

REGISTERED NUMBER: 10092798 (England and Wales)

Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended
31 August 2019
for
Navigate NDC Group (Holdings) Limited

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for the Year Ended 31 August 2019**

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Navigate NDC Group (Holdings) Limited (Registered number: 10092798)

**Balance Sheet
31 August 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investments	4		3,644,688		3,644,688
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>290,866</u>	<u>(290,866)</u>	<u>251,477</u>	<u>(251,477)</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES					
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			3,353,822		3,393,211
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	6	<u>636,220</u>	<u>757,511</u>		
NET ASSETS		<u>2,717,602</u>	<u>2,635,700</u>		
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	7		238		238
Share premium			69,653		69,653
Retained earnings			<u>2,647,711</u>		<u>2,565,809</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>2,717,602</u>		<u>2,635,700</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 August 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.
- (b)

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 December 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mrs T D Gooda - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 August 2019**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Navigate NDC Group (Holdings) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address are as below:

Registered number:	10092798
Registered office:	Merchants Exchange Castle House Waters Green Macclesfield Cheshire SK11 6JX

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to give a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Navigate NDC Group (Holdings) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 399(2A) of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

Where the value of other investments can be reliably measured they are measured at fair value through the profit and loss account. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably other investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

The following assets and liabilities are classified as basic financial instruments - other debtors, other creditors, and inter-company balances.

Other debtors, other creditors and inter-company balances (being repayable on demand) are measured at the amortised cost equivalent to the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 August 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as 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 using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss as described below.

Non financial assets

An asset is impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had the impairment loss not been recognised.

Income from shares in group undertakings

Income from shares in group undertakings is recognised at the point of declaration in the subsidiary company.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2018 - NIL).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 August 2019

4. **FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS**

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019	<u>3,644,688</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2019	<u>3,644,688</u>
At 31 August 2018	<u>3,644,688</u>

5. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	200,000	244,163
Other creditors	<u>90,866</u>	<u>7,314</u>
	<u>290,866</u>	<u>251,477</u>

6. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	2019 £	2018 £
Other creditors	<u>636,220</u>	<u>757,511</u>

7. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal Value:	2019 £	2018 £
23,750	Ordinary Shares	£0.01	-	238
4,750	A Shares	£0.01	48	-
4,750	B Shares	£0.01	48	-
4,750	C Shares	£0.01	48	-
4,750	D Shares	£0.01	48	-
4,750	E Shares	£0.01	48	-
			<u>238</u>	<u>238</u>

A, B, C, D and E shares rank pari passu in all respects.

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.