

Registration number: 1574907

CNBC (UK) Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2015



CNBC (UK) Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2 to 3
Directors' Report	4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 to 7
Profit and Loss Account	8
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 to 25

CNBC (UK) Limited

Company Information

Directors	K C Sullivan H Bains
Registered office	10 Fleet Place London EC4M 7QS
Auditors	Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London, UK

CNBC (UK) Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

In preparing this strategic report, the directors have complied with Section 414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is to produce business and financial television news programming for distribution as a cable, satellite or digital delivered channel throughout Europe.

Results and dividends

The results of the company show a pre-tax loss of £9,054,000 (2014: £4,972,000) for the year and turnover of £16,317,000 (2014: £19,433,000).

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £9,207,000 (2014: £5,182,000).

The directors did not declare payment of a final dividend (2014: £nil).

The directors did not declare an interim dividend for the year (2014: £nil).

The company has net assets of £11,596,000 (2014: net liabilities of £3,597,000) out of which £6,702,000 is due (2014: £11,399,000 due to) fellow group companies.

Enhanced business review

The decrease in turnover during 2015 to £16,316,497 from £19,432,455 in 2014 was driven by a further decrease of on-air advertising revenue in Pan European TV market. Focus on digital spends for many customers led to the loss of on-air advertising revenue for the channel. The loss of large binary accounts in the financial and corporate sector as well as a shift from pan regional market to the more localized market was the main drivers.

Market growth are shifting to more digital and CNBC is actively revamping market strategy and approach by staffing the organization accordingly

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	Unit	2015	2014
Gross margin	%	12.66	22.22

CNBC (UK) Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to the risks affecting the group companies which it provides services to. These are the competitive pressures within the entertainment industry, a challenging macroeconomic environment, rapid technological change and increased risk of piracy.

Market Risks

The company operates in an intensely competitive, consumer-driven and rapidly changing environment and competes with a growing number of companies that provide a broad range of communications products and services and entertainment, news and information products and services to consumers. Technological changes are further intensifying and complicating the competitive landscape for the company by challenging existing business models and affecting consumer behaviour.

Financial Risks

The company is fully supported within the group, which manages a mixture of debt and equity funding in order to minimise risk exposure and enable optimal business performance. Consequently, the company does not hold external debt and is resilient to risks arising from movements in interest rates. The group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The company enters into derivative financial instruments, from time to time, in order to mitigate the risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Policies have been implemented with the company to minimise liquidity risk, through maintenance of an internal reporting structure based on cash targets. Additionally, appropriate credit checks are carried out for all potential customers before contracts are entered into, with status monitoring taking place throughout.

Future developments

No significant changes to the future activities of the business are expected.

Approved by the Board on 29 Sept 2016 and signed on its behalf by:


H Bains
Director

CNBC (UK) Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

L Lee (resigned 13 January 2016)

K C Sullivan

H Bains (appointed 6 October 2015)

Directors' indemnities

The company has made no qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the accounting policies in note 1 to the financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:


- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Reappointment of auditors

Deloitte LLP has indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting. This information is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 487 of the Company's Act 2006.

Approved by the Board on 29 Sept 2016 and signed on its behalf by:


H Bains
Director

CNBC (UK) Limited

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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards has 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 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 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.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of CNBC (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise of the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes set out on pages 12 to 25. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 5), the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Republic of Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors to the financial statements.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report and Strategic Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

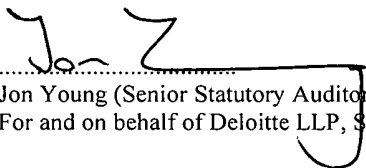
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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:

CNBC (UK) Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit


.....
Jon Young (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Statutory Auditor

London, UK

Date: 29 Sept 2016

CNBC (UK) Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £ 000	2014 (as restated*) £ 000
Turnover	2	16,317	19,433
Cost of sales		<u>(14,250)</u>	<u>(15,115)</u>
Gross profit		2,067	4,318
Administrative expenses		<u>(10,974)</u>	<u>(9,193)</u>
Operating loss	3	<u>(8,907)</u>	<u>(4,875)</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	4	4	6
Interest payable and similar charges	5	<u>(151)</u>	<u>(103)</u>
		<u>(147)</u>	<u>(97)</u>
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(9,054)	(4,972)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	<u>(153)</u>	<u>(210)</u>
Loss for the financial year		<u><u>(9,207)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,182)</u></u>

* Refer to note 25

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Loss for the year		<u>(9,207)</u>	<u>(5,182)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>(9,207)</u></u>	<u><u>(5,182)</u></u>


The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CNBC (UK) Limited
(Registration number: 1574907)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

		2015	2014
	Note	£ 000	(as restated*) £ 000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	3,014	3,239
Current assets			
Stocks	12	79	-
Debtors	13	16,429	12,699
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>247</u>	<u>29</u>
		16,755	12,728
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(7,750)</u>	<u>(19,391)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>9,005</u>	<u>(6,663)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		12,019	(3,424)
Provisions for liabilities	15	<u>(423)</u>	<u>(173)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>11,596</u></u>	<u><u>(3,597)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	50,068	25,668
Retained earnings		<u>(38,472)</u>	<u>(29,265)</u>
Shareholder's funds		<u><u>11,596</u></u>	<u><u>(3,597)</u></u>

* Refer to note 25

The financial statements have been approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 29 Sep 2016 and signed on its behalf by:


H Bains
Director

CNBC (UK) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital £ 000	Other reserves £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2014	25,668	11	(24,094)	1,585
Loss for the year	-	-	(5,182)	(5,182)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(5,182)	(5,182)
Other reserves movement	-	(11)	11	-
At 31 December 2014	25,668	-	(29,265)	(3,597)
		Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2015		25,668	(29,265)	(3,597)
Loss for the year		-	(9,207)	(9,207)
Total comprehensive income		-	(9,207)	(9,207)
New share capital subscribed		24,400	-	24,400
At 31 December 2015		50,068	(38,472)	11,596

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional currency of CNBC (UK) Limited is pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by FRS 102 Section 9.3 and has not prepared group accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Exemptions have also been taken under FRS 102 Section 1 in relation to share-based payments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed the current financial performance and position of the company, including the arrangements with group undertakings.

On the basis of their assessment of the company's current financial performance and position, the directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and hence continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Directors do not consider there to be any material estimation uncertainty.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Finance income and costs policy

Interest receivable is recognised as interest accrues, using the effective interest rate method. All interest receivable is recognised in the profit and loss accounts.

Interest payable is recognised as interest accrues. All interest payable is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit or loss account, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entity intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Furniture, fittings and equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lower of asset life or life of the lease
Plant and machinery	8 years

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade debtors are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the trade debtor expire or are settled

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised at the transaction price. Trade creditors are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract has been discharged, cancelled or expires.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

2 Turnover

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Rendering of services	<u>16,317</u>	<u>19,433</u>

An analysis of turnover by geography is given below:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
UK	5,304	6,169
Rest of European Union	3,268	5,164
USA	2,004	3,326
Rest of World	<u>5,741</u>	<u>4,774</u>
	<u>16,317</u>	<u>19,433</u>

3 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Depreciation expense	763	710
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	<u>(100)</u>	<u>171</u>

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

4 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Interest from group companies	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

5 Interest payable and similar charges

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Interest on loans from group undertakings	<u>151</u>	<u>103</u>

6 Auditors' remuneration

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>

There were no fees payable to the company's auditor for non-audit services during the period.

7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Wages and salaries	10,140	9,001
Social security costs	1,036	1,074
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	<u>663</u>	<u>682</u>
	<u>11,839</u>	<u>10,757</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Production	89	83
Administration and support	18	18
Sales, marketing and distribution	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>128</u>	<u>132</u>

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

8 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Remuneration	719	467
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	3	-
	<u>722</u>	<u>467</u>

During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Received or were entitled to receive shares under long term incentive schemes	2	2
Exercised share options	2	2
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	2	-

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Remuneration	<u>575</u>	<u>369</u>

During the year the highest paid director exercised share options and also received or was entitled to receive shares under a long term incentive scheme.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

9 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Foreign tax	<u>153</u>	<u>210</u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2014 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Loss before tax	<u>(9,054)</u>	<u>(4,972)</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	(1,834)	(1,069)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	14	90
Deferred tax expense/(credit) from unrecognised temporary difference	31	(212)
Adjustment for prior periods	-	32
Group relief not paid for	1,832	1,239
Adjustment for higher/(lower) tax rates on overseas earnings	<u>110</u>	<u>130</u>
Total tax charge	<u>153</u>	<u>210</u>

Deferred tax

There is a difference of £49,070 (2014 - £18,688) between accumulated depreciation and amortisation and capital allowances for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The rate of UK corporation tax that was enacted at the balance sheet date was 20%. The UK corporation tax rate was 21% from 1 April 2014 and 20% from 1 April 2015 and changes to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities on all timing differences have been calculated at the rate at which they are expected to reverse.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

10 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £ 000	Furniture, fittings and equipment £ 000	Plant and machinery £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2015	444	222	4,511	5,177
Additions	14	-	541	555
Disposals	-	(14)	(364)	(378)
At 31 December 2015	458	208	4,688	5,354
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2015	163	75	1,700	1,938
Charge for the year	67	26	670	763
Eliminated on disposal	-	(12)	(349)	(361)
At 31 December 2015	230	89	2,021	2,340
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2015	228	119	2,667	3,014
At 31 December 2014	281	147	2,811	3,239

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2014 - £Nil) in respect of freehold land and buildings, £228,168 (2014 - £281,642) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings and £Nil (2014 - £Nil) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

11 Investments in subsidiaries

	2015 £ 000 £ 000
Subsidiaries	
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015	15,847
At 31 December 2015	15,847
Provision	
At 1 January 2015	15,847
At 31 December 2015	15,847
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2015	-
At 31 December 2014	-

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
			2015	2014
Subsidiary undertakings				
CFN/CNBC Holding BV	Netherlands	Ordinary shares	31.58%	31.58%

The principal activity of CFN/CNBC Holding BV is holding company.

12 Stocks

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Work in progress	79	-

There is no material difference between the balance sheet value of stocks and their replacement cost.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

13 Debtors

	Note	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Trade debtors		4,003	4,894
Owed by group undertakings	19	10,857	3,633
Accrued income		1,479	3,607
Other receivables		90	565
Total current trade and other receivables		<u>16,429</u>	<u>12,699</u>

Interest will be received at market rate from group undertakings on balances which are not trade in nature. These balances are repayable on demand.

14 Creditors

	Note	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		539	830
VAT payable	19	23	-
Income tax liability	9	10	69
Accruals and deferred income		3,023	3,460
Owed to group undertakings		<u>4,155</u>	<u>15,032</u>
		<u>7,750</u>	<u>19,391</u>

Interest will be paid at market rate to group undertakings on balances which are not trade in nature. These balances are repayable on demand.

15 Provisions

	Restructuring £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2015	173	173
Additional provisions	894	894
Provisions used	<u>(644)</u>	<u>(644)</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>423</u>	<u>423</u>

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

16 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2015		2014	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	50,068	50,068	25,668	25,668

17 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £662,652 (2014 - £681,621).

18 Commitments

Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £2,042,000 (2014 - £2,786,000).

Capital commitments relate to securing the right to carriage fee transmission of the channel across Europe and digital satellite transmission services.

Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2015 the company had commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Operating leases which expire:

	2015 £ 000	2014 £ 000
Land and buildings		
Within one year	933	759
Within two to five years	4,673	759
Over five years	8,252	-
Total	<u>13,858</u>	<u>1,518</u>

19 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33 from disclosing transactions with other members of the group.

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is NBC (UK) Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The smallest group in which the results of the company was consolidated is that headed by NBCUniversal Media LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed up by its ultimate parent undertaking, Comcast Corporation, a company incorporated in United States of America. The consolidated financial statements are available upon request from 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112-0015, USA and the One Comcast Center, 1701 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2838, USA or at www.cmcsa.com respectively.

21 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year the company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The following disclosures are required in the year of transition. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 January 2015. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, a number of accounting policies have changed to comply with that standard.

Balance Sheet at 1 January 2014

Note	2014 As originally reported £ 000	Reclassification £ 000	Remeasurement £ 000	2014 As restated £ 000
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	3,062	-	-	3,062
Current assets				
Stocks	11,258	-	-	11,258
Debtors	57	-	-	57
	11,315	-	-	11,315
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(12,793)	-	-	(12,793)
Net current liabilities	(1,478)	-	-	(1,478)
Net assets	1,584	-	-	1,584
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	25,668	-	-	25,668
Other reserves	11	-	-	11
Retained earnings	(24,094)	-	-	(24,094)
Total equity	1,585	-	-	1,585

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Balance Sheet at 31 December 2014

	Note	2014 As originally reported £ 000	Reclassification £ 000	Remeasurement £ 000	2014 As restated £ 000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets		3,239	-	-	3,239
Current assets					
Debtors		12,699	-	-	12,699
Cash at bank and in hand		29	-	-	29
		<u>12,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,728</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(19,449)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(19,391)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(6,721)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(6,663)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		(3,482)	-	58	(3,424)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(173)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(173)</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(3,655)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(3,597)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		25,668	-	-	25,668
Retained earnings		<u>(29,324)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(29,266)</u>
Total equity		<u>(3,656)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(3,598)</u>

CNBC (UK) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2015

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 As originally reported £ 000	Reclassification £ 000	Remeasurement £ 000	2014 As restated £ 000
Note				
Turnover	19,432	-	-	19,432
Cost of sales	<u>(15,114)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,114)</u>
Gross profit	4,318	-	-	4,318
Administrative expenses	<u>(9,252)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(9,194)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	<u>(4,934)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>(4,876)</u>
Income from participating interests	(102)	-	-	(102)
Other interest receivable and similar income	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>(96)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(96)</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax	(5,030)	-	58	(4,972)
Taxation	<u>(210)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(210)</u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	<u><u>(5,240)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>58</u></u>	<u><u>(5,182)</u></u>

Note 1 - Dilapidations provision adjustment

The adjustment is to recognise the dilapidations provision on a straight line basis over the lease term per FRS 102 Section 20. Previously the dilapidations provision was built up over the period to the break clause date. At 31 December 2014 the adjustment decreases the dilapidation provision and decreases dilapidations expense by £58,487.