Registration number: 04056282 (England)

Viacom Global Limited

Report and financial statements

for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

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Company information

Directors

S.K. Gill

C.K. Groce (resigned 16 June 2020) W.K. Hill-Edgar (resigned 16 June 2020)

S. Chames (appointed 17 June 2020)

J.H. Anschell (appointed 17 June 2020 and resigned 31 December 2020)

Company secretary

Fieldfisher Secretaries Limited

Registered office

Riverbank House 2 Swan Lane London

United Kingdom EC4R 3TT

Bankers

JPMorgan Chase Bank

1 Chaseside Bournemouth United Kingdom BH7 7DA

Independent auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1 Embankment Place

London

United Kingdom WC2N 6RH

Strategic report for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report and the audited financial statements for Viacom Global Limited ("the Company") for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of legal, human resource, internal audit and government relations services to fellow group undertakings. All administrative expenses incurred, except net foreign currency gains and losses and interest result, are recharged to a fellow group undertaking at cost plus 8%. The Company will continue to provide these services for the foreseeable future.

Business review and future developments

The profit for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 was £205,260 (15 months ended 31 December 2019: profit of £148,183).

Net assets as at 31 December 2020 total £2,632,739 (As at 31 December 2019: £2,369,165).

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 key business risks and uncertainty affecting the Company is that intercompany receivables will not be recoverable. This risk is mitigated via a group treasury management function which invests surplus funds and manages borrowings for ViacomCBS Inc. Group companies.

COVID-19

COVID-19 continues to have a significant impact on the global economy. The magnitude of this future impact on the Company's business, financial position and operating results will depend on numerous evolving factors that it may not be possible to accurately predict or control, including the duration and extent of the pandemic, the impact of any governmental actions, consumer behavior in response to the pandemic as well as economic and operating conditions in its aftermath.

Management currently believes that, as a result of the assurances it has received from the senior management of the wider ViacomCBS Group, that the Group has adequate liquidity and business plans to continue to operate its business. This will mitigate the risks associated with COVID-19 for the Company for the next 12 months from the date of this report.

Approved by the Board on 20 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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S.K. Gill
Director

Directors' report for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on 21 August 2000 and commenced trading on 1 January 2010.

Directors of the Company

The directors of the Company who were in office during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

S.K. Gill

C.K. Groce (resigned 16 June 2020)

W.K. Hill-Edgar (resigned 16 June 2020)

S. Chames (appointed 17 June 2020)

J.H. Anschell (appointed 17 June 2020 and resigned 31 December 2020)

Results and dividends

The profit for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 was £205,260 (15 months ended 31 December 2019: profit of £148,183).

Net assets as at 31 December 2020 total £2,632,739 (As at 31 December 2019: £2,369,165).

The directors do not recommend the payment of dividends (15 months ended 31 December 2019: £nil).

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.

Future developments

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

Change of 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 12 month period and the comparatives are for 15 months from 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2019.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved by the Board on 20 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

Suki Gill 5.K^{2.18387FE037453...}

Director

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

Independent auditors

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

Approved by the Board on 20 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

-DocuSigned by:

Suki Gill 2118287FE037453...

Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of Viacom Global Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Viacom Global Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 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 Report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020; the Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, and 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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

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 auditors' report to the members of Viacom Global 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 our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires 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 2020 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' Responsibility, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to non-compliance with the Companies Act 2006, and UK tax, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to fraudulent financial reporting, specifically the posting of inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

Independent auditors' report to the members of Viacom Global Limited

- Identifying and testing journal entries to address the risk of inappropriate journals
- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing to underlying supporting documentation
- Discussion with management and internal legal counsel, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion

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 obtained 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.

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Samuel Tomlinson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

21 September 2021

Income statement for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

	Note	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019
Turnover	3	2,633,552	2,798,583
Cost of sales			(20,157)
Gross profit Foreign exchange loss Administrative expenses		2,633,552 20,808 2,438,092	2,778,426 669 2,586,623
Operating profit	4	174,652	191,134
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	41,941	(14,592)
		41,941	(14,592)
Profit before tax		216,593	176,542
Tax (charge) / credit	8	(11,333)	(28,359)
Profit for the financial year		205,260	148,183

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £
Profit for the financial period	205,260	148,183
Total comprehensive income for the year	205,260	148,183

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

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020

		As at 31 December 2020	As restated as at 31 December 2019
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Debtors	9	1,410,498	1,207,233
Cash at bank and in hand		2,424,918	1,614,109
		3,835,416	2,821,342
Creditors: Amounts falling due within on	e		
year	10	(1,202,677)	(452,177)
Net assets		2,632,739	2,369,165
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	i	1
Retained earnings		2,632,738	2,369,164
Total shareholders' funds		2,632,739	2,369,165

Approved and authorised by the Board on 20 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Docusioned by:
Suki Gill

S.K. Gill Director

Statement of changes in equity for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total shareholder's funds £
At 1 January 2020	1	2,369,164	2,369,165
Profit for the financial period		205,260	205,260
Total comprehensive income		205,260	205,260
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	5,377	5,377
Share based payment transactions		52,937	52,937
At 31 December 2020	1	2,632,738	2,632,739
	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 October 2018	1	2,163,697	2,163,698
Profit for the financial year	-	148,183	148,183
Total comprehensive income	-	148,183	148,183
Share based payment transactions	-	43,622	43,622
Other movements on reserves	-	13,662	13,662
At 31 December 2019	1_	2,369,164	2,369,165

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

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:

Riverbank House 2 Swan Lane London EC4R 3TT 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 were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 '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.

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax, represents the value of all costs and expenses incurred in the year (excluding foreign currency losses) which are recharged to a fellow group undertaking at cost plus 8%.

Prior period restatement

The company has restated its prior period financial statements to recalculate its related party receivables and social security liabilities due timing differences. The impacts of this restatement are to increase related party receivables and social security liabilities in the prior period by 66k GBP.

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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 income statement.

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

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

2 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Tax

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

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.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position 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 statement of financial position date.

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including defined contribution pension plans and share based compensation.

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 provides pensions to eligible employees through the Viacom UK Retirement Savings Plan, which is a defined contribution plan. The assets of the plan are held independently. The amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income is based on the contributions payable for the period.

Employee share schemes

The fair value of equity-settled share based payments charge are measured at the market value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of shares that will vest. A corresponding amount is recorded as a credit to the retained earnings each year.

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 within the next financial year (15 months ended 31 December 2019: none).

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:

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

2 Accounting policies (continued)

- 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.

3 Turnover

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

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
Service fees	2,633,552	2,798,583

All of the Company's turnover arose solely from the provision of legal, human resources, internal audit and government relations services in the United Kingdom.

4 Operating costs

Arrived at after charging

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £
Staff costs	1,659,683	1,568,533
Foreign exchange losses	20,808	669
Audit fees payable to the Company's auditors	25,000	15,000

Viacom Caledonia LP's audit fee of £10,000 (15 months ended 31 December 2019: £nil) is borne by the Company.

5 Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the directors is paid by Viacom International Media Networks U.K. Limited and Viacom International Services Inc, 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 12 months ended 31 December 2020

		For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019
	Note	£	£
Wages and salaries*		1,439,870	1,368,274
Social security costs		173,823	147,766
Other pension costs	11	45,990	52,493
		1,659,683	1,568,533

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

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019
Administration	No. 10	No. 9
7 Other interest receivable/(payable) and similar	r income/(expenses)	
7 Other interest receivable/(payable) and similar	r income/(expenses) For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019
7 Other interest receivable/(payable) and similar	For the 12 months ended	
7 Other interest receivable/(payable) and similar Bank interest	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020	

6 Staff costs

Tax (credit)/charge in the income statement is as follows:

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	12,858	31,424
Total current income tax	12,858	34,424

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

8 Tax on profit (continued)

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(794)	(3,937)
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	(731)	415
Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods		(2,543)
Total deferred taxation	(1,525)	(6,065)
Total tax charge/(credit) in the income statement	11,333	28,359

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (15 months ended 31 December 2019: the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of (15 months ended 31 December 2019).

The differences are reconciled below:

	For the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £	For the 15 months ended 31 December 2019 £
Profit before tax	216,593	176,542
Corporation tax at standard rate	41,153	33,543
(Decrease)/increase from effect of different UK tax rates on some earnings	(731)	415
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	152	4,863
Decrease in UK and foreign current tax from adjustment for prior periods	(31,881)	(2,543)
Tax increase/(decrease) from effect of exercise of employee share options	2,640	(325)
Tax decrease arising from group relief		(8,739)
Total tax (credit)/charge in the income statement	11,333	27,214

The standard rate of current tax for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020, based on the UK standard rate of corporation tax is 19% (15 months ended 31 December 2019: 19%).

Deferred tax

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

8 Tax on profit (continued)

As at 31 December 2020	Asset £
As at 1 January Deferred tax credited to the income statement Deferred tax charged to the statement of comprehensive income	6,212 (4,687)
	1,525
As at 31 December 2019	Asset £
As at 31 December 2017	
As at 1 January	2,690
Deferred tax credited to the income statement	3,522
Deferred tax charged to the statement of comprehensive income	
	6,212

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

9 Debtors

	Note	As at 31 December 2020 £	As restated as at 31 December 2019 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings*	14	1,342,224	1,135,825
Other debtors		36,121	64,919
Deferred tax assets	8	1,525	6,212
Prepayments and accrued income		30,628	277
		1,410,498	1,207,233

^{*}The company has restated its prior period financial statements to recalculate its amounts owed by group undertakings and taxation and social security liabilities due to correction of an error. The correction referred to payments of social security tax out of the company for non-employees. The impact of this restatement is to increase amounts owed by group undertakings and taxation and social security liabilities in the prior period by £66k.

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

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		As at 31 December 2020	As restated as at 31 December 2019
•	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Trade creditors		77,390	26,668
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14	858,160	235,251
Corporation tax		38,527	31,881
Taxation and social security*		(4,285)	99,525
Other creditors		27,016	7,056
Accruals and deferred income		205,869	51,796
		1,202,677	452,177

^{*}The company has restated its prior period financial statements to recalculate its amounts owed by group undertakings and taxation and social security liabilities due to correction of an error. The correction referred to payments of social security tax out of the company for non-employees. The impact of this restatement is to increase amounts owed by group undertakings and taxation and social security liabilities in the prior period by £66k.

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

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

11 Pension and other schemes

The Company contributes to a Group Personal Pension Plan on behalf of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents the contributions payable to the fund in the period. No contributions were outstanding at the statement of financial position date. (31 December 2019: none).

The cost of contributions to the defined contributions pension scheme for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020 amounted to £45,990 (15 months ended 31 December 2019: £52,493).

12 Financial instruments

Categorisation of financial instruments		
	As at 31 December 2020 £	As at 31 December 2019 £
Financial assets that are debt instruments		
measured at amortised cost	1,378,345	1,134,351
	1,378,345	1,134,351
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	935,550	259,484
	935,550	259,484

Notes to the financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2020

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares As at 31 December 2020 No. £ As at 31 December 2019 No. £ Ordinary shares of £1 each 1 1 1

14 Related party transactions

13 Called up share capital

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 Alto Overseas C.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands and is part of the ViacomCBS Inc. Group.

The ultimate controlling party is National Amusements Inc., a company 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 2020. The consolidated financial statements of ViacomCBS Inc. are available from 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, USA.

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.