

**OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

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# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

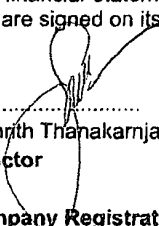
## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		1,397		2,837
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	-		30,750	
Cash at bank and in hand		962		962	
		962		31,712	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(69,181)		(4,661)	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(68,219)		27,051
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			(66,822)		29,888
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(66,922)		29,788
<b>Total equity</b>			(66,822)		29,888

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 22 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

  
Sumrit Thanakarnjanasuth  
Director

Company Registration No. 08675404

# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Oxford United WFC Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Kassam Stadium, Grenoble Road, Oxford, Oxfordshire, UK, OX4 4XP.

#### 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 £.

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

#### 1.2 Going concern

The company has net current liabilities and made a loss in the year. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors consider appropriate due to expected continued financial support of the ultimate controlling. Should this support cease, and the going concern basis were no longer appropriate, adjustments would need to be made to reflect that position.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Turnover includes gate receipts, sponsorship and grants from the Football League.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

#### **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.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

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

#### **1.9 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.10 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

### **2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### 3 Loan write offs

	2018 £	2017 £
Loans due to/from group companies and connected parties waived or written off	41,007	(253,420)

### 4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2017 - 20).

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2018	5,762
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 July 2017	2,925
Depreciation charged in the year	1,440
At 30 June 2018	4,365
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 June 2018	1,397
At 30 June 2017	2,837

### 6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	-	30,750

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	3,015	2,936
Other taxation and social security	576	-
Other creditors	65,590	1,725
	69,181	4,661

# OXFORD UNITED WFC LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

### 8 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

### 9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was James Sansom.  
The auditor was Ross Bennet-Smith.

### 10 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2018 £	2017 £
-	35,200
<u>-</u>	<u>35,200</u>

### 11 Related party transactions

During the year, the company was recharged costs of £59,474 (2017: £107,411), had payments made on its behalf of £10,152 (2017: £41,803) and income collected on its behalf of £148,321 (2017: £9,683), by Oxford United Youth and Community Sports Trust, a related registered charity with directors in common in the year. At the year-end, other creditors includes £59,090 (2017: £Nil) owed to the Trust. The company wrote back £134,040 of creditor balances previously written off in the year (2017: £181,519 write off).

In addition, other creditors includes £nil (2017: £nil) owed to Oxford United Football Club Limited, a company under common control, which made payments on behalf of the company of £151,428 (2017: £16,784) in the year. The company wrote off waived creditor balances of £93,033 in the year (2017: £71,901 write off).

### 12 Parent company

The immediate parent company is Oxford Investment Holdings PTE Ltd, a company registered in Singapore and the ultimate controlling party is Mr S Thanakarnjanasuth, the director.