

Sky IQ Limited

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2014

Registered number: 07246069

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Directors and Officers

For the year ended 30 June 2014

Directors

Sky IQ Limited's ("the Company's") present Directors and those who served during the year are as follows:

C R Jones

C J Taylor

Secretary

C J Taylor

Registered office

Grant Way

Isleworth

Middlesex

TW7 5QD

Auditor

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants

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 30 June 2014.

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 British Sky Broadcasting Group Plc ("BSkyB") and operates together with BSkyB's other subsidiaries as part of the Group (the "Group").

The Company's principal activities are the provision of marketing services delivery to BSkyB Limited as well as a number of external clients. The Directors expect this activity to continue for the foreseeable future.

The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 are set out on pages 8 to 29. The loss for the year before tax was £3,913,000 (2013: profit before tax £2,094,000).

The balance sheet shows that the Company's shareholders' equity at the year end was £4,335,000 (2013: £8,066,000)

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2013: £nil). There have been no significant events since the year end.

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 and liquidity risk. The Directors do not believe the Company is exposed to significant cash flow risk, price risk, interest rate risk or foreign exchange 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 provides written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Refer to note 14 for further information.

Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in relation to non-Group customers, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Group companies which owe amounts to the Company are considered able to pay their debts. Consequently the exposure to credit risk is considered to be mitigated.

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 Group currently has access to an undrawn £743 million revolving credit facility which is due to expire on 31 October 2018. The Company benefits from this liquidity through intra-group facilities and loans.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Employment policies

Organisation

Over the past year, the Company has continued in its efforts to make the Company a great place to work. The Company has continued to place particular focus on leadership capability, looking both at the Company's leaders of today and future leaders. The average monthly number of full-time equivalent persons employed by the Company during the year was 375 (2013: 334).

Leadership and Collaboration

The Company has articulated six behaviours that we believe are vital for our leaders to embrace to help us grow our business. These are: Clear Direction, Doing the Right Thing, Feedback and Development, Change and Improvement, Teamwork, and Collaboration and Empowerment.

The most senior leaders have received detailed individual feedback on their leadership style and have been given support in their development against these through a variety of means including coaching, workshops and events. The behaviours are built into the Company's leadership and management programmes at all levels and our leaders are measured against them in their performance reviews.

Managing and developing our people

Building our capability

With our people at the heart of everything we do, making sure everyone has the right skills to do their job is vital. The Development Studio offers a wide range of resources that enable everyone in the Company to have access to the latest e-learning, MP3 downloads, books and courses. This has been across a range of subjects including multi-skilling. The effectiveness of the training is tracked by testing individuals pre and post training.

Creating opportunities for all

There is a specific focus on succession planning and creating career development opportunities for employees with regular meetings with the senior executive team to plan internal mobility and cross functional moves.

We believe in attracting and nurturing future talent to support our growth so we have continued to develop our future talent programme. This year it has continued to go from strength to strength. Our future talent programme focuses on developing students still in education, school leavers and graduates. This year the Company increased its graduate intake and will be providing a new centralised graduate development programme aimed at building the leaders of tomorrow. For school leavers the apprenticeship scheme is continuing to expand, doubling the size of its intake.

Work placement opportunities also provide an opportunity for the Company to contribute to the development and experience of young people.

The Company is an equal opportunity employer and believes that everyone should have full and fair consideration for all vacancies, promotions, training and development. Should an employee become disabled during their employment with the Company, where possible, the Company will actively retrain and adjust their environment to allow them to maximise their potential. Over the year, the Company has partnered with various not-for-profit organisations with the aim of providing more opportunities for people with disabilities.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Managing and developing our people (continued)

Employee engagement

The Company uses an employee engagement survey to enable the Company to benchmark itself against other UK companies and specifically against high performing companies.

Employee engagement is a good indicator of how our employees feel about the Company. As well as reaching a high performance indicator for employee engagement (88%), the Company has improved over the last two years and outperformed an independent external benchmark of other blue chip companies

Diversity

The Company treats all people equally, fairly, with respect and without prejudice. Decisions about people's employment with the Company are based on ability, performance and qualifications. This principle also applies when the Company makes decisions about development, promotion, pay and benefits.

The Company delivers some of the most diverse content and services available to a wide range of consumers and it values the same diversity within the business and promotes a culture of opportunity for all, regardless of background. The Company does not tolerate unfair treatment or discrimination at work based on ethnicity, gender, age, religion, disability or sexual orientation.

Reward and Recognition

The Company continues to provide a generous benefits package to all of its employees and to benchmark pay against relevant industry norms to ensure that the Company's reward practices are meeting the evolving needs of the business.

The Company's various recognition schemes ensure that its people are recognised for their outstanding contribution to the business.

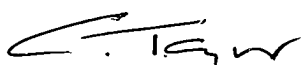
Health, Safety and Wellbeing

The health, safety and wellbeing of the Company's people are of paramount importance: wherever, whenever they work and whatever they are doing.

The Company takes a holistic approach to keeping the Company a safe place to work, so whilst accident prevention and safety training is important, the long-term wellbeing of the Company's employees is equally important.

The Company's Occupational Health service supports employees in staying productive with a range of support and facilities to help keep people healthy and happy. Some on-site complimentary therapies have been introduced at some of our sites.

By Order of the Board,



C J Taylor

Company Secretary

Grant Way

Isleworth

Middlesex

TW7 5QD

30 October 2014

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Directors' Report

The Directors who served during the year are shown on page 1. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2013: £nil).

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 Directors' report.

Going concern

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. In making this decision the Directors have considered the net current liability position of the Company, and confirmations received from Sky Subscribers Services Limited that, for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, they will not demand payment of any amounts owed to them by the Company where such repayment would prevent the Company from continuing to settle its third party liabilities as they fall due. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

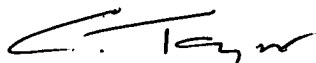
Auditor

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 he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself 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 30 October 2014.

By Order of the Board,



C J Taylor

Company Secretary

Grant Way

Isleworth

Middlesex

TW7 5QD

30 October 2014

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. 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, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 Sky IQ Limited:

We have audited the financial statements of Sky IQ Limited for year ended 30 June 2014 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2014 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRSs as issued by the IASB

As explained in note 1 to the financial statements, the Company in addition to applying IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, has also applied IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements comply with IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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



William Touche (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

October 2014

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Revenue	2	31,886	31,233
Operating expense	3	(35,799)	(29,139)
(Loss) profit before tax	4	(3,913)	2,094
Tax	6	182	(11)
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders		(3,731)	2,083

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For the year ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013 the Company did not have any other items of comprehensive income.

All results relate to continuing operations.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 July 2012	-	8,100	(2,117)	5,983
Profit for the year	-	-	2,083	2,083
At 30 June 2013	-	8,100	(34)	8,066
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,731)	(3,731)
At 30 June 2014	-	8,100	(3,765)	4,335

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2014

	Notes	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	7	2,140	2,140
Intangible assets	7	1,872	1,719
Property, plant and equipment	8	3,043	4,552
Deferred tax asset	9	137	-
		7,192	8,411
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	10,837	8,216
Cash and cash equivalents		229	2,179
		11,066	10,395
Total assets		18,258	18,806
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	12,770	10,695
Provisions	12	1,153	-
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities		-	45
Total liabilities		13,923	10,740
Share capital	15	-	-
Share premium		8,100	8,100
Reserves		(3,765)	(34)
Total equity attributable to equity shareholder		4,335	8,066
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		18,258	18,806

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Balance Sheet.

The financial statements of Sky IQ Limited, registered number 07246069, have been approved by the Board of Directors on 30 October 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:



C R Jones

Director,

30 October 2014

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	16	71	5,249
Net cash generated from operating activities		71	5,249
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(579)	(2,372)
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,442)	(1,283)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,021)	(3,655)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,950)	1,594
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,179	585
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		229	2,179

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Cash Flow Statement. All results relate to continuing operations.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Sky IQ Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability Company incorporated in the United Kingdom, and registered in England and Wales

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and the Companies Act 2006. In addition, the Company also complied with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis (as set out in the Directors' Report) and on the historical cost basis, except for the remeasurement to fair value of financial assets and liabilities as described in the accounting policies below. The Company has adopted the new accounting pronouncements which became effective this period, none of which had any significant impact on the Company's results or financial position. This includes the adoption of IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", amendments to IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" and IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement" where adoption on 1 July 2013 is considered to be early adoption for the purposes of complying with IFRS as endorsed by the European Union.

The Company will maintain a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the Sunday nearest to 30 June in each year. In fiscal year 2014, this date was 29 June 2014, this being a 52 week year (fiscal year 2013: 30 June 2013, 52 week year). For convenience purposes, the Company dates its financial statements as at 30 June. The Company has classified assets and liabilities as current when they are expected to be realised in, or intended for sale or consumption in, the normal operating cycle of the Company.

c) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

i. Intangible assets

Research expenditure is recognised in operating expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as the expenditure is incurred. Development expenditure (relating to the application of research knowledge to plan or design new or substantially improved products for sale or use within the business) is recognised as an intangible asset from the point at which it is probable that the Company has the intention and ability to generate future economic benefits from the development expenditure, that the development is technically feasible and that the subsequent expenditure can be measured reliably. Any other development expenditure is recognised in operating expense as incurred.

Other intangible assets, which are acquired by the Company separately or through a business combination, are initially stated at cost or fair value, respectively, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, other than those that are classified as held for sale, which are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Amortisation of an intangible asset begins when the asset is available for use, and is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income through operating expense on a straight-line basis over the intangible asset's estimated useful life, principally being a period between 1 and 25 years, unless the asset life is judged to be indefinite. During the year the estimated useful life of certain intangible assets was revised. The revisions were accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate and as a result the amortisation charge in the current year has decreased by £207,000.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment ("PPE") (continued)

If the useful life is indefinite or the asset is not yet available for use, no amortisation is charged and an impairment test is carried out at least annually. Other intangible assets are tested for impairment in line with accounting policy e) below.

ii. Property, plant and equipment

Owned PPE is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, (see accounting policy e), other than those items that are classified as held for sale, which are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. When an item of PPE comprises major components having different useful economic lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of PPE.

The cost of PPE, less estimated residual value, is depreciated in operating expense on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Land, and assets that are not yet available for use, are not depreciated. Principal useful economic lives used for this purpose are:

Equipment, furniture and fixtures	3 to 20 years
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Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

To the extent that the financing for a qualifying asset is part of the Company's general borrowings, the interest cost to be capitalised is calculated based upon the weighted average cost of borrowing to the Company (excluding the interest on any borrowings specific to any qualifying assets). This is then applied to the expenditures on the asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

d) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that any financial asset is impaired. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial asset or liability. Financial assets are derecognised from the Balance Sheet when the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows expire or the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

i. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and, where no stated interest rate is applicable, are measured at the original invoice amount, if the effect of discounting is immaterial. Where discounting is material, trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. An allowance account is maintained to reduce the carrying value of trade and other receivables for impairment losses identified from objective evidence, with movements in the allowance account, either from increased impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses, being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ii. 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.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

iii. Trade and other payables

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

e) Impairment

At each balance sheet date, in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", the Company reviews the carrying amounts of all its assets excluding financial assets (see accounting policy d) and deferred taxation (see accounting policy j) to determine whether there is any indication that any of those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

An impairment is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of net selling price, defined as the fair value less costs to sell, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units, and then to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss for an individual asset or cash generating unit shall be reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised and is only reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a probable, present legal or constructive obligation to make a transfer of economic benefits as a result of past events where a reliable estimate is available. The amounts recognised represent the Company's best estimate of the transfer of benefits that will be required to settle the obligation as of the balance sheet date. Provisions are discounted if the effect of the time value of money is material using a pre-tax market rate adjusted for risks specific to the liability.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g) Revenue recognition

Revenue, which excludes value added tax, represents the gross inflow of economic benefit from the Company's operating activities. The Company's main sources of revenue are recognised as follows:

- Software annual licence revenues of Elements software (internal Sky IQ product). Revenue is recognised evenly over the licence period;
- Hosting revenues derived from hosting and managing client systems and infrastructure. Revenue recognised evenly over the contracted hosting period;
- Resource revenues derived from internal developers, analysts and consultants working on client specific activities. Revenue is recognised in the period based on the percentage of contracted hours completed; and
- Infrastructure – revenue is generated from the initial implementation of a client's marketing solution. The implementation will include infrastructure costs, third party licence costs and internal resource costs to create the client platform. The total revenue for all the components of the Build is recognised on the percentage of completion of the stage driven by the resource days on the project.

h) Employee benefits

Wages, salaries and social security contributions

Wages, salaries, social security contributions, bonuses payable and non-monetary benefits for current employees are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as the employees' services are rendered.

Pension Obligations

The Company provides pensions to eligible employees through defined contribution schemes. The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year represents the cost of contributions payable by the Company to the schemes in exchange for employee services rendered in that year. The assets of the schemes are held independently of the Company.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as a liability when, and only when, the Company has a demonstrable commitment to terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date or as the result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

i) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is lessor, sublease income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

When the Company is lessee, assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value on the date of acquisition, or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reductions of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The lease expense arising from operating leases is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Benefits received and receivable as incentives to enter into operating leases are recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

j) Tax, including deferred tax

The Company's liability for current tax is based on taxable profit for the year, and is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Temporary differences arising from goodwill and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit are not provided for.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect an amount that is probable to be realised based on the weight of all available evidence. Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except where it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also included within equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Distributions to equity shareholders

Dividends are recognised in the retained earnings reserve in the year in which they are declared.

l) Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional currency and presentational currency is pounds sterling. Trading activities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in pounds sterling at the applicable monthly exchange rates. Monetary assets, liabilities and commitments denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to pounds sterling at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the initial transaction. Gains and losses from the retranslation of assets and liabilities are included net in profit for the year, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

m) Accounting Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective

The Company has not yet adopted certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards, which have been published but are only effective for our accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014 or later periods. These new pronouncements are listed below:

- Amendments to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" (effective 1 January 2014)
- Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" (effective 1 January 2014)
- Amendments to IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting" (effective 1 January 2014)
- Annual Improvements 2010-2012 cycle (effective 1 July 2014)*
- Annual Improvements 2011-2013 cycle (effective 1 July 2014)*
- Amendments to IFRS 11 "Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations" (effective 1 January 2016)*
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 "Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation" (effective 1 January 2016)*
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (effective 1 January 2017)*
- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (effective 1 January 2018)*

* not yet endorsed for use in the EU

The Directors are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods.

n) Critical accounting policies and the use of judgement

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) Revenue (see note 2)

- Revenue recognition on Infrastructure and Resource is based on the percentage complete against the initial completion estimates. These estimates can change, and therefore the project completion timeline could vary. At each period end, the percentage complete status is reviewed and updated, and the revenue generated reflects the revised percentage complete at that point in time against the latest estimates.

(ii) Tax (see note 6)

- 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.
- Provisions 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 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.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

n) Critical accounting policies and the use of judgement (continued)

(ii) Tax (continued)

- 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) Acquisition accounting and Goodwill

- Judgement is required in determining the fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent assets assumed in a business combination. Calculating the fair values involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including expectations about future cash flows, discount rates and the lives of assets following purchase.
- Judgement is also required in evaluating whether any impairment loss has arisen against the carrying amount of goodwill. This may require calculation of the recoverable amount of cash generating units to which the goodwill is associated. Such a calculation may involve estimates of the net present value of future forecast cash flows and selecting an appropriate discount rate. Alternatively, it may involve a calculation of the fair value less costs to sell of the applicable cash generating unit.

(iv) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment (see notes 7 and 8)

- The assessment of the useful economic lives of these assets requires judgement. Depreciation and amortisation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income based on the useful economic life selected. This assessment requires estimation of the period over which the Company will benefit from the assets.
- 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.

(v) Deferred tax (see note 9)

- The key area of judgement in respect of deferred tax accounting is the assessment of the expected timing and manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities held at the balance sheet date. In particular, assessment is required of whether it is probable that there will be suitable future taxable profits against which any deferred tax assets can be utilised

Notes to the financial statements

2. Revenue

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Resource	21,141	21,043
Software	2,662	1,512
Infrastructure / hosting	7,575	4,979
Other	508	3,699
	31,886	31,233

Revenue arises from goods and services provided in the UK, with the exception of Enil (2013: £89,000) which arises from services provided to other countries.

3. Operating expenses

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Direct costs	7,274	5,434
Marketing	319	1,299
Administration	26,003	19,763
Depreciation and amortisation	2,203	2,643
	35,799	29,139

4. (Loss) profit before tax

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
(Loss) profit before tax is stated after charging:		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,276	870
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	927	1,773
Rentals on operating leases and similar arrangements	628	790

Audit fees

Amounts paid to the auditor for audit of the Company's annual accounts of £12,000 (2013: £12,000) were borne by another Group subsidiary in 2014 and 2013. No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor in either year.

5. Employee benefits and key management compensation

a) Company employee benefits	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Wages and salaries	21,290	17,356
Social security costs	2,438	1,894
Contributions to the B SkyB Pension Plan ("the Pension Plan") ⁽¹⁾	999	879
	24,727	20,129

Notes to the financial statements

5. Employee benefits and key management compensation (continued)

(i) The Company operates defined contribution pension schemes through the Pension Plan. The pension charge for the year represents the cost of contributions payable by the Company to the schemes during the year. The Company's amount payable to the schemes at 30 June 2014 was £999,000 (2013: £879,000). The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year in respect of their services to the Company.

The average number of full-time equivalent persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	2014 Number	2013 Number
Management and administration	21	24
Sales and marketing	27	27
Analytics and insight	195	175
Operations	132	108
	375	334

6. Tax

a) Tax recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Current tax (credit) charge		
Current year	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current tax (credit) charge	-	-
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(198)	17
Adjustment in respect of prior years	16	(6)
Total deferred tax (credit) charge	(182)	11
Tax	(182)	11

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax credit (2013: expense) for the year is lower (2013: lower) than the credit that would have been credited using the blended rate of corporation tax in the UK (22.5%) applied to loss before tax. The applicable or substantively enacted effective rate of UK corporation tax for the year was 22.5% (2013: 23.75%). The differences are explained below:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
(Loss) profit before tax	(3,913)	2,094
(Loss) profit before tax multiplied by blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 22.5% (2013: 23.75%)	(880)	497
Non-deductible expense	22	7
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	(6)
Deferred tax write off following change in legislation	16	
Group relief (claimed) surrendered for £nil consideration	660	(487)
Tax (credit) charge in period	(182)	11

All tax relates to UK corporation tax

Notes to the financial statements

7. Intangible assets and Goodwill

	Goodwill	Internally generated intangible assets	Other intangible assets	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost				
At 1 July 2012	2,140	2,957	2,916	8,013
Additions	-	-	1,283	1,283
At 30 June 2013	2,140	2,957	4,199	9,296
Additions	-	-	1,442	1,442
Transfers to Group companies	-	-	(352)	(352)
Disposals	-	(262)	(53)	(315)
At 30 June 2014	2,140	2,695	5,236	10,071
Amortisation				
At 1 July 2012	-	(1,554)	(2,110)	(3,664)
Amortisation	-	(816)	(957)	(1,773)
At 30 June 2013	-	(2,370)	(3,067)	(5,437)
Amortisation	-	(587)	(340)	(927)
Disposals	-	262	43	305
At 30 June 2014	-	(2,695)	(3,364)	(6,059)
Carrying amounts				
At 1 July 2012	2,140	1,403	806	4,349
At 30 June 2013	2,140	587	1,132	3,859
At 30 June 2014	2,140	-	1,872	4,012

During the year intangible assets totalling £352,000 were transferred to BSkyB Ltd at net book value.

Goodwill of £2,140,000 arose from the acquisition of the hosted database business from Experian Plc. Impairment reviews were performed on this balance at 30 June 2014, which did not indicate impairment.

Recoverable amounts were calculated on the basis of net cash flow from existing client contracts to the remaining term of those contracts and on the basis of a latest five-year plan. The cash flows were discounted using a pre-tax discount rate of 9%.

The Company's internally generated intangible assets relate to software development associated with the development of our internal Elements software product suite. The Company's other intangible assets mainly include copyright licences, customer lists and relationships, and patents and brands acquired in business combinations.

The estimated future amortisation charge on intangible assets with finite lives for each of the next five years is set out below. It is likely that future amortisation will vary from the figures below as the estimate does not include the impact of any future investments, disposals or capital expenditure.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Estimated amortisation charge	819	654	375	24	-

Notes to the financial statements

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Equipment furniture and fixtures	Total
	£'000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 July 2012	5,546	5,546
Additions	2,372	2,372
At 30 June 2013	7,918	7,918
Additions	579	579
Transfers to Group companies	(619)	(619)
Disposals	(900)	(900)
At 30 June 2014	6,978	6,978
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2012	(2,496)	(2,496)
Depreciation	(870)	(870)
At 30 June 2013	(3,366)	(3,366)
Depreciation	(1,276)	(1,276)
Disposals	707	707
At 30 June 2014	(3,935)	(3,935)
Carrying amounts		
At 1 July 2012	3,050	3,050
At 30 June 2013	4,552	4,552
At 30 June 2014	3,043	3,043

During the year property plant and equipment totalling £619,000 was transferred to BSkyB Ltd at net book value.

Notes to the financial statements

9. Deferred tax

Recognised deferred tax assets / liabilities

	Accelerated tax depreciation	Goodwill	Provisions	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 1 July 2012	11	(45)	-	(34)
(Charge) credit to income	3	(14)	-	(11)
As at June 2013	14	(59)	-	(45)
(Charge) credit to income	141	(9)	50	182
At 30 June 2014	155	(68)	50	137

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which they reverse. The rate enacted or substantively enacted for the relevant period of reversal is 20% as at June 2014 (2013: 23%). The 20% rate is due to come into effect on 1 April 2015.

Notes to the financial statements

10. Trade and other receivables

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Gross trade receivables	2,282	1,298
Less: provision for impairment of receivables	-	-
Net trade receivables	2,282	1,298
Amounts receivable from other Group companies ^(a)	4,937	2,340
VAT	-	406
Prepayments	1,316	1,182
Accrued income	2,302	2,990
Total trade and other receivables	10,837	8,216

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

The ageing of the Company's net trade receivables which are past due but not impaired is as follows:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Up to 30 days past due date	58	-
30 to 60 days past due date	82	-
60 to 120 days past due date	78	18
More than 120 days past due date	46	-
	264	18

a) Amounts receivable from other Group companies

Amounts due from other Group Companies at 30 June 2014 totalled £4,937,000 (2013: £2,340,000) representing trade receivables; which are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its trade and other receivables. The Company does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk, with third parties, as the exposure is spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Notes to the financial statements

11. Trade and other payables

	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Trade payables	1,581	799
Amounts payable to other Group companies ^(a)	4,239	4,907
VAT	5	-
Accruals	6,659	4,823
Deferred income	286	166
	12,770	10,695

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair values. Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for ongoing costs.

a) Amounts payable to other Group companies

Amounts payable to other Group companies is £4,239,000 (2013: £4,907,000). These are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

12. Provisions

	At 1 July 2013 £'000	Provided during the year £'000	Utilised during the year £'000	At 30 June 2014 £'000
Current liabilities				
Provision for restructuring ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	1,153	-	1,153
	-	1,153	-	1,153

(i) During the year ended 30 June 2014, the Company provided £1,153,000 for the expected costs of a restructuring exercise undertaken.

Notes to the financial statements

13. Derivatives and other Financial instruments

Financial Instruments

(a) Carrying value and fair value

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise trade and other payables. The Company has various financial assets such trade and other receivables and cash.

The accounting classification of each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities is as follows:

	Loans and receivables	Other liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair values
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 30 June 2014				
Trade and other payables	-	(12,479)	(12,479)	(12,479)
Trade and other receivables	9,521	-	9,521	9,521
Cash and cash equivalents	229	-	229	229
At 30 June 2013				
Trade and other payables	-	(10,529)	(10,529)	(10,529)
Trade and other receivables	4,288	-	4,288	4,288
Cash and cash equivalents	2,179	-	2,179	2,179

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- The fair value of short-term deposits and cash and cash equivalents is equivalent to carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.
- The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

14. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's Treasury function is responsible for raising finance for the Company's operations, together with associated liquidity management and management of foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks. Treasury operations are conducted within a framework of policies and guidelines authorised and reviewed by both the Audit Committee and the Board, which receive regular updates of Treasury activity. Derivative instruments are transacted for risk management purposes only. It is the Group's policy that all hedging is to cover known risks and no speculative trading is undertaken. Regular and frequent reporting to management is required for all transactions and exposures, and the internal control environment is subject to periodic review by the Group's internal audit team.

The Group's principal market risks are exposures to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which arise both from the Group's sources of finance and its operations. Following evaluation of those market risks, the Group selectively enters into derivative financial instruments to manage these exposures. The principal instruments currently used are interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risks, and cross currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options (collars) to hedge transactional and translational currency exposures.

Capital Risk Management

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained losses. Risk and treasury management is governed by British Sky Broadcasting Group plc's policies approved by its Board of Directors.

Notes to the financial statements

14. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on trade receivables is the carrying amounts disclosed in note 10.

Liquidity risk

The Company's financial liabilities are shown in note 13.

The following table analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amounts disclosed may not reconcile to the amounts disclosed on the balance sheet for trade and other payable.

	Less than twelve months £'000	Between one and two years £'000	Between two and five years £'000	More than five years £'000
At 30 June 2014				
Trade and other payables	(12,479)	-	-	-
At 30 June 2013				
Trade and other payables	(10,529)	-	-	-

15. Share capital

	2014 £	2013 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

The Company has two classes of ordinary shares which carry equal voting rights and no contractual right to receive payment. The Company has 81 A shares and 19 B shares.

16. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Reconciliation of (loss) profit before tax to cash generated from operations

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
(Loss) profit before tax	(3,913)	2,094
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,276	870
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	927	1,773
Transfer of property, plant and equipment to Group companies	619	-
Transfer of intangible assets to Group companies	352	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	193	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	10	-
Increase in trade and other receivables	(2,621)	(3,084)
Increase in trade and other payables	2,075	3,596
Increase in provisions	1,153	-
Cash generated from operations	71	5,249

Notes to the financial statements

17. Contracted commitments, contingencies and guarantees

a) Future minimum expenditure contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements

	Year ending 30 June						Total at 30 June 2014	Total at 30 June 2013
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	After five years		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Third party resource	1,184	-	-	-	-	-	1,184	1,641
Software	1,411	-	-	-	-	-	1,411	227
Facility Costs	52	-	-	-	-	-	52	68
Hardware	581	-	-	-	-	-	581	-
	3,228	-	-	-	-	-	3,228	1,936

18. Operating lease commitments

The minimum lease rentals to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases at 30 June are as follows:

	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	626	1,099
Between one and two years	628	309
Between two and three years	626	309
Between three and four years	626	309
Between four and five years	626	309
After 5 years	1,701	1,149
	4,833	3,484

The above commitments are in relation to the data centre space in Slough and Bedford.

Notes to the financial statements

19. Transactions with related parties and major shareholders of BSkyB

a) Major shareholders of BSkyB plc

The Company conducts business transactions with companies that are part News Corporation. As of 1st July 2013, News Corp and its subsidiaries are no longer considered to be related parties of BSkyB Group Plc ("BSkyB"). On 28 June 2013, News Corp separated into two publicly traded companies with the publishing business retaining the News Corp name and the entertainment business renamed 21st Century Fox ("21CF"). Post separation, News Corp has no ownership interest in BSkyB Group Plc.

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Supply of services by the Company	-	1,750
Amounts owed by News Corporation to the Company	-	614

b) Transactions with other Group companies

The Company conducts business transactions with BSkyB Limited:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Supply of services by the Company	22,917	23,535

For details of amounts owed by and owed to other Group companies, see note 10 and note 11.

Principal services supplied to other Group companies:

- Marketing services including insight, analytics and consultancy

The Group's treasury function is responsible for liquidity management across the Group's operations. It is standard practice for the Company to lend and borrow cash to and from other Group companies as required.

20. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of Sky Ventures Limited, a Company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. The Company is ultimately controlled by British Sky Broadcasting Group plc. The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated, and for which the consolidated financial statements are prepared, is that headed by British Sky Broadcasting Group Plc.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, British Sky Broadcasting Group plc, Grant Way, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5QD.