# NORTHERN & SHELL ENTERPRISES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** Mr R Sanderson

Mr M S Ellice

Secretary Mr R Sanderson

Company number 03012148

Registered office The Northern & Shell Building

Number 10 Lower Thames Street

London

United Kingdom EC3R 6EN

Auditor KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

London

United Kingdom

E14 5GL

Bankers Barclays Bank

27 Soho Square

London

United Kingdom W1D 3QR

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the holding of shares in group companies.

#### Directors

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

Mr R Sanderson Mr M S Ellice

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

The company recorded a profit before taxation of £2.5 million (2016: £1.4 million).

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Review of the period and future developments

The directors consider the result for the year to be satisfactory. It is the intention of the company to continue in its principal activity for the foreseeable future.

The risks, uncertainties and key performance indicators pertaining to the company are consistent with those experienced by the company's fellow subsidiaries. They are discussed in the Strategic Report of Northern & Shell Limited, the ultimate parent of the company.

The company's net assets were £125.7 million as at 31 December 2017 (2016: £123.2 million).

#### Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include interest rate risk. The company has mechanisms in place that seek to limit the impact of the adverse effects of these risks on the financial performance of the company.

#### Interest rate risk

The company has interest bearing assets and liabilities. The interest bearing assets are cash balances, current asset investments and amounts owed by group undertakings, subject to floating interest rates. The interest bearing liabilities are amounts owed to group undertakings. The directors keep these measures under constant review.

#### **Political donations**

The company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2016: £nil).

#### **Auditor**

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

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

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. Additionally, 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.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr R Sanderson

Director

Date: 18 June 2018

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.* 

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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF NORTHERN & SHELL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Northern & Shell Enterprises Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

#### Going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

### Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- · in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF NORTHERN & SHELL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

#### Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities**

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF NORTHERN & SHELL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

#### The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Mark Prince (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square London United Kingdom E14 5GL

Date: 18 June 2018

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£000	£000
Interest receivable and similar income	5	2,536	1,448
Profit before taxation		2,536	1,448
Taxation	6	-	(274)
Profit for the financial year		2,536	1,174
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	2,536	1,174
		-	

The Statement of Comprehensive Income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		201	7	201	6
	Notes	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Investments	7		80		80
			80		80
Current assets				•	
Debtors	· <b>9</b>	126,082		36,770	
Investments	10	-		81,900	
Cash at bank and in hand		152		5,028	
		126,234		123,698	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(569)		(569)	
Net current assets			125,665		123,129
Net assets			125,745		123,209
					-
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		109,950		109,950
Profit and loss reserves			15,795		13,259
Total equity			125,745	•	123,209

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R Sanderson

Director

Company Registration No. 03012148

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total
Balance at 1 January 2016	109,950	12,085	122,035
Year ended 31 December 2016: Total comprehensive income for the year		1,174	1,174
Balance at 31 December 2016	109,950	13,259	123,209
Year ended 31 December 2017: Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>.</u>	2,536	2,536
Balance at 31 December 2017	109,950	15,795	125,745

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### **Company information**

Northern & Shell Enterprises Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, United Kingdom, EC3R 6EN.

#### 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 (unless stated otherwise).

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.

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 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

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.

Northern & Shell Enterprises Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern & Shell Limited and the results of Northern & Shell Enterprises Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Northern & Shell Limited which are available from its registered office, The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided in section 33.1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with other wholly owned group members of Northern & Shell Limited.

#### 1.2 Going concern

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.3 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.

#### 1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

#### 1.5 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.

Current asset investments are liquid resources which are disposable without curtailing or disrupting the business and are either readily convertible into known amounts of cash at or close to their carrying value or traded in an active market. Liquid resources comprise solely of cash deposits. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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, and any adjustment to tax payable/receivable in respect of previous years.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2047

2046

#### 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 standard enacted rate of corporation tax in the UK of 17% (2016: 17%). 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.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

The directors consider the judgement associated with these financial statements to be over the carrying value of investments.

#### 3 Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £3,000 (2016: £3,000) in respect of these financial statements was borne by Northern & Shell Limited, the ultimate parent undertaking. There were no non audit services (2016: nil).

#### 4 Directors' remuneration

All directors who served during the year were employed by other Group companies and were remunerated for the qualifying services they provided to them. The value ascribed to these qualifying services in 2017 is £nil (2016: £nil).

There were no employees during the year other than the directors (2016: nil).

#### 5 Interest receivable and similar income

	£000	£000
Interest on bank deposits Interest receivable from group undertakings	197 2,339	690 758
Total income	2,536	1,448

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

c	Tavation		
6	Taxation	2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Current tax		
	Group tax relief	-	136
			===
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences		138
		<del></del>	===
	Total tax (credit)/charge	-	274
	•		<del></del>

A reduction in the UK Corporation Tax rate from 20% to 19% was (effective from 1 April 2017) substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2017 has been calculated based on these rates.

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

			2017 £000	2016 £000
	Profit before taxation		2,536	1,448
			===	
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation	n tax in the UK		
	of 19.25% (2016: 20.00%)		488	289
	Effect of change in corporation tax rate		-	(15)
	Group relief not paid for		(488)	-
	Taxation for the year		<del></del>	274
7	Fixed asset investments			
			2017	2016
		Notes	£000	. £000
	Investments in subsidiaries	8	80	80
		-	<del></del>	==

### Impairment testing:

The company's policy is to carry out annual reviews of its investments. Based on operating results for the subsidiary undertakings, future forecasts and their net assets, the directors consider that the investments' recoverable amount is greater than its carrying amount and consequently no impairment is considered necessary.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in
		group undertakings £000
	Cost or valuation	2.00
	At 1 January 2017 & 31 December 2017	80
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2017	80
	At 31 December 2016	80
		<del></del>

#### 8 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
5 Direct Limited Northern & Shell Engineering Services	United Kingdom United Kingdom		Ordinary Ordinary	100.00
Limited		_		100.00
Northern & Shell Music Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00
Northern & Shell Text Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100.00

The above subsidiary undertakings are 100% owned and incorporated in the United Kingdom, with a registered office at The Northern & Shell Building, 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN.

There were no changes in ownership or class of shares held during the year.

#### 9 Debtors

	2017	2016
Amounts falling due within one year:	000£	£000
Amounts due from group undertakings	126,082	36,701
Prepayments and accrued income	-	69
	126.082	36,770
	<del></del>	======

Amounts due from group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base rate, are unsecured and repayable on demand. Amounts owed by dormant group undertakings, included in amounts due from group undertakings, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

10	Current asset investments		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Cash on deposit	-	81,900
	Current asset investments consist of short term cash deposits with maturities of term cash deposits of three months or less are recognised within cash at bank are		year. Short
	Movements in current asset investments		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	At 1 January	81,900	70,000
	Additions	-	101,900
	Disposals	(81,900)	(90,000)
	At 31 December	-	81,900
			<del></del>
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
• •	oroansio, amounto rannig and manni ono you.	2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Amounts due to group undertakings	306	306
	Amounts due to group undertakings with respect to group		
	relief	263	263
		569	569
	Amounts due to group undertakings carry interest at 2% above base rate, and on demand. Amounts due to group undertakings with respect to group relief unsecured and repayable on demand.		
12	Share capital		
		2017	2016
		£000	£000
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid	•	
	10,994,962,811 Ordinary of 1p each	109,950	109,950

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 13 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Northern & Shell Broadcasting (CI) Limited and the ultimate parent undertaking is Northern & Shell Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Richard Desmond, the Chairman of Northern & Shell Limited.

The largest and smallest group into which these accounts are consolidated is Northern & Shell Limited. Northern & Shell Limited is registered in England. The consolidated financial statements of Northern & Shell Limited can be obtained from: The Northern & Shell Building, Number 10 Lower Thames Street, London, EC3R 6EN, United Kingdom.