Company Registration No. 08581238 (England and Wales)	
READING WOMEN'S FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020	

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors N Howe

B Stabler N Niruttinanon

X Dai Y Dai

Secretary B Stabler

Company number 08581238

Registered office Madejski Stadium

Junction 11 M4 Reading Berkshire RG2 0FL

Auditor Myers Clark

Egale 1

80 St Albans Road

Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors present the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

N Howe B Stabler

N Niruttinanon

X Dai

Y Dai

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Myers Clark be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

B Stabler

Director

24 December 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will
 continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF READING WOMEN'S FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Reading Women's Football Club Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company incurred a net loss of £1,174,219 during the year ended 30 June 2020 and, at that date it had net current liabilities of £4,511,720. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 1 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF READING WOMEN'S FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not
 visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF READING WOMEN'S FOOTBALL CLUB LIMITED

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://www.fre.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Paul Windmill (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Myers Clark

24 December 2020

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Egale 1 80 St Albans Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1DL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

Loss for the financial year	Tax on loss	Loss before taxation	Profit on disposal of player registrations	Operating loss	Administrative expenses	Turnover Transfer fees payable	
(1,136,082)	•	(1,136,082)		(1,136,082)	(1,701,764)	£ 565,682	Operations excluding player trading
(38,137)	ı	(38,137)	21,000	(59,137)		£ - (59,137)	Player trading
(1,174,219)		(1,174,219)	21,000	(1,195,219)	(1,701,764)	£ 565,682 (59,137)	30 June 2020
(1,201,750)	•	(1,201,750)	ı	(1,201,750)	(1,478,668)	£ 276,918 -	Operations excluding player trading
(7,000)		(7,000)	ı	(7,000)	•	£ (7,000)	Player trading
(1,208,750)	,	(1,208,750)	ı	(1,208,750)	(1,478,668)	£ 276,918 (7,000)	30 June 2019

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		202	2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Current assets						
Debtors	3	49,000		-		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year						
Creditors, amounts raining out within one year	4	(4,560,720)		(3,337,501)		
Net current liabilities			(4,511,720)		(3,337,501)	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	5		ı		1	
Profit and loss reserves			(4,511,721)		(3,337,502)	
Total equity			(4,511,720)		(3,337,501)	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

N Howe B Stabler Director Director

Company Registration No. 08581238

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Reading Women's Football Club Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Madejski Stadium, Junction 11, M4, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 0FL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been drawn up on the basis that the company is a going concern. The validity of the going concern basis of accounting depends on the continuing support of the shareholders. The shareholders have confirmed that they will not seek repayment of their loans to the company unless the company's cash flow permits repayment to be made without jeopardising the company's ability to continue as a going concern and that they will provide additional support to the company if required.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents receipts and all other income associated with the company's principal activity, including fees receivable from other football clubs on the transfer of players' registrations.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, which include payables within one year are initially recognised at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or consideration expected to be paid.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

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

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 36 (2019 - 30).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

3	Debtors		
	20000	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	49,000	-
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,558,520	3,335,301
	Other creditors	2,200	2,200
		4,560,720	3,337,501
			
5	Called up share capital		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

6 Parent company

The immediate parent company is The Reading Football Club Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, and the ultimate parent company and controlling party is Great Shine International Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong. The ultimate controlling party is Mr Yongge Dai by virtue of his shareholding in Great Shine International Limited.

For the year ended 30 June 2020, Renhe Sports Management Company Limited, the immediate parent company of The Reading Football Club Limited and a company incorporated in England and Wales, prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Madejski Stadium, Reading, RG2 0FL.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.