

Company Registration No. 06254688 (England and Wales)

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017



ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	M J W Ashley
Secretary	Eacotts International Limited
Company number	06254688
Registered office	Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham Buckinghamshire SL1 8DF
Independent Auditor	Grant Thornton UK LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 2 Broadfield Court Sheffield S8 0XF

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

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ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Director

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

M J W Ashley

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 5.

Post reporting date events

There were no post balance sheet events to report.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of director's responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Statement of disclosure to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- 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; and
- 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 was approved by the board on ~~20/06/2018~~ 20/07/2018 and signed on its behalf.



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M J W Ashley
Director
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ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St James Holdings Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 2017 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.

Who we are reporting to

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.

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 director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has 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.

Other information

The director is 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.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's 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 Director's 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Responsibilities of director

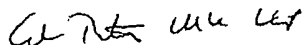
As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation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

In preparing the financial statements, the director is 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 director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Mr Michael Redfern
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

20 April 2018
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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

2 Broadfield Court
Sheffield
S8 0XF

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover	3	-	100
Administrative expenses		(35)	(250)
Operating loss		(35)	(150)
Amounts written off investments	5	-	(2,163)
Loss and total comprehensive income before taxation		(35)	(2,313)
Tax on loss	4	-	8
Loss and total comprehensive income for the financial year		(35)	(2,305)

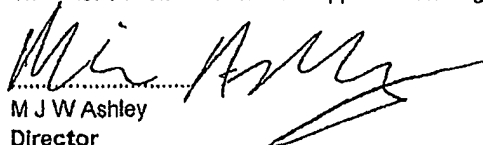
ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017		2016	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	7		139,642		139,642
Current assets					
Debtors falling due after one year	10	111,000		-	
Debtors falling due within one year	10	28,916		106,918	
Cash at bank and in hand		1		1	
		<u>139,917</u>		<u>106,919</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(281,981)</u>		<u>(248,948)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(142,064)</u>		<u>(142,029)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(2,422)</u>		<u>(2,387)</u>
Net liabilities			<u>(2,422)</u>		<u>(2,387)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			-		-
Profit and loss reserves	12		(2,422)		(2,387)
Total equity			<u>(2,422)</u>		<u>(2,387)</u>

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20/04/2018...


M J W Ashley
Director

Company Registration No. 06254688

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Profit and loss reserves £000
Balance at 1 July 2015	(82)
Year ended 30 June 2016:	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	(2,305)
	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2016	(2,387)
Year ended 30 June 2017:	
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	(35)
	<hr/>
Balance at 30 June 2017	(2,422)
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ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

St James Holdings Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, SL1 8DF.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of an intermediate holding company.

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.

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 £000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are the first financial statements of St James Holdings Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 July 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position' – Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment' – Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of MASH Holdings Ltd. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

St James Holdings Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of MASH Holdings Limited and the results of St James Holdings Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of MASH Holdings Limited which are available from its registered office.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.6 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.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

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.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

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.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sales of Services	-	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK Sales	-	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Taxation

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	3
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(11)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	-	(8)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

4 Taxation (Continued)

The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Loss before taxation	(35)	(2,313)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.92% (2016: 20.00%)	(7)	(463)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7	33
Effect of revaluations of investments	-	433
Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	(11)
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	-	(8)

5 Amounts written off investments

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Other gains and losses	-	(2,163)

The above represents the diminution in value of the shares in one of the company's subsidiaries.

6 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2017 £000	2016 £000
Investments in subsidiaries	7	139,642	139,642

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

7 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Nature of business
Newcastle United Limited	Holding Company
Newcastle United Football Company Limited	Professional football club
Newcastle United Enterprises Limited	Dormant
St James' Park Newcastle Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Football Club (International) Limited	Dormant
nufc.co.uk Limited	Exploitation of internet and media rights
Strawberry Place (Holdings) Limited	Investment Company
Newcastle United Employment Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Entertainment Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Group Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Licensing Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Promotions Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Publications Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Sports Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Sportswear Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Telecoms Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Television Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Ventures Limited	Dormant
NUFC Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United FC Limited	Dormant
Newcastle United Football Club Limited	Dormant
Project J Newco No.39 Limited	Non-trading
Project J Newco No.40 Limited	Non-trading
The Football Channel Limited	Dormant

8 Financial Instruments

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	139,916	106,918
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	281,981	248,937
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	139,912	106,912
Other debtors	4	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	139,916	106,918
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

9 Debtors (Continued)

Debtors disclosed above are measured at amortised cost.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Amounts due to group undertakings	281,974	248,930
Corporation tax	-	11
Accruals and deferred income	7	7
	<u>281,981</u>	<u>248,948</u>

11 Profit and loss reserves

	2017 £000	2016 £000
At the beginning of the year	(2,387)	(82)
Loss for the year	(35)	(2,305)
At the end of the year	<u>(2,422)</u>	<u>(2,387)</u>

12 Events after the reporting date

There were no post balance sheet events to report.

13 Controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is MASH Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England. The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by MASH Holdings Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales. The consolidated accounts are available to the public and may be obtained from: MASH Holdings Limited, Grenville Court, Britwell Road, Burnham, SL1 8DF.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr M A W Ashley, by virtue of his beneficial interest in the issued share capital of MASH Holdings Limited.

ST JAMES HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

14 Related party transactions

The immediate parent of the company is MASH Holdings Limited. As a wholly owned subsidiary of MASH Holdings Limited, the company is exempt from requirements of FRS 102 Section 33 to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by MASH Holdings Limited.

Services provided to the company by Sports Direct International plc in the year was £nil (2016: £100,000). The balance owed at 30 June 2017 was £806k (2016: £826k). The maximum amount outstanding during the year was £805k (2016: £826k).