Registration number: 03231743 (England)

## Nickelodeon International Limited

Report and financial statements

for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

27/08/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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## Company information

Directors S.K. Gill

P. Dunthorne (resigned 17 June 2020) J.E. Tatam (appointed 16 June 2020)

Company secretary Fieldfisher Secretaries Limited

Registered office 17-29 Hawley Crescent

London

United Kingdom NW1 8TT

Bankers JPMorgan Chase Bank

60 Victoria Embankment

United Kingdom EC4Y OJP Citibank

33 Canada Square

E14 5LB

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1 Embankment Place

London

United Kingdom WC2N 6RH

## Strategic report for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report for Nickelodeon International Limited ("the Company") for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the sale of advertising space and collection of subscription income in respect of Nickelodeon channels in France, Belgium and Scandinavia. The directors expect this activity to continue for the foreseeable future.

#### Business review and future developments

The profit after tax for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 was £21,691k (12 months ended 30 September 2018: profit of £17,564k). The profit for the financial period has been transferred to reserves.

Net assets as at 31 December 2019 total £14,815k (30 September 2018: £19,624k).

#### Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations expose it to the following risks:

#### Liquidity risk

The Company's customer profile is such that late payments and defaults may reduce the funds available for operations and planned expansions. The Company manages this by actively monitoring customer payments and following up overdue balances. In addition there is a risk that the intercompany receivable will not be paid. These risks are monitored through a Group Treasury management function which invests surplus funds and manages borrowings for ViacomCBS Inc. group companies.

#### Foreign exchange risk

To the extent that the Company enters into banking arrangements and intercompany agreements in currencies different to that of the Company's functional currency of Pound Sterling, there is an exposure to movements in exchange rates. The Company does not participate in cross currency hedging. These risks are monitored by Group Treasury, who minimise the non-functional currency cash holdings so that we are not over exposed to gains and losses throughout the year.

## Strategic report for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

## COVID-19

Looking ahead to the next financial year, COVID-19 is having a significant impact on the global economy, which could have a material effect on the Company's operating results and financial position. We are taking many steps to help mitigate the impact of both COVID-19 and Brexit, including cost reductions, managing spend and being creative with our content library and production models.

Approved by the Board on 25 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Gill Suki (Aug 25, 2020 11:16 GMT+1)

S.K. Gill

Director

## Directors' report for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period from 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2019.

#### Directors of the Company

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

S.K. Gill

P. Dunthorne (resigned 17 June 2020)

J.E. Tatam (appointed 16 June 2020)

#### Results and dividends

The profit after tax for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 was £21,691k (12 months ended 30 September 2018: £17,564k). The Company made a dividend distribution of £26,500k to Viacom Camden Lock Limited (12 months ended 30 September 2018: £48,307k).

#### Financial risk management

Disclosure of risk management of the business have been included in the strategic report on page 2.

#### Future developments

Disclosure of future developments of the business have been included in the strategic report on page 2.

#### Directors' liabilities

The Company has granted a qualifying third party indemnity in favour of its directors and officers against the financial exposure that they may incur in the course of their professional duties as directors and officers of the Company. This was in force during the financial period and at the date of approval of the financial statements.

#### Change in reporting period

On 4 December 2019, Viacom Inc., the ultimate parent company of the Company merged with CBS Corporation. The Company does not expect any financial impact as a result of this merger. The merger resulted in a change in the Company's fiscal year end from 30 September 2019 to 31 December 2019 to align with the year end of the ultimate parent company. Accordingly, the figures for the income statements, statements of changes in equity and the related notes for the fiscal year end are for a 15 month period and the comparatives are for 12 months from 1 October 2017 to 30 September 2018.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- they have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

Approved by the Board on 25 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Gill Suki (Aug 25, 2020 11:16 GMT+1)

S.K. Gill

Director

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for 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.

#### Independent auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 25 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Gill Suki (Aug 25, 2020 11:16 GMT+1)

S.K. Gill Director

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Nickelodeon International Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion, Nickelodeon International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the 15 month period (the "period") then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019; the Income statement, the Statement of other comprehensive Income, the Statement of changes in equity for the 15 months then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Nickelodeon International Limited

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

## Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the period ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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 in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

#### Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of Nickelodeon International Limited

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Samuel Tomlinson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

25 August 2020

## Income statement for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

•.	Note	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000	For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000
Turnover	3	63,003	42,899
Cost of sales		(35,314)	(28,035)
Gross profit		27,689	14,864
Administrative expenses		(1,260)	(1,095)
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar	4	26,429	13,769
income	7	52	1,337
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(15)	(13)
Profit before taxation		26,466	15,093
Tax on profit	9	(4,775)	2,471
Profit for the financial period		21,691	17,564

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The Company has no recognised gains or losses for the period other than the results above.

# Statement of other comprehensive income for the period from 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2019

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Profit for the financial period	21,691	17,564
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	21,691	17,564

## Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	As at 31 December 2019 £ 000	As at 30 September 2018 £ 000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	25,461	21,684
Cash at bank and in hand		286	454
		25,747	22,138
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	11	(10,932)	(2,514)
year	11	(10,932)	
Net assets		14,815	19,624
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Profit and loss account		14,815	19,624
Total equity		14,815	19,624

Approved and authorised by the Board on 25 August 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Gill Suki (Aug 25, 2020 11:16 GMT+1)

S.K. Gill Director

## Statement of changes in equity for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

At 1 October 2018 Profit for the financial period	Called up share capital £ 000 - -	Retained earnings £ 000 19,624 21,691	Total shareholders' funds £ 000 19,624 21,691
Total comprehensive income for the financial period Dividends	<u> </u>	21,691 (26,500)	21,691 (26,500)
At 31 December 2019		14,815	14,815
	Called up share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total shareholders' funds £ 000
At 1 October 2017 Profit for the financial year		50,367 17,564	50,367 17,564
Total comprehensive income for the financial year Dividends	<u> </u>	17,564 (48,307)	17,564 (48,307)
At 30 September 2018	-	19,624	19,624

The notes on pages 13 to 23 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 12  $\,$ 

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is:

17-29 Hawley Crescent London NW1 8TT United Kingdom

#### 2 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 periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

#### 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.

#### Going concern

The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. The directors made enquiries of, and considered the Company's performance against its plans and objectives and satisfied themselves that the Company is performing as expected.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the report and financial statements.

## Consolidated financial statements

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a company incorporated in the United States of America and therefore has taken advantage of the exemption under Section 401 Companies Act 2006 not to produce consolidated financial statements. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of ViacomCBS Inc. which are publicly available.

Accordingly, these financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not as a group.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with. A qualifying entity is defined as a member of a group that prepares publicly available financial statements, which give a true and fair view, in which that member is consolidated. The Company is a qualifying entity as its results are consolidated into the consolidated financial statements of ViacomCBS Inc. which are publicly available.

As a qualifying entity, the Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- i) from the requirement to prepare a statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102; and
- ii) from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7; and
- iii) from the requirement to disclose movements in share based payment schemes as required by FRS 102 paragraph 26.18.

#### Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the invoiced and accrued value of advertising and subscription income.

Subscriber income is recognised over the period of the subscription. Advertising revenue is recognised when the advertisement has aired.

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

## Functional and presentational currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling.

## Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or the contracted rate if the transaction is covered by a forward exchange contract.

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

The Company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial statements.

Basic financial assets, including debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. 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 the income statement immediately.

If there is a decrease in an 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. Any impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement immediately.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

#### Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within creditors in current liabilities.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Tax

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period.

#### Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are regarded as recoverable and recognised in the financial statements when, on the basis of available evidence, it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the timing differences can be deducted. The recoverability of tax losses is assessed by reference to forecasts, which have been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing difference.

## **Employee Benefits**

#### Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including defined contribution pension plans and holiday pay.

#### Short-term benefits

Short term employee benefits such as salaries and compensated absence are recognised as an expense in the year employees render services to the Company. A liability is recognised at each statement of financial position date to the extent that employee holiday allowance has been accrued but not taken, the expense being recognised as staff costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for certain employees, including employees whose costs are recharged to the Company (see note 4). The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. Contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

## Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

## - 2 Accounting policies (continued)

## Critical judgements and estimates in applying the accounting policy

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no estimates or assumptions made by the Company that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year (12 months ended 30 September 2018: none).

#### 3 Turnover

The analysis of the Company's revenue for the period from continuing operations is as follows:

	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000	For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000
Subscriber income	39,093	29,107
Advertising income	23,910	13,792
	63,003	42,899

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 3 Turnover (continued)

The analysis of the Company's turnover for the period by market is as follows:

	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000	For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000
France	27,699	24,361
Scandinavia	32,044	15,909
Belgium	3,260	2,629
	63,003	42,899

#### 4 Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	For the 15 months ended	For the 12 months ended
	31 December 2019	30 September 2018
•	£ 000	£ 000
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditor	39	39
Foreign exchange gains	(199)	(75)

#### 5 Staff costs

The following staff costs were recharged to the Company as follows:

	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000	For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000
Wages and salaries	607	407
Social security costs	118	56
Other pension costs	42	31
	767	494

The above represents staff costs that are recharged 100% to the Company from a group undertaking. The Company has no employees (2018: none).

## 6 Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the directors is paid by Viacom International Media Networks U.K. Limited, which makes no recharge to the Company. The directors are also directors of a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remuneration in respect of each of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, the details below include no remuneration in respect of the directors.

## Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

Bank interest receivable         For the 15 months ended 30 September 2019         For 000           Bank interest receivable from group undertakings         52         30           Interest receivable from group undertakings         -         1,307           8 Interest payable and similar expenses         For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019         For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018           Bank interest payable         £ 000         £ 000           Bank interest payable         For the 15 months ended 30 September 2018         £ 000           Each and profit         For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019         £ 000           Each and profit         For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019         £ 000           UK corporation tax         4 000         £ 000           UK corporation tax         4 000         £ 000           UK corporation tax         4 000         £ 000           UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods         758         (2,497)           Deferred taxation         4,781         (2,497)           Deferred taxation         (7)         23           Arising from changes in tax rates and laws         1         (2)           Arising from changes in tax rates and laws         1         (2)           Total deferred taxation         (6) <td< th=""><th>7 Other interest receivable and similar income</th><th></th><th></th></td<>	7 Other interest receivable and similar income		
Bank interest receivable Interest receivable from group undertakings - 1,307    Same		31 December 2019	30 September 2018
Interest receivable from group undertakings   52   1,337     Solution   53   52     Solution   54   1,337     Solution	Bank interest receivable		
For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £000 15  Bank interest payable  Tax on profit  Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement  For the 15 months ended 31 December 2018 2000 13  For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	Interest receivable from group undertakings	-	
Bank interest payable  Por the 15 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000 £ 000 15  Por tax on profit  Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement  Por the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000 £ 000  Por the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000 £ 000  Current taxation  UK corporation tax 4,023		52	1,337
Bank interest payable	8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
9 Tax on profit  Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement  For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000  Current taxation  UK corporation tax  UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods  Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods  Total deferred taxation  A Total deferred taxation		31 December 2019	30 September 2018
Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement  For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000  Current taxation  UK corporation tax  UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods  Deferred taxation  Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods  For the 15 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 15 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000  For the 12 months ended 400  For the 12 months ended 4000  For the 12	Bank interest payable	15	13
For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000  Current taxation  UK corporation tax 4,023  UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods 758 (2,497)  Deferred taxation  Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences (7) 23  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26	•		
UK corporation tax 4,023 - UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods 758 (2,497)  4,781 (2,497)  Deferred taxation  Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences (7) 23  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws 1 (2)  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26	Tax charged (credited) in the income statement	31 December 2019	30 September 2018
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods 758 (2,497)  4,781 (2,497)  Deferred taxation  Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences (7) 23  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws 1 (2)  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26	Current taxation		
4,781(2,497)Deferred taxationArising from origination and reversal of timing differences(7)23Arising from changes in tax rates and laws1(2)Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods-5Total deferred taxation(6)26	UK corporation tax .	4,023	-
Deferred taxation  Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences (7) 23  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws 1 (2)  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26	UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	758	(2,497)
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences (7) 23  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws 1 (2)  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26		4,781	(2,497)
differences (7) 23  Arising from changes in tax rates and laws 1 (2)  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26	Deferred taxation		
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws 1 (2)  Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26			
Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26		• •	
tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods - 5  Total deferred taxation (6) 26		1	(2)
		<u>-</u> _	5
Tax expense/(receipt) in the income statement 4,775 (2,471)			
	Total deferred taxation	(6)	26

The tax on profit before tax for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018: lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

## Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

## 9 Tax on profit (continued)

For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £ 000	For the 12 months ended 30 September 2018 £ 000
26,466	15,093
5,029	2,868
1	2
758	(2,492)
	(2,849)
	31 December 2019 £ 000 26,466 5,029

The standard rate of current tax for the period, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (2018: 19%).

## Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

As at 31 December 2019	Asset £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances	7
As at 30 September 2018	Asset £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances	1

## 10 Debtors

	Note	As at 31 December 2019 £ 000	As at 30 September 2018 £ 000
Trade debtors		2,282	4,157
Amounts owed by group undertakings	14	13,703	11,040
Other debtors		187	3,930
Prepayments and accrued income		9,072	2,556
Deferred tax assets	9	1	. 1
Income tax asset	9	216	
		25,461	21,684

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 10 Debtors (continued)

Within the amounts owed by group undertakings there is £6.7 million (2018: £10.6m) which is held by a group company under a cash sweeping arrangement. This amount attracts interest based on the interest rate applied by the bank for each respective currency under the cash pooling agreement held by a group company on the last day of the month. These amounts are repayable on demand.

Within prepayments and accrued income there are prepayments made to Viasat AB of £7.2m for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 (12 months ended 30 September 2018: £0.7m). Viasat AB is a provider of high-speed satellite broadband services and secure network systems in the Nordic region.

#### 11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	As at 31 December 2019 £ 000	As at 30 September 2018 £ 000
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		462	267
Accruals and deferred income		2,300	232
Other taxation and social security		119	3
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14	8,051	2,012
•		10,932	2,514

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

## Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 12 Financial instruments

Financial instruments		
	As at 31 December 2019 £ 000	As at 30 September 2018 £ 000
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	22,962	17,422
	22,962	17,422
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	10,351	2,232
	10.351	2,232

## 13 Called up share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	As at 31 December 2019		As at 30 September 2018	
	No.	£ 000	No.	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1		1	

#### 14 Related party transactions

The Company is exempt under Section 33.1A of FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are wholly owned by the ViacomCBS Inc. Group.

#### 15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Viacom Camden Lock Limited, a company registered in England. The ultimate parent undertaking is ViacomCBS Inc. and the ultimate controlling party is National Amusements Inc. Both companies are incorporated in the United States of America.

ViacomCBS Inc. is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2019. The consolidated financial statements of ViacomCBS Inc. are available from 1515 Broadway, New York 10036, United States of America.

On 4 December, 2019, Viacom Inc., the ultimate parent company of Nickelodeon International Limited merged with CBS Corporation. The Company does not expect any financial impact as a result of this merger. The merger resulted in a change in the Company's fiscal year end from 30 September 2019 to 31 December 2019 to align with the year end of the ultimate parent company.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the 15 months ended 31 December 2019

#### 16 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Subsequent to the financial statement date, global concerns about the coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") have impacted the global macroeconomic environment, as well as ViacomCBS Inc. business. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's businesses, could be material to the Company's operating results, cash flows and financial position. The magnitude of the impacts will depend on the duration and extent of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of local governmental actions and consumer behaviour in response to the pandemic. Due to the evolving and uncertain nature of this situation, we are not able to estimate the full extent of the negative impact on the Company's operating results, cash flows and financial position, including advertising, affiliate and content licensing revenues, particularly over the near to medium term.

As of 25 August 2020, the Company's financial results for the period ending 31 December 2019 have not been significantly impacted by the COVID-19. Management currently believes that it has adequate liquidity and business plans to continue to operate the business and mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19 for the next 12 months from the date of this report.