

Registered No. 3305223

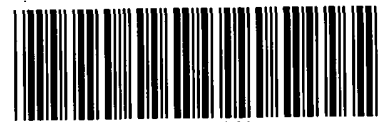
Newcastle United Enterprises Limited

Dormant Company

Report and Financial Statements

30 June 2015

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors

L Charnley

Registered office

St James' Park
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4ST

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Principal activity and review of the business

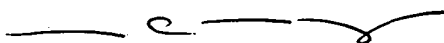
The company was dormant throughout the year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year, at 30 June 2015 and to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

L Charnley

On behalf of the Board



L Charnley
Director

31 March 2016

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). 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 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;
- 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 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.

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.

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 30 June 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015</i> £	<i>2014</i> £
Turnover		—	—
Operating expenses		—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Result on ordinary activities before taxation		—	—
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Result for the year	7	—	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The company was dormant throughout the year.

Balance sheet

at 30 June 2015

Registered No 3305223

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Current assets			
Debtors	3	2	2
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		—	—
Net assets		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	2	2
Profit and loss account	5	—	—
	5	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

For the year ending 30 June 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to dormant companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- the members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476
- the directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

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

Approved by the Board and signed on their behalf by:

L Charnley
Director

31 March 2016

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2015

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.

Turnover

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

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 30 June 2015

2. Directors' remuneration

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

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

3. Debtors

	2015	2014
	£	£
Amounts owed by parent undertaking	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

4. Issued share capital

	No.	2015	No.	2014
		£		£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
		<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 30 June 2015

5. Capital and reserves

	<i>Share capital</i> £	<i>Retained earnings</i> £	<i>Total</i> £
At 1 July 2013	2	–	2
Result for the year	–	–	–
At 1 July 2014	2	–	2
Result for the year	–	–	–
At 30 June 2015	2	–	2

6. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company is a subsidiary undertaking of Newcastle United Limited. The ultimate parent undertaking is MASH Holdings Limited. The largest group in which the results will be group is that headed by MASH Holdings Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr M J W Ashley.