

Newcastle United Enterprises Limited

Report and financial statements

30 June 2008

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Newcastle United Enterprises Limited

Registered No: 3305223

Directors

D D Liambias
D C Williamson

Secretary

J A Irving

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Citygate
St James' Boulevard
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4JD

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC
71 Grey Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE99 1LG

Solicitors

Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer
65 Fleet Street
London
EC4Y 1HS

Registered office

St James' Park
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4ST

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008.

Results and dividends

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Newcastle United Limited.

The profit for the year of £70,698 (2007: £175,321) has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

The results for the company have been prepared under UK generally accepted accounting principles ("UK GAAP"), having been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") in the prior year. This change brings the company's accounting principles in line with those of the Group. The comparative figures for the year ended 30 June 2007 are required to be restated under UK GAAP. The changes are presentational only.

Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the Company is that of a general commercial trading company.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year, at 30 June 2008 and to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

D D Llambias (appointed 14 May 2008)
C A Mort (resigned 11 June 2008)
W F Shepherd (resigned 24 July 2007)
S J Walton (appointed 2 July 2007, resigned 30 August 2007)
D C Williamson (appointed 1 April 2008)

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political or charitable donations or incurred any political expenditure during the period.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of the Company's auditors, the directors have taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



D D Llambias

Director

13 January 2009

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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). The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Newcastle United Enterprises Limited

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 12. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

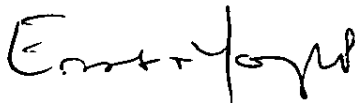
Independent auditors' report

to the members of Newcastle United Enterprises Limited (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ernst & Young', written in a cursive style.

Ernst & Young LLP
Registered Auditor
Newcastle upon Tyne

13 January 2009

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 June 2008

	<i>Notes</i>	2008 £	2007 £
Turnover	2	3,870,698	3,975,321
Operating expenses	3	(3,800,000)	(3,800,000)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		70,698	175,321
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the year	10	70,698	175,321
		<hr/>	<hr/>

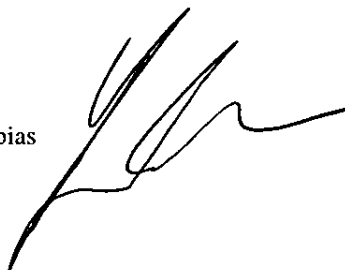
Balance sheet

at 30 June 2008

	Notes	2008 £	2007 £
Current assets			
Debtors	7	1,745,631	2,051,605
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,251,012)	(1,627,684)
Net assets		<u>494,619</u>	<u>423,921</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	2	2
Profit and loss account	10	494,617	423,919
	10	<u>494,619</u>	<u>423,921</u>

These financial statements were approved by the directors on 13 January 2009.

D D Llambias
Director



Notes to the financial statements

at year ended 30 June 2008

1. Accounting policies

Newcastle United Enterprises Limited (the Company) is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The Company financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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

The financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are presented to the nearest pound sterling.

Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents income arising from sales to third parties, excluding value added tax.

Sponsorship contracts are recognised over the duration of the contract, either on a straight-line basis, or over the period of the football season, as appropriate based on the terms of the contract. Royalties are recognised as turnover on an earned basis.

Taxation

Tax on the result for each period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profits for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;
- provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements

at year ended 30 June 2008

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises amounts received from sponsorship contracts, and is released to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the contract.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

2. Turnover

Turnover, all of which arises from the company's principal activity, arises entirely within the United Kingdom. Accordingly no additional business or geographical segmental information is required to be provided.

3. Operating expenses

Included within operating profit are the following:

	2008 £	2007 £
Management charge from Newcastle United Football Company Limited	3,800,000	3,800,000

The company's audit fee was borne by the parent company.

4. Staff numbers and costs

The directors were the only employees of the company during the current and prior years.

5. Directors' emoluments

The directors did not receive any remuneration in respect of their services to the company during the current and prior years.

6. Taxation

Recognised in the profit and loss account:

	2008 £	2007 £
Current tax		
Current period	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total tax expense in profit and loss account	-	-
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	70,698	175,321
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 29.5% (2007 – 30%)	20,856	52,596
Utilisation of tax losses from group undertakings	(20,856)	(52,596)
Total tax expense in the profit and loss account	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

at year ended 30 June 2008

7. Debtors

	2008	2007
	£	£
Trade debtors	63,249	583,562
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	1,409,752	1,409,752
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	159,260	20,488
Prepayments and accrued income	113,370	37,803
	<u>1,745,631</u>	<u>2,051,605</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2008	2007
	£	£
Other taxes and social security	1,012	349,000
Deferred income	1,250,000	1,278,684
	<u>1,251,012</u>	<u>1,627,684</u>

9. Called up share capital

	2008	2007
	£	£
Authorised		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

10. Capital and reserves

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 July 2007	2	423,919	423,921
Profit for the year	-	70,698	70,698
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at 30 June 2008	2	494,617	494,619
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Notes to the financial statements

at year ended 30 June 2008

11. Related parties

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS8 not to disclose transactions with fellow group companies.

12. Ultimate parent company

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Newcastle United Limited. The ultimate parent company is St James Holdings Limited. The largest group in which the results will be consolidated is that headed by St James Holdings Limited. St James Holdings Limited will be required to prepare group accounts for its accounting period ending 30 June 2008.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr M J W Ashley.

