Registration number: 03231743 (England)

Nickelodeon International Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements ...

for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

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Company Information

Directors

S Gill

P Dunthorne

Company secretary

Fieldfisher Secretaries Limited

Registered office

17-29 Hawley Crescent

London NW1 8TT

Bankers

JPMorgan Chase Bank

60 Victoria Embankment

London EC4Y OJP

Citibank

33 Canada Square

London E14 5LB

Auditors .

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Embankment Place

London

United Kingdom WC2N 6RH

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Principal activity

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.

Fair review of the business

Results for the Company show a profit before taxation of £15.1m (2017: £12.7m) and turnover of £42.9m (2017:£39.9m). The Company has net assets of £19.6m (2017: 50.4m) at the end of the financial year.

The Company will continue to sell advertising space and earn subscription income in respect of the Nickelodeon channels in Europe for the foreseeable future.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The Company uses a range of key performance indicators to monitor performance and progress towards strategic objectives. The principal KPIs include net advertising turnover, net affiliate revenue and net margin.

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 Viacom 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.

Approved by the Board on 20 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

S Gill

Director

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2018.

Directors of the company

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

S Gill

P Dunthorne

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year ended 30 September 2018 was £17.6 million (2017: £ 13.6 million). The Company made a dividend distribution of £48.3m to Viacom Camden Lock Limited (2017: £nil).

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 year and at the date of approval of the financial statements.

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
- 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.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 UK Accounting Standards have 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.

Independent auditors

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

Approved by the Board on 20 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

S Gill

Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nickelodeon International Limited

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 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year 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 Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: Balance sheet as at 30 September 2018; the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year 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 when:

- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nickelodeon International Limited

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.

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 year ended 30 September 2018 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 4, 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Nickelodeon International Limited

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.

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

21 December 2018

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Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Turnover	3	42,899	39,916
Cost of sales		(28,035)	(27,597)
Gross profit		14,864	12,319
Administrative expenses		(1,095)	(814)
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	4 7 8	13,769 1,337 (13)	11,505 1,176 (14)
Profit before tax		15,093	12,667
Taxation	9	2,471	964
Profit for the financial year		17,564	13,631

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	21,684	52,429
Cash at bank and in hand		454	303
•		22,138	52,732
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,514)	(2,365)
Net assets	_	19,624	50,367
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	. 13	-	-
Profit and loss account	·	19,624	. 50,367
Total equity	:	19,624	50,367

Approved and authorised by the Board on 20 December 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

S Gill

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

At 1 October 2017 Profit for the year		Profit and loss account £ 000 50,367 17,564	Total £ 000 50,367 17,564
Total comprehensive income Dividends		17,564 (48,307)	17,564 (48,307)
At 30 September 2018		19,624	19,624
			• .
		Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 October 2016 Profit for the year	÷	36,736 13,631	36,736 13,631
Total comprehensive income		13,631	13,631
At 30 September 2017		50,367	50,367

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

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 years 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

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 Viacom 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 paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.

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 Year Ended 30 September 2018

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Tax

Taxation expense for the year 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 year 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

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

Viacom International Media Networks U.K Limited 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 Year Ended 30 September 2018

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 (2017: none).

3 Turnover

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

. '		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Subscriber Income		29,107	27,515
Advertising Income		13,792	12,401
		42,899	39,916
The analysis of the company's turnove	r for the year by market is as follow	vs:	
		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
France		24,361	20,958
Scandinvaia		15,909	15,703
Belgium		2,629	3,255
		42,899	39,916
4 Operating profit	•		•
The operating profit is stated after char	rging/(crediting):		
	·.	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Audit fees payable to the Company's a	uditor	42	39
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses		(75)	59

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

5 Staff costs

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

	٠.	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Wages and salaries		407	393
Social security costs		56	66
Other pension costs	•	31	29
		494	488

The above represents staff costs that are recharged 100% to the Company from a group undertaking. The Company has no employees (2017: 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

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Bank interest receivable		30	8
Interest receivable from group undertakings		1,307	1,168
		1,337	1,176
			•
8 Interest payable and similar expenses			
		2018	2017
		£ 000	£ 000
Bank Interest payable	·	13	14

9 Taxation

Tax credited in the income statement

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

9 Taxation (continued)			
		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Current taxation			
UK corporation tax			2,497
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior	periods	(2,497)	(3,438)
	:.	(2,497)	(941)
Deferred taxation			•
Arising from origination and reversal of	timing differences	23	(27)
Arising from changes in tax rates and la	_ ·	(2)	. 4
Arising from previously unrecognised ta		(2)	
difference of prior periods		5	
Total deferred taxation	* 1	26	(23)
Tax receipt in the income statement		(2,471)	(964)
Tak receipt in the moone statement			
than the standard rate of corporation tax The differences are reconciled below:		2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
Profit before tax		15,093	12,667
		·	
Corporation tax at standard rate		2,868	2,470
Effect of expense not deductible in deter		•	. 1
UK deferred tax expense relating to char	_	2	(2.428)
Decrease in UK and foreign current tax	from adjustment for prior periods	(2,492)	(3,438)
Tax decrease arising from group relief		(2,849)	
Total tax credit		(2,471)	(964)
Deferred tax Deferred tax assets and liabilities			• .
2018	A.		Asset £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances		=	1

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

9 Taxation (continued)

2017	· .·	Asset £ 000
Accelerated capital allowances		. 25

Factors affecting the future tax charge

The standard rate of current tax for the year, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19.5%. Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 8 March 2017. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. The 17% rate change was substantively enacted 8 March 2017 and the effects of these changes at the statement of financial position date are now included in the financial statements.

10 Debtors

	*		2018	2017
		Note	£ 000	£ 000
Trade debtors	· ·		4,157	2,577
Amounts owed by group undertaking	gs	14	11,040	45,782
Other debtors			3,930	1,631
Prepayments			2,556	2,414
Deferred tax assets	e tage to The control of the control	9 _	1	25
		***************************************	21,684	52,429

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

10 Debtors (continued)

Amounts owed by group undertakings include £nil million (2017: £27.0 m) falling due after more than one year. This related to a loan advanced to Viacom Camden Lock Limited. The loan was interest bearing at a rate of 4.8% unsecured and repayable on or before November 2026. This was repaid during the year.

Also within the amounts owed by group undertakings there is £10.6 million (2017:£18.6m) 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.

11 Creditors

	Note	2018 £ 000	2017 £ 000
	Note	x 000	£ 000
Due within one year		•	
Trade creditors		267	261
Amounts due to group undertakings	14	2,012	1,769
Accruals and Deferred Income		232	, 319
Social security and other taxes		3	16
		2,514	2,365

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

12 Financial instruments

Categorisation of financial instruments		
	2018	2017
	£ 000	£ 000
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	17,422	50,722
•	17,422	50,722
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,232	2,350

2.232

2,350

13 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

•	2018		2017		
		No.	£ 000	No.	£ 000
Ordinary Shares of £1 each		1		1	<u>.</u>

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 Viacom 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 Viacom Inc. and the ultimate controlling party is National Amusements Inc. Both companies are incorporated in the United States of America.

Viacom Inc. is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 September 2018. The consolidated financial statements of Viacom Inc are available from 1515 Broadway, New York 10036, United States of America.