-
LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.U. ( <i>LLE</i> )	1,420	-
	<b>10,191</b>	<b>-</b>

The movement of this item during the year is shown below:

	Thousands of euros			
	30.06.2022			
	JV China	Legends Europe	LLE	Total
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>	-	-	-	-
Equity method initial valuation	45	7,500	1,843	9,388
Share in the profits	772	(478)	(350)	(56)
Exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-
Dividends received	-	-	-	-
Other equity movements	932	-	(73)	859
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>7,022</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>10,191</b>

In addition to the net profit/(loss) for the year of this company in proportion to the part that corresponds to the Group, the movements of JV China correspond to monetary contributions from the other partners of this associated entity.

The movements of LLE mainly correspond, on one hand, to the contribution made by LaLiga and LaLiga Group International, S.L. during the year, which amounts to 1,843 thousand euros and with the net profit/(loss) of the year of this company in proportion to the part that corresponds to the Group.

The movements of Legends Europe correspond to the investment made during the year for 7,500 thousand euros, which reached 25% of the share capital of this company and with the net profit/(loss) of the year in proportion to the part that corresponds to the Group plus the amortisation of the implicit goodwill amounting to 324 thousand euros that arose after the investment and which is detailed below:

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	<u>Euros</u>
Net assets acquired	4,102
Acquisition cost settled in cash (i)	<u>7,500</u>
<b>Consideration transferred:</b>	
- Cash paid	<u>7,500</u>
<b>Total consideration transferred (i)</b>	<b><u>7,500</u></b>
Initial total net assets	4,102
Shareholding percentage	25%
<b>Initial net assets corresponding to the shareholding (ii)</b>	<b><u>1,025</u></b>
<b>Implicit goodwill (iii) = (i) - (ii)</b>	<b><u>6,475</u></b>

The implicit goodwill of this equity-method investment is amortised on a straight-line basis over 10 years from the time of the purchase. At 30 June 2022, the Group's Management considers there to be no indications of impairment of the equity-method investments.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 11. Loans and receivables

	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 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>3,696</b>	<b>3,933</b>
- Other Assets "Recovery Plan / Works"	2,193	3,562
- Other Assets	1,503	371
<b>Long-term sundry debtors</b>	<b>18,808</b>	<b>36,412</b>
- Long-term trade debtors	1,047	889
- Clubs' Current accounts "Covid expenses financing" (Note 18)	17,761	35,523
<b>Financial assets at fair value</b>		
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>244</b>
- Derivatives (Note 11)	244	244
<b>Long-term sundry debtors</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>-</b>
- Long-term trade debtors (Note 12)	6,277	-
	<b>638,888</b>	<b>55,804</b>
	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>442,833</b>	<b>520,170</b>
- Accounts receivable from Clients / Sponsors	442,833	520,170
		-
<b>Sundry debtors</b>	<b>23,941</b>	<b>8,881</b>
- Clubs' Current accounts "Covid expenses financing" (Note 18)	19,593	-
- Other balances with clubs	3,538	8,881
- Other sundry debtors	810	-
<b>Personal</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>
- Personal	53	59
<b>Clients for sales and provision of related services</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Financial investments in related companies</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Credits to third parties</b>	<b>28,330</b>	<b>8,431</b>
- Loan for "Economic Value LaLiga Participation" Promoted Clubs	2,626	4,639
- 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"	382	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>9,755</b>	<b>8,067</b>
- Other Assets	187	355
- 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>
- Accounts receivable from Clients / Sponsors	12,082	-
	<b>517,488</b>	<b>545,608</b>
	<b>1,156,376</b>	<b>601,412</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 Investment Plan, that the partial development plan, i.e., the purposes which the drawdowns will apply, and that it 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 18).

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).

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 23) 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 18).

The members of the Executive Committee and the Group'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:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 3.14.

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 3.16) 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.

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



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 Parent 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 Parent 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.

## 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 4,114 thousand euros (2,591 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>(2,591)</b>	<b>(3,082)</b>
Reversal (Loss) due to impairment for the year	(1,523)	42
Accounts receivable derecognised due to bad debts	-	449
<b>Impairment at the end of the year</b>	<b>(4,114)</b>	<b>(2,591)</b>

Additionally, during financial year ended 30 June 2021, the Parent Association derecognised 1,514 thousand euros directly against the profit and loss account associated with receivables with clients as they were not considered collectible. In financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Parent Association derecognised receivables that were previously impaired.

At the date of preparing these consolidated annual accounts, the Parent 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 Parent Association has initiated legal proceedings. As set out in Note 20 of this consolidated report, the Parent 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 consolidated

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 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>

### Interest rate swaps

During the 2016/2017 season, and associated with the novation of the syndicated loan, see Note 18, the interest rate coverage was partially novated, 50% in favour of Banco Santander, 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 Group'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 Group'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:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	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.

## 13. Inventories

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

	Thousands of euros	
	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Inventories	66	264
Finished products	204	285
Advances to Suppliers	3,202	1,170
Work in Progress	28	28
	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1,747</b>

Within inventories, LaLiga and its subsidiaries have essentially recorded the materials and works in progress that have not been completed at the end of the financial year, and therefore are pending to be invoiced to customers, as well as the materials purchased and pending installation.

## 14. Cash and cash equivalents

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

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Cash at hand	10	4
Banks	394,878	46,824
	<b>394,888</b>	<b>46,828</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:

- 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 3.15).
- As reported in Note 18, on 4 August 2021, the Parent 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.
- As reported in Note 18, on 26 November 2021, the Parent 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.
- Significant cash inflows related to the balance drawdowns of the Joint Purse amounting to 837,368 thousand euros (Note 18) 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.

## 15. Own Funds

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

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Social Fund	8,148	8,136
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(5,682)	(16,003)
Reserves in consolidated companies	44,296	2,323
	<b>46,762</b>	<b>(5,544)</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Reserves in consolidated companies arise as a result of the elimination of LaLiga's Investment / Own Funds in the subsidiaries.

## 16. Translation differences

The movement of "Translation differences" is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>438</b>
Translation differences		
Consolidated Companies	118	(477)
<b>End Balance</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>(39)</b>

## 17. External partners

At 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, there are non-controlling interests in the following Group subsidiaries:

	2022	2021
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	25.0%	25.0%
LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)	8.2%	0.0%

### LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.

As stated in Note 1.2, 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. Subsequent to the commercial incorporation of the entity – on 30 October 2020 – LaLiga made a non-monetary contribution using intangible assets and property, plant and equipment amounting to 3,582 thousand euros.

Likewise, on 30 October 2020, Robota, 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.

### LaLiga Group International, S.L. (previously LaLiga Tech, S.L.U.)

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

On 1 February 2022, the subsidiary "LaLiga Group International, S.L." received a cash contribution in capital and issue premium amounting to 64,774 thousand euros for which Loarre Investments S.à.r.l. takes a stake of 8.2016% in the share capital of that company (see Note 5.2 of this consolidated report).

The breakdown and movement of "Non-controlling interest" by company in financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 2021 is detailed below:

	Thousands of euros		
	LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	LaLiga Group International, S.L.	Total
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>	1,191	-	1,191
Acquisition of a shareholding by a third party outside the Group	-	7,892	7,892
Profit/(loss) for the year	(203)	(178)	(381)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>7,714</b>	<b>8,702</b>

	Thousands of euros	
	LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	Total
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>	-	-
Acquisition of a shareholding by a third party outside the Group	1,433	1,433
Profit/(loss) for the year	(242)	(242)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,191</b>

## 18. 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>879</b>	<b>1,826</b>
- Finance lease creditors	879	1,826
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>795,148</b>	<b>9,061</b>
- Economic Value LaLiga Participation	227	1,485
- Withholdings made with Clubs/SADs for obligations "Art. 6 RD 5/2015"	-	6,121
- Other	-	1,455
- CVC Joint purse	794,921	-

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

<b>Non-current trade creditors</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>611</b>
- Non-current trade payables	596	611
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value</b>		
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>6,277</b>	-
- Fair value hedging derivatives	6,277	-
	<b>847,889</b>	<b>56,228</b>
<b>Current:</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
<b>Debt with financial entities</b>	<b>47,296</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>1,523</b>
- Finance lease creditors	1,232	1,523
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>67,487</b>	<b>9,212</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	1,811	3,779
- CVC Joint purse	42,447	-
- Fixed asset suppliers	5,958	-
<b>Debts with related companies</b>	<b>31</b>	-
- Debts with related companies	31	-
<b>Trade creditors and other accounts payable</b>	<b>277,466</b>	<b>152,829</b>
- Suppliers	141,497	76,241
- Related company suppliers	4,733	25
- Clubs' Current accounts	125,889	71,867
- Remuneration Pending Payment	4,465	4,086
- Client advances	882	882
<b>Financial liabilities at fair value</b>		
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>12,082</b>	-
- Fair value hedging derivatives	12,082	-
	<b>405,594</b>	<b>177,783</b>
	<b>1,253,483</b>	<b>234,011</b>

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

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 7.

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 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.



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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:

- The characteristics of the clubs/SADs that were relegated in the 2019/2020 season.
- 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

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 2022:

Amortisation Date	Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)
30 June 2023	2,300

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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

<u>Amortisation Date</u>	<u>Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)</u>
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

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 Parent 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:

<u>Amortisation Date</u>	<u>Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)</u>
--------------------------	--

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In 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 Parent 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:

<b>Amortisation Date</b>	<b>Amount to Amortise (Thousands of euros)</b>
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) Joint purse

Taking that described in Note 5.2 of the consolidated 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 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 2072, 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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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).

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 21.f of the consolidated 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 default 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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

provisions of "Participatory Financing" in the "Framework agreement" section of this note (see also Notes 5.2 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 consolidated annual accounts, the amount pending receipt amounts to 964,710 thousand euros.

**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	51	33
Ratio of operations paid	63	34
Ratio of operations pending payment	55	33
	Amount Thousands of euros	Amount Thousands of euros
Total payments made	227,591	410,125
Total payments outstanding	108,906	29,452

**d) Guarantees**

At the end of financial year ended 30 June 2021, there are guarantees held with banks amounting to 3,406 thousand euros (3,702 thousand euros at the end of financial year ended 30 June 2020). Most guarantees provided by the Group are as a result of LaLiga filing various Economic-Administrative claims with the Central Economic-Administrative Courts (TEAC).

## 19. Long-term staff benefit obligations

Retirement award

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

LaLiga and Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional offer a retirement award to their 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 112 thousand euros (298 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

A defined contribution plan is one under which the Group companies make 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.

## 20. Open litigation in progress

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

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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 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 Parent Association's Management, and appropriate professional advice has been received. Pursuant to the above, the Parent Association's Executive Committee and its advisers do not expect the aforementioned litigation to have a significant effect on these consolidated 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 consolidated 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).



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

In accordance with this, the Parent 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 consolidated 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.

[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:](#)

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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.

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.
- 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 FÚTBOL 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.**

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.**

Challenge 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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.
- 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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 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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

mentioned 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.

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



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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](#)

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 the Parent Association is pursuing private prosecutions and from which – neither individually nor aggregated for these consolidated annual accounts – a significant effect is not expected. Likewise, the Parent Association is also pursuing private prosecutions in criminal proceedings related sports violence and corruption, for which a significant effect is not expected for these consolidated annual accounts, and which, in any case, would be positive.

Finally, the Parent 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. The Parent Association 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 Parent Association's Executive Committee and its advisers, it is not expected that the aforementioned litigation will have a significant effect – individually or as a whole – on these consolidated annual accounts.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 21. Income and expenses

### a) Net Turnover

The most relevant items of turnover are "Income from the marketing of audiovisual rights" and "Income from "Sponsorship, licences and others ".

#### Income from the marketing of audiovisual rights

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:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Marketing Audiovisual Rights in Spain	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 other audiovisual content	2,335	-
Sale of images and other services Spain	152	422
<b>Subtotal Re-invoicing Production Costs</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>422</b>
	<b>1,788,322</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 3.16.

## 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	39,601	44,209
Africa	4,087	884
Americas	39,817	32,507
Asia / Oceania	14,515	11,172
Europe	32,009	15,228
MENA	1,650	226
	<b>131,679</b>	<b>104,226</b>

The increase in income with respect to financial year ended 30 June 2021 has mainly occurred as a result of gaining new sponsors, the most significant being related to NFT.

## 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:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
LaLiga National and International Promotion - 1%	15,853	15,174
Other sundry income	16,676	9,211
	<b>32,529</b>	<b>24,385</b>

"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 "Other sundry income" item corresponds to other operating income of a more atomised composition generated by the Group, where radio broadcasts, data income, recoveries due to abandonment of division, LaLiga apps or income with entities linked to the consolidation scope stand out (see Note 26), among others.

## 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
Sales management expenses and Sponsorship	65,079	50,998
Remodelling of stadiums	7,813	8,230
Work carried out by other companies	4,481	4,376
Cost of providing technology services	13,065	6,569
Sale of TV and media rights expenses	1,656,126	1,696,072
	<b>1,760,038</b>	<b>1,781,232</b>

The heading "Commercial management expenses and Sponsorships" includes the costs associated with the income from licences and sponsorships. The increase with respect to the previous period is related to the increase in the Group's turnover for this activity.

Under "Marketing Audiovisual Rights Expenses", there is a decrease of 39,946 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 3.16, section 3.c. The remaining amount corresponds to the income equivalent

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
Wages, salaries and the like	38,589	33,104
Pension Plan Contribution	-	2
Other staff welfare costs	411	397
Staff welfare costs:		
- Social Security	8,462	7,067
	<b>47,462</b>	<b>40,570</b>

The heading "Wages, salaries and the like" for financial year ended 30 June 2022 includes compensation costs of 1,168 thousand euros (354 thousand euros in financial year ended 30 June 2021).

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

	2022	2021
Management Staff	30	21
Managers	84	82
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level I	196	178
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level II	183	154
Support Level I	113	108
Support Level II	62	108
	<b>668</b>	<b>651</b>

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

	2022			2021		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management Staff	20	9	29	15	8	23
Managers	66	18	84	61	21	82
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level I	147	55	202	135	48	183
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level II	149	51	200	120	46	166
Support Level I	64	58	122	63	55	118
Support Level II	51	12	63	64	18	72
	<b>497</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>654</b>

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

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

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Coordination and/or advisory staff Level II	1	-
Support Level I	1	1
Support Level II	2	2
	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

## f) Other current management expenses

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
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	6,500
LaLiga 4Sports Agreement	120	-
Other Expenses	1,661	1,058
Remuneration cost - CVC Joint purse (Note 18)	11,303	-
	<b>47,509</b>	<b>39,347</b>

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

"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 5.2 and 18 of this consolidated report.

## g) External services

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Leases and royalties	6,530	5,897
Repair and conservation	1,496	1,949
Independent professional services	70,379	41,582
Insurance premiums	1,834	791
Banking services and the like	509	646
Advertising and public relations	26,069	33,413
Supplies	535	927
Other Services	9,863	7,417

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

117,215

92,622

The "External services" heading has witnessed an 18,024 thousand euro increase over the same period of the previous year. This increase is mainly due to there being total or partial limitations resulting from the situation caused by the Covid health crisis in the financial year to 30 June 2021, for which external contracting for the provision of various services was limited.

## 22. Tax on profits and tax position

### a) Tax Position

#### Assets

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Short term:</b>		
Tax Authority debtor for VAT.	76,523	67,955
Tax Authority debtor for I.G.I.C. (Canary Islands tax)	22	18
Tax Authority debtor for Overseas	-	107
Tax Authority, withholdings and payments on account	3,945	158
Tax Authority, other concepts	5,409	2,575
	<b>85,899</b>	<b>70,813</b>

#### Liabilities

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Short term:</b>		
Tax Authority creditor for Personal Income Tax.	773	742
Creditor to Social Security Bodies	680	710
Tax Authority creditor for Corporation Tax.	80	117
Tax Authority creditors other concepts	1,643	-
	<b>3,176</b>	<b>1,569</b>

### b) Tax on profits

The reconciliation between the net amount of income and expenses for the year and the taxable base of the Parent Association's 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>	
	1,853	(366)	1,487



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

<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>

Given that LaLiga and its subsidiaries do not form a tax consolidation group, corporate tax expenses are composed of the aggregate of these expenses of the following entities that make up the consolidated group:

	<u>Thousands of euros</u>
Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional	(59)
Sociedad Española de Fútbol Profesional, S.A.U.	(264)
LaLiga Servicios Digitales, S.L.U.	(34)
LaLiga Group International, S.L.U.	-
LaLiga Content Protection, S.L.	-
LaLiga DMCC (previously named LNFP FZE)	-
La Liga (USA) Inc.	(432)
Beijing Spanish Football League Consulting Co., Ltd.	(33)
LaLiga North America LLC	-
La Liga South Africa Proprietary Limited	(64)
LaLiga LFP Mex, S.R.L.C.V.	(159)
LaLiga Singapore Pte Ltd.	(61)
	<u><b>(1,106)</b></u>

During financial year ended 30 June 2022, the Parent 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 Parent Association pending offset at 30 June 2022 amounts to 22,165 thousand euros and distributed by year generated as follows:

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

Additionally, the amount of inactive negative tax bases of LaLiga's subsidiaries pending offset at 30 June 2022 amounts to 22,644 thousand euros.

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 3,945 thousand euros (158 thousand euros at 30 June 2021).

On 30 July 2020, the Parent 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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

the date these Consolidated Annual Accounts were prepared, and it is not expected that the result of this will have a significant effect on them.

Similarly, on 18 February 2022, the Parent 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 consolidated 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 Parent 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

Similarly, during the year ended 30 June 2021, the subsidiary Sports Entertainment & Innovation, S.L.U. was notified about the commencement of verification actions in relation to the VAT refund requested in the last self-assessment of financial year 2020, which is still under consideration at the date these consolidated annual accounts were prepared. On 20 April 2022, within the framework of actions, an act of nonconformity was initiated in which the inspection proposes to increase the VAT accrued declared by 1,324 thousand euros. As a result, the inspection considers a refund of 12 thousand euros to be suitable, instead of the 1,335 thousand euros requested. In line with this, the Group has recorded a provision for tax risks. Against this, contentions were filed on 24 May 2022, which, at the date of preparing the consolidated annual accounts, is pending resolution.

Spanish subsidiaries have the last four tax years that are applicable to them open for inspection.

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 Parent Association's Executive Committee consider that these liabilities, if arising, will not significantly affect the consolidated annual accounts.

## c) Deferred tax

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

The detail of deferred taxes is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Temporary differences	359	267
	<b>359</b>	<b>267</b>

Tax assets and liabilities are offset if, at that time, the Group 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:

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Opening balance</b>	267	294
Charge to the profit and loss account	92	-
Tax charged directly to equity	-	(29)
Other	-	2
<b>End balance</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>267</b>

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

## 23. Financial profit/(loss)

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Financial income:</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,021</b>
In third parties	9,428	657
	<b>9,428</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Financial expenses:</b>		
In third parties	(2,861)	(1,497)
	<b>(2,861)</b>	<b>(1,497)</b>
<b>Exchange rate differences</b>	<b>(4,665)</b>	<b>654</b>
<b>Financial profit/(loss)</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>(186)</b>

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).

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 24. Executive Committee and senior management

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

Members of the Parent Association's Executive Committee do not receive any remuneration for their roles, as happened in financial year ended 30 June 2021, although the Chairman of the Parent Association receives a remuneration as Chairman, which is included in the breakdown of section b) of this note of the consolidated report. Likewise, during financial years ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021, the Parent 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 6,146 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 year ended 30 June 2022 nor financial year ended 30 June 2021. The information broken down in reference to the remuneration of senior management in the independent document "Non-Financial Information Statement LaLiga 2021-2022" that will be published on the Group's website amounts to 6,173 thousand euros and corresponds to the remuneration actually received during the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

### 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.

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- 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:

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

- b) 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.

## 25. Information on the environment

The activities carried out by the Group do not generate negative environmental effects 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.

## 26. Balances and transactions 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>		
LaLiga North America LLC	1,950	-
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1,596	-
	<b>3,546</b>	-

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

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021
<b>Receipt of services:</b>		
LaLiga North America LLC	4,140	-
Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	1,750	-
	<b>5,890</b>	-

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

	Thousands of euros	
	2022	2021

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## Accounts receivable from related parties (Note 11):

LaLiga Entertainment, S.L.	138	-
LaLiga North America LLC	82	-
	<u>220</u>	<u>-</u>

## Thousands of euros

<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
-------------	-------------

## Accounts payable to related parties (Note 18):

Spanish Football Sports & Entertainment (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	4,733	-
	<u>4,733</u>	<u>-</u>

## 27. Events after the reporting period

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

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

## 28. Auditor's fees

The fees accrued during financial year ended 30 June 2022 by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. for audit services amounted to 234 thousand euros (136 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 2021).

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

## 29. Segmented information

The Group's financial information broken down by operating segment for the season ended 30 June 2022 is shown below:



# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

	Licencias, patrocinios y otros asimilados	Comercialización Derechos Audiovisuales	Prestación de servicios mantenimiento recintos deportivos	Prestación servicios Tecnología y otros	Operaciones Intragrupo	Total
<b>Importe neto de la cifra de negocios</b>	<b>174.929</b>	<b>1.790.902</b>	<b>15.316</b>	<b>50.679</b>	<b>(90.026)</b>	<b>1.941.801</b>
Patrocinio, licencias y otros	142.686	-	-	-	(11.007)	131.679
Ingresos Negociación Derechos Audiovisuales	2.234	1.785.987	-	2.335	(2.234)	1.788.322
Prestación de servicios mantenimiento recintos deportivos	-	-	15.316	-	(569)	14.747
Prestación de servicios	30.009	4.915	-	48.345	(76.216)	7.053
<b>Variaciones de existencias</b>	<b>(168)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(168)</b>
<b>Trabajos realizados por la empresa para su activo</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Aprovisionamientos</b>	<b>(89.671)</b>	<b>(1.653.905)</b>	<b>(12.294)</b>	<b>(17.525)</b>	<b>13.358</b>	<b>(1.760.038)</b>
Patrocinios y Licencias Clubes / SADs (Reparto tradicional)	(13.474)	-	-	-	-	(13.474)
Gastos gestión comercial Patrocinios	(76.194)	-	-	(9)	11.124	(65.079)
Gastos Negociación Derechos Audiovisuales	-	(1.653.592)	-	(4.768)	2.234	(1.656.126)
Coste prestación de servicios	(4)	(314)	-	(12.748)	-	(13.065)
Trabajos realizados por otras empresas	-	-	(12.294)	-	-	(12.294)
<b>Otros ingresos de explotación</b>	<b>53.733</b>	<b>4.002</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>(23.613)</b>	<b>34.928</b>
Ingresos accesorios y otros de gestión corriente	51.334	4.002	100	705	(23.613)	32.529
Subvenciones de explotación incorporadas al resultado del ejercicio	25	-	-	-	-	25
Quinielas	2.374	-	-	-	-	2.374
<b>Gastos de personal</b>	<b>(25.492)</b>	<b>(9.185)</b>	<b>(1.051)</b>	<b>(11.734)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(47.462)</b>
Sueldos, salarios y asimilados	(20.992)	(7.391)	(749)	(9.458)	-	(38.589)
Cargas sociales	(4.501)	(1.794)	(302)	(2.276)	-	(8.873)
<b>Otros gastos de explotación</b>	<b>(102.422)</b>	<b>(134.382)</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(29.097)</b>	<b>100.281</b>	<b>(166.459)</b>
Servicios exteriores	(78.259)	(109.252)	(928)	(29.057)	100.281	(117.215)
Tributos	(46)	(126)	(40)	-	-	(212)
Pérdidas, deterioro y variación de provisiones por operaciones comerciales	(1.127)	(486)	130	(40)	-	(1.523)
Otros gastos de gestión corriente	(22.991)	(24.518)	-	-	-	(47.509)
<b>Amortización del inmovilizado</b>	<b>(1.172)</b>	<b>(2.670)</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(8.339)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12.209)</b>
<b>Otros Resultados</b>	<b>1.243</b>	<b>2.737</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.335)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.646</b>
<b>RESULTADO DE EXPLOTACIÓN</b>	<b>10.980</b>	<b>(2.500)</b>	<b>1.205</b>	<b>(16.488)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6.803)</b>
<b>Ingresos financieros</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>9.043</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.428</b>
<b>Gastos financieros</b>	<b>(994)</b>	<b>(1.867)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2.861)</b>
<b>Diferencias de cambio</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(4.639)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4.665)</b>
<b>RESULTADO FINANCIERO</b>	<b>(632)</b>	<b>2.536</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.902</b>
<b>Participación en beneficios (pérdidas) de sociedades puestas en equivalencia</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(56)</b>
<b>RESULTADO ANTES DE IMPUESTOS</b>	<b>10.292</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1.205</b>	<b>(16.490)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4.957)</b>
Impuestos sobre beneficios	(809)	(34)	(264)	-	-	(1.106)
<b>RESULTADO DEL EJERCICIO PROCEDENTE DE OPERACIONES CONTINUADAS</b>	<b>9.483</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>(16.490)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6.063)</b>
Resultado atribuido a la Asociación dominante	9.213	2	941	(15.839)	-	(5.682)
Resultado atribuido a socios externos	270	-	-	(651)	-	(381)

Thousands of euros

	Licences, sponsorships and the like	Sale of TV and media rights	Provision of maintenance services for sports venues	Provision of Technology services and other	Total
Segment Assets	232,579	1,534,251	7,851	44,129	1,818,810
Segment Liabilities	253,996	1,536,981	7,851	19,982	1,818,810
Net cash flows from:					
- Operations					60,669

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

-	Investment	(644,028)
-	Financing	936,083

Given the operations carried out in the LaLiga Group during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 described in Note 5 of this consolidated report:

- Non-monetary contribution to LaLiga Tech (currently called LaLiga Group International, S.L.) on 1 July 2021 (see Note 5.1)
- Non-monetary contribution to LaLiga Tech (currently called LaLiga Group International, S.L.) on 1 February 2022 (see Note 5.3)

new intra-group transactions have been generated between the different segments of activity, among which the provision of technological services and the provision of consultancy services to LaLiga in its audiovisual segment stand out.

To better express the activity carried out in each segment, the table attached at the top reflects the activity by segment before these transactions and, in turn, the intra-group transactions between the different segments are globally incorporated.

When performing the consolidation eliminations and, due to casuistry and rebillings between the different companies, the segmentation varies with respect to the previous season.

The Group's financial information broken down by operating segment for the season ended 30 June 2021 is shown below:

	Licences, sponsorships and the like	Sale of TV and media rights	Provision of maintenance services for sports venues	Provision of Technology services and other	Total
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>					
<b>Net Turnover</b>	<b>104,226</b>	<b>1,798,964</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>1,917,985</b>
Sponsorship, licences and others	104,226	-	-	-	104,226

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

(In thousands of euros)

Income from Sale of TV and media rights	-	1,796,305	-	-	1,796,305
<i>Negotiation / Marketing of Audiovisual Rights</i>	-	1,796,305	-	-	1,796,305
Provision of maintenance services for sports venues	-	-	11,746	-	11,746
Provision of services	-	2,659	-	3,049	5,708
<b>Procurements</b>	<b>(65,985)</b>	<b>(1,696,072)</b>	<b>(8,230)</b>	<b>(10,945)</b>	<b>(1,781,232)</b>
Sponsorships and Licences Clubs/SADs	(14,987)	-	-	-	(14,987)
Sales management expenses Sponsorship	(50,998)	-	-	-	(50,998)
Sale of TV and media rights expenses	-	(1,696,072)	-	-	(1,696,072)
Cost of providing Technology services	-	-	-	(6,569)	(6,569)
Work carried out by other companies	-	-	(8,230)	(4,376)	(12,606)
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>29,080</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,591</b>
Sundry and other current management income	23,874	436	75	-	24,385
Football pools	5,206	-	-	-	5,206
<b>Staff costs</b>	<b>(18,957)</b>	<b>(18,269)</b>	<b>(1,754)</b>	<b>(1,590)</b>	<b>(40,570)</b>
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<b>(49,688)</b>	<b>(78,998)</b>	<b>(827)</b>	<b>(3,966)</b>	<b>(133,479)</b>
External services	(24,768)	(63,103)	(785)	(3,966)	(92,622)
Taxes	(16)	(22)	-	-	(38)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for commercial operations	16	(1,446)	(42)	-	(1,472)
Other current management expenses	(24,920)	(14,427)	-	-	(39,347)
<b>Depreciation of fixed assets</b>	<b>(1,950)</b>	<b>(7,425)</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(1,053)</b>	<b>(10,463)</b>
Excess provisions	-	-	120	-	120
<b>Other Profits (Losses)</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>3,002</b>
Impairment and gain/(loss) from disposals of fixed assets	(229)	-	-	-	(229)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>(2,459)</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>(14,508)</b>	<b>(15,275)</b>
<b>FINANCIAL PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>(376)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(186)</b>
<b>PRE-TAX PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>(2,261)</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>(14,516)</b>	<b>(15,461)</b>
Taxes on profits	(313)	(136)	(335)	-	(784)
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(2,574)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>(14,516)</b>	<b>(16,245)</b>
Profit/(loss) attributed to the owners of the Parent Association	-	-	-	-	(16,003)
Profit/(loss) attributed to non-controlling shareholdings	-	-	-	(242)	(242)

See Note 21 for greater analysis of the above items.

	Thousands of euros				
	Licences, sponsorships and the like	Sale of TV and media rights	Provision of maintenance services for sports venues	Technology	Total
Segment Assets	79,472	665,767	4,867	14,879	764,985
Segment Liabilities	82,832	674,562	4,566	3,025	764,985
Net cash flows from:					
- Operations					(173,235)
- Investment					(11,048)
- Financing					46,154

# CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

During the 2021/2022 season, the Group made a loss of 6,063 thousand euros (profit of 16,245 thousand euros at the end of the 2020/2021 season). The net profit/(loss) has improved substantially compared to the previous financial year due to the lower investment expenditure made in technology companies and due to the increase in the traditional business line that was managed in LaLiga Group International for five months of the year after the spin-off of this activity.

"Net Turnover" in the financial year to 30 June 2022 amounted to 1,941,801 thousand euros, a decrease of 23,816 thousand euros compared to the 2020/2021 season.

Sponsorship and licensing activity within the LaLiga Group increased during the 2021/2022 season by 27,453 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 effect 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, the LaLiga Group 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, the LaLiga Group 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 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 Impulso 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):

# CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 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 through 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.
- (iii) **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.

In another order of things, 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.

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:
    - Reduction of audiovisual income: 1,089.4 million euros
    - Reduction of sponsorship income: 785.9 million euros
    - Reduction of Matchday income: 174.1 million euros.Total impact on Annual Income: €2,049.4m (63.0% of total income)

The decrease in income over 10 years would exceed €20,000m since this would be recurrent and sustained damage over time. In addition, KPMG estimated a reduction in the value of non Super League clubs of: €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

## CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

- 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.
- 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

Throughout the season 2021/2022 there was an increase of 17 employees in the LaLiga Group workforce as a result of the increase in activity of all areas with the strategic objective of maximising income obtained from traditional sources and the exploration of new business lines.

### AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD TO SUPPLIERS

The Group's average period of payment to providers during the 2021/2022 season was 51 days, with the legal maximum based on Law 15/2010 of 5 July being 60 days.

# CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## ENVIRONMENT

LaLiga's activities do not generate negative environmental effects 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.

## 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 Group's Global Risk Management Programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and tries to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability. The Group 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, the LaLiga Group 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.

## NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT

The non-financial information statement of the Group headed by the Parent Association "Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional" and its subsidiaries, is a report independent from the Management Report, called "LaLiga Non-Financial Information Statement 2021-2022," which was prepared on 3 August 2022 by the Parent Association's Executive Committee and will be published on the Group's website.

# PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED 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 Consolidated Annual Accounts and the Consolidated Management Report corresponding to the year ended 30 June 2022 of Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional and subsidiaries, presented to the Executive Committee and prepared by them at its meeting on 3 August 2022, across 107 sheets, all initialled by the secretary and the stamp of the Parent Association, numbered as follows:

	<b>Page</b>
Front page	-
Contents	-
Consolidated balance sheet	1-2
Consolidated profit and loss account	3
Consolidated statement of recognised income and expenses	4
Consolidated statement of changes in total equity	5
Consolidated cash flow statement	6
Report to the consolidated annual accounts	7-102
Consolidated management report	1-5

---

Secretary



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

On 03 August 2022 the Executive Committee of Liga Nacional de Fútbol Profesional prepared the consolidated annual accounts and the consolidated 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 (*)
Secretary	Sevilla FC, SAD	Real Betis Balompié, SAD
Real Sociedad de Fútbol, SAD	Levante Unión Deportiva, SAD	Club Atlético Osasuna
Villarreal C.F., SAD	Club Deportivo Tenerife, SAD	Girona F.C., SAD
Sociedad Deportiva Éibar, SA	Unión Deportiva Las Palmas	UD Almería, SAD
Club Deportivo Lugo, SAD		

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