# NBC UNIVERSAL GLOBAL NETWORKS UK LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Registered number: 03522943

# Directors and Officers

For the year ended 31 December 2019

**Directors**

NBC Universal Global Networks UK Limited's ("the Company") present Directors and those who served during the year are as follows:

C Smith (appointed 3 July 2019)
T C Richards (appointed 3 July 2019)
Z Bennett (appointed 3 July 2019)
S J White (resigned 18 March 2019)
O Canning (resigned 3 July 2019)
L K Raftery (resigned 3 July 2019)
G R Cade (resigned 3 July 2019)

**Company Secretary**

A Mansfield (resigned 5 July 2019)
Sky Corporate Secretary Limited (appointed 5 July 2019)

**Registered office**

Sky Central
Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD

**Auditor**

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

# Strategic and Directors' Report

## Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic and Directors' report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The purpose of the Strategic Report is to inform members of the Company and help them assess how the Directors have performed their duty under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 (duty to promote the Company).

### Business review and principal activities

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sky UK Limited (the immediate parent company). The Company is ultimately controlled by Comcast Corporation ("Comcast") and operates together with Comcast's other subsidiaries as a part of Comcast Group ("the Group").

The principal activity of the company is the management of several UK television broadcasting channels, including Universal Channel, Movies 24, E! and Sci Fi which are aired in the UK and Ireland across subscription platforms. Subsequent to the period end, the Universal Channel was renamed as Sky Comedy.

### Financial Review

The audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019 are set out on pages 11 to 21. The Directors consider turnover and operating profit to be key performance indicators of the Company. Turnover for the year ended 31 December 2019 was £41.6m (2018: £41.0m) and the profit after tax was £10.1m (2018: £6.0m).

### Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Group manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that further key performance indicators for the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks, namely credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk.

The Directors do not believe the Company is exposed to significant cash flow risk, price risk or interest rate risk.

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's treasury policy approved by the Board of Directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

### Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers, other than relating to amounts receivable from Sky Group companies.

### Liquidity risk

The Company relies on the Group Treasury function to manage its liquidity and ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments. The Company currently has access to a £3 billion revolving credit facility with Comcast which is due to expire on 11 January 2024. The Company benefits from this liquidity through intra-group facilities and loans.

**Foreign exchange risk**

The Company's activities expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge these exposures.

**Legislation and Regulation risk**

**U.K. Exit from the European Union**

Sky's businesses are subject to risks relating to uncertainties and effects of the implementation of the United Kingdom's referendum to withdraw membership from the EU (referred to as "Brexit"), including financial, legal, tax and trade implications.

The telecommunications and media regulatory framework applicable to Sky's businesses in the U.K. and the EU may be subject to greater uncertainty following the U.K.'s withdrawal from the EU in January 2020. We cannot predict the extent of any potential changes to the regulatory framework involving U.K. and EU regulation of telecommunications and media, or changes to certain mutual recognition arrangements for media and broadcasting.

**Impacts of COVID-19**

The novel coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") and measures taken to prevent its spread across the globe are impacting Sky's businesses in a number of ways.

As a result of COVID-19, many sporting events and professional sports seasons were postponed in the first half of 2020, with certain sports, including European football, resuming in May and June 2020. This had a significant impact on Sky's results of operations for the first nine months of 2020. Direct-to-consumer revenue has been negatively impacted as a result of lower sports subscription revenue, and continued negative impacts as a result of the impacts of COVID-19 on the reopening plans of Sky's commercial customers are expected. Additionally, significant costs associated with broadcasting these programmes were not recognised as a result of sporting events not occurring as scheduled in the first half of 2020. These costs were generally recognised in the third quarter of 2020; and although sporting events have resumed, COVID-19 continues to result in uncertainty in the ultimate timing of when, or the extent to which, these events will occur for the remainder of 2020; their broadcast is expected to impact the timing, and potentially the amount, of revenue and expense recognition.

Sky also temporarily suspended certain sales channels due to COVID-19, which negatively impacted net customer additions and revenue in the first half of 2020. Sales channels generally resumed operations in June 2020.

COVID-19 has resulted in the deterioration of economic conditions and increased economic uncertainty in the United Kingdom and Europe, intensifying what was an already deteriorating economic and advertising environment. These conditions negatively impacted revenue in the first nine months of 2020, and these conditions are expected to continue to reduce advertising spend and consumer demand for Sky's services for the remainder of 2020. In addition, there is increased risk associated with collections on Sky's outstanding receivables, and Sky has incurred and expects to continue to incur increases in its bad debt expense.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf,

T C Richards
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD

16 December 2020

**Directors' Report**

The Directors who served during the year are shown on page 1. During the year ended 31 December 2019 the Directors proposed a £5m dividend (2018: £5m).

The Company has chosen, in accordance with section 414C(11) of Companies Act 2006, to include such matters of strategic importance to the Company in the Strategic Report which otherwise would be required to be disclosed in the Director's report.

**Going concern**

The Company's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in the Business Review. The Strategic Report details the financial position of the Company, as well as the Company's objectives and policies, and details of its exposures to credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

Given the integrated nature of the Group's financial planning and treasury functions, the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's operations and funding requirements has been assessed at the Group level. Although negatively impacted by COVID-19, the Directors expect that the businesses will continue to generate adequate cash flow from operating activities and believe that these cash flows, together with the Company's existing cash, cash equivalents and investments, and available borrowings under its existing credit facilities, including the £3 billion revolving credit facility with Comcast, will be sufficient for the Company to meet its current and long-term liquidity and capital requirements. We further highlight that the Company has received confirmation of support from Comcast for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

As a result, after making enquiries, the Directors have formed a judgement at the time of approving the financial statements that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

**Auditor**

In accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, each of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them was approved by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2020.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf,

T C Richards
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD

16 December 2020

## Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, 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.

# Auditor's Report

**Independent auditor's report to the members of NBC Universal Global Networks UK Limited**

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of NBC Universal Global Networks UK Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st December 2019 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP") including Financial Reporting Standard 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.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Profit & Loss Account;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material

**Other information (continued)**

misstatement in 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 in respect of these matters.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

**Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

**Use of our report**

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.

Jon Young FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
16 December 2020

# Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

| | Note | 2019<br>£'000 | 2018<br>£'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnover | 3 | **41,609** | 41,027 |
| Cost of sales | | **(24,921)** | (20,029) |
| **Gross Profit** | | **16,688** | 20,998 |
| Administrative expenses | | **(8,052)** | (13,906) |
| **Operating Profit** | 4 | **8,636** | 7,092 |
| Interest receivable | | **83** | 132 |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | | **(1)** | (14) |
| **Profit before taxation** | | **8,718** | 7,210 |
| Tax on profit | 7 | **1,366** | (1,210) |
| **Profit for the financial year** | | **10,084** | 6,000 |

For the years ended 30 June 2018 and 31 December 2019, the Company did not have any other items of Comprehensive Income. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

The accompanying notes, on pages 14 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

All results relate to continuing operations.

# Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2019

| | Note | 2019 £'000 | 2018 £'000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | |
| Intangible assets | 8 | **23,650** | 19.442 |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Debtors | 9 | **34,600** | 29,831 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | **455** | - |
| **Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year** | 10 | **(28,196)** | (22,197) |
| **Net current assets** | | **6,859** | 7,634 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | **30,509** | 27,076 |
| **Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year** | 10 | **-** | (1,651) |
| **Net assets** | | **30,509** | 25,425 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | |
| Called up share capital | 11 | **25** | 25 |
| Share Premium Reserve | | **19,224** | 19,224 |
| Profit and loss account | | **11,260** | 6,176 |
| | | **30,509** | 25,425 |

The accompanying notes, on pages 14 to 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements of NBC Universal Global Networks UK Limited, registered number 03522943 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

T C Richards
Director
16 December 2020

# Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

| | Share capital £'000 | Share premium £'000 | Retained earnings £'000 | Total shareholder's equity £'000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At 1 January 2018** | **25** | **19,224** | **5,176** | **24,425** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | **-** | **-** | **6,000** | **6,000** |
| Dividends | - | - | (5,000) | (5,000) |
| **At 31 December 2018** | **25** | **19,224** | **6,176** | **25,425** |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 10,084 | 10,084 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the period** | **-** | **-** | **10,084** | **10,084** |
| Dividends | - | - | (5,000) | (5,000) |
| **At 31 December 2019** | **25** | **19,224** | **11,260** | **30,509** |

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

### 1. General Information

NBC Universal Global Networks UK Limited ("the Company") is a private limited liability company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom, and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Sky Central, Grant Way, Isleworth, Middlesex, TW7 5QD and registered number is 03522943.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

**Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

**Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. For further details of the directors' assessment of the going concern basis of accounting please refer to the Directors' Report on page 5.

**Turnover**

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of television channel distribution and advertising airtime to customers, and is recognised when the service has been delivered.

**Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

**Taxation**

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

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which carried forward tax losses can be offset and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deduced.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise of programming and any associated subtitling and dubbing costs. These are capitalised at cost and are amortised in equal instalments over the period of the license. An impairment provision is made to write off the cost of the programmes and any associated subtitling and dubbing costs, where the programme is not planned to be transmitted during the remaining licensing period.

Other intangible assets comprise of software and have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

**Financial instruments**

**(i) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank accounts, deposits receivable on demand and deposits with maturity dates of three months or less from the date of inception. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the Company's cash management are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents, where offset conditions are met.

**(ii) Debtors**

Trade and other debtors are stated at their recoverable amount. A provision is made when the amount receivable is not considered recoverable and the full amount is written off when the probability for recovery of a balance is assessed as being remote.

**(iii) Creditors**

Trade and other creditors are non-derivative financial liabilities and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Trade and other creditors with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**Critical accounting policies and judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical to the Company. An accounting policy is considered to be critical if its selection or application materially affects the Company's financial position or results. The Directors are required to use their judgement in order to select and apply the Company's critical accounting policies.

Below is a summary of the Company's critical accounting policies and details of the key areas of judgement that are exercised in their application.

**(i) Turnover (see note 3)**

- Selecting the appropriate timing for, and amount of, revenue to be recognised requires judgement. This may involve estimating the fair value of consideration before it is received.

**(ii) Tax (see note 7)**

- The Company's tax charge is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process.

Accruals for tax contingencies require management to make judgements and estimates in relation to tax audit issues and exposures. Amounts accrued are based on management's interpretation of country-specific tax law and the likelihood of settlement. Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that the tax positions will be sustained. Once considered to be probable, management reviews each material tax benefit to assess

**2. Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Critical accounting policies and judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

whether a provision should be taken against full recognition of the benefit on the basis of the likely resolution of the issue through negotiation and/or litigation.

The amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Company's best estimation and judgement, as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means the eventual resolution could differ from the provision and in such event the Company would be required to make an adjustment in a subsequent period which could have a material impact on the Company's profit and loss and/or cash position.

**(iii) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (see note 8)**

- The assessment of the useful economic lives of these assets requires judgement. Depreciation and amortisation is charged to the income statement based on the useful economic life selected, which requires an estimation of the period and profile over which the Company expects to consume the future economic benefits embodied in the assets. The Company reviews its useful economic lives on at least an annual basis.
- Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgement. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgement is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.

  Assessing whether assets meet the required criteria for initial capitalisation requires judgement. This requires a determination of whether the assets will result in future benefits to the Company. In particular, internally generated intangible assets must be assessed during the development phase to identify whether the Company has the ability and intention to complete the development successfully. No property, plant and equipment arrangements have been entered into as at the reporting date.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

There are no areas identified for which there are major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period end, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to be made to the carrying value amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

By contrast, areas where estimation is applied primarily in the context of applying critical accounting policies and judgements, have been discussed in the preceding section above.

### 3. Turnover

| | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£'000** | £'000 |
| Ad Sales | - | 19,495 |
| Subscriptions | - | 16,916 |
| Other Revenue | - | 4,616 |
| Subscription Revenue | 798 | - |
| Wholesale and Syndication | 30,835 | - |
| Advertising Revenue | 9,976 | - |
| | **41,609** | 41,027 |

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below:

| | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£'000** | £'000 |
| **Turnover:** | | |
| United Kingdom | **40,141** | 39,165 |
| Other European Union Markets | **1,468** | 1,862 |
| | **41,609** | 41,027 |

### 4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation has been arrived at after charging:

| | **2019** | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | **£'000** | £'000 |
| Amortisation | 17,167 | 14,958 |
| Impairment | 164 | 871 |
| Foreign exchange losses / (gains) | 36 | 313 |

### 5. Auditor's remuneration

Amounts paid to the auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts of £25,000 (2018: £25,000) were borne by another Group subsidiary in 2019 and 2018. No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor.

**6. Staff costs and directors' remuneration**

In the current and prior year the company had no employees except for directors. All of the directors received compensation which was borne by other Group companies in the current and prior period.

**7. Taxation**

The tax charge / (credit) comprises:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| **Current tax on profit on ordinary activities** | | |
| UK corporation tax | - | 1,367 |
| UK corporation tax adjusted to prior periods | (1,367) | (160) |
| **Total current tax** | | 1,207 |
| | | |
| Deferred tax: origination and reversal of temporary differences | 1 | 2 |
| Deferred tax: impact of change in tax rates | - | 1 |
| **Total deferred tax** | 1 | 3 |
| | | |
| **Total tax on profit on ordinary activities** | (1,366) | 1,210 |

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax 19% (2018-19%) to profit before tax is as follows:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| **Profit on ordinary activities before tax** | 8,718 | 7,210 |
| | | |
| Corporation tax at standard rate | 1,656 | 1,370 |
| Effect of income exempt from taxation | - | (1) |
| Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws | - | 1 |
| Group relief claimed for £nil consideration | (1,655) | - |
| Adjustment for prior periods | (1,367) | (160) |
| **Total tax charge / (credit) for the year** | (1,366) | 1,210 |

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which they reverse. At the Statement of Financial Position date, the rates enacted or substantively enacted for the relevant periods of reversal are: 19.0% from 1 April 2017 and 17.0% from 1 April 2020 in the UK. On 11 March 2020, the Chancellor announced that in April 2020 the UK government will legislate to retain the current 19% rate. This change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, after the Statement of Financial Position date, and therefore is not included in these financial statements.

**8. Intangible Assets**

| | Programming | Subtitles and dubbing costs | Other Intangible assets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** | **£'000** |
| **Cost** | | | | |
| At 1 Jan 2019 | 41,513 | 123 | 288 | 41,924 |
| Additions | 21,463 | 76 | - | 21,539 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - |
| **At 31 Dec 2019** | **62,976** | **199** | **288** | **63,463** |
| **Amortisation** | | | | |
| At 1 Jan 2019 | 22,265 | 93 | 124 | 22,482 |
| Charge for the year | 17,167 | - | - | 17,167 |
| Impairment | - | - | 164 | 164 |
| **At 31 Dec 2019** | **39,432** | **93** | **288** | **39,813** |
| **Carrying amount** | | | | |
| **At 31 Dec 2019** | **23,544** | **106** | **-** | **23,650** |
| At 31 Dec 2018 | 19,248 | 30 | 164 | 19,442 |

## 9. Debtors

| Amounts falling due within one year: | 2019 £'000 | 2018 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade debtors | **2,870** | 3,541 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | **20,727** | 19,618 |
| Accrued Income | **10,221** | 5,124 |
| Other Receivables | **762** | 1,541 |
| Deferred tax asset | **6** | 7 |
| Other taxes and social security | **14** | - |
| | **34,600** | 29,831 |

## 10. Creditors

| Amounts falling due within one year: | 2019 £'000 | 2018 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade creditors | **13,139** | 8,753 |
| Income Tax Liability | **5,540** | 1,367 |
| Accruals and deferred income | **2,829** | 2,725 |
| Owed to group undertakings | **6,688** | 8,138 |
| Other taxes and social security | **-** | 1,214 |
| | **28,196** | 22,197 |
| **Due after one year** | | |
| Other non current liabilities | **-** | 1,651 |

## 11. Share capital

| | 2019 £'000 | 2018 £'000 |
|---|---|---|
| **Allotted, called-up and fully paid** | | |
| 100,000 (2018: 25,000) ordinary shares of £0.25 (2018: £1) each | **25** | 25 |

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries equal voting rights and no contractual right to receive payment.

### 12. Transactions with related parties

**Purchases of goods and services and from the Comcast Group**

During the period, the Company purchased programming, technical and marketing services from the Comcast Group.

### 13. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of Sky Limited (formerly Sky plc), a Company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent company and the largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is Comcast, a company incorporated in Pennsylvania, United States.

The Company is ultimately controlled by Comcast and operates together with Comcast's other subsidiaries, as a part of the Group. The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Comcast.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are available to the public and may be obtained from Comcast Investor Relations at Comcast Corporation, One Comcast Center, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA. Or at: https://www.cmcsa.com.

### 14. Post Balance Sheet Events

Subsequent to 31 December 2019, the novel COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic, and measures taken to prevent its spread are impacting Sky's business in a number of ways. The impacts of COVID-19 on the Company's business activities are set out in the Strategic Report.