SKY COMEDY LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Registered number: 03079609

Directors and Officers
For the year ended 30 June 2017

Directors

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

C R Jones
C J Taylor
K Holmes (appointed 21 October 2016)

Company Secretary
C J Taylor

Registered office
Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
United Kingdom
TW7 5QD

Auditor
Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Strategic and Directors' Report

Strategic Report
The Directors present their Strategic and Directors' Report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

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 activity
The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sky Ventures Limited (the immediate parent company). The ultimate parent company is Sky plc ("Sky") and operates together with Sky's other subsidiaries as a part of the Sky Group ("the Group").

The Company's principal activity is to act as a holding company. The Company has a 25% interest in Paramount UK Partnership ("PUK"), a joint venture partnership whose principal activity is the broadcasting of two general entertainment television channels called 'Comedy Central UK' and 'Comedy Central Extra' to multi-channel subscribers. In addition to these mainstream channels, both are accompanied by a +1 channel (a delayed multiplex of 'Comedy Central UK' and 'Comedy Central Extra'), with 'Comedy Central UK' also broadcast as a high definition ("HD") simulcast. The Company has no plans to change its investment in Paramount UK Partnership.

The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 are set out on pages 7 to 16. The profit after tax for the financial year was £7,251,000 (2016: £4,753,000). The balance sheet shows that the Company's total shareholder's equity position at the end of the year was £34,004,000 (2016: £26,753,000).

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.

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

Credit risk
The balance sheet of the Company includes intercompany balances, amounts owing by joint ventures. The Company is therefore exposed to credit risk on these balances. The intercompany balances of the Company are detailed in note 5.

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 £1 billion revolving credit facility which is due to expire on 30 November 2021. The Company benefits from this liquidity through intra-group facilities and loans.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Investment performance risk
The principal risk facing the Company relates to the recoverability of the Company's investment in joint ventures. Recovery of these assets is dependent upon the generation of sufficient profits from the proceeds of sale of such investments, in the event of their disposal. The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its investments at balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

The Directors do not believe the business is exposed to cash flow risk, price risk, interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk.

By Order of the Board,

K Holmes
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
United Kingdom
TW7 5QD
27 November 2017

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Directors' Report
The directors present the annual report and the audited financial statements. The Directors who served during the year are shown on page 1. The Directors have not recommended a dividend payment for the year ended 30 June 2017 (2016: £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
The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and performance are set out in the Business Review. The Strategic Report details the financial position of the Company, as well as the Company's objectives and policies, and details of its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk.

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

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

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself 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 27 November 2017.

By Order of the Board

K Holmes
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
United Kingdom
TW7 5QD
27 November 2017

Statement of Director's 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

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Sky Comedy Limited:

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Sky Comedy Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 12.

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.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Auditor's Report (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Paul Franek

Paul Franek (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
27 November 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	**2017**	2016
		£'000	£'000
Investment income	2	**7,187**	6,063
Profit before tax	3	**7,187**	6,063
Tax	4	**64**	(1,310)
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholder		**7,251**	4,753

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

For the years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, the Company did not have any other items of comprehensive income.

All results relate to continuing operations.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2017

	Notes	**2017**	2016
		£'000	£'000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	**35,250**	28,063
Total assets		**35,250**	28,063
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	**1,246**	1,310
Total Liabilities		**1,246**	**1,310**
Share capital	9	**-**	-
Reserves		**34,004**	26,753
Total equity attributable to equity shareholder		**34,004**	26,753
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**35,250**	28,063

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

As at 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016, the Company did not have any cash or cash equivalents. Accordingly, no cash flow statement or reconciliation of operating profit to cash flows from operating activities has been prepared.

The financial statements of Sky Comedy Limited, registered number 03079609, were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 November 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

C R Jones

Director

27 November 2017

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholders' equity £'000
At 1 July 2015	**-**	**22,000**	**22,000**
Profit for the year	-	4,753	4,753
At 30 June 2016	**-**	**26,753**	**26,753**
Profit for the year	-	7,251	7,251
At 30 June 2017	**-**	**34,004**	**34,004**

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies
Sky Comedy 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 a historical cost basis, except for the remeasurement to fair value of certain 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 a significant impact on the Company's results or financial position.

The Company maintains a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the Sunday nearest to 30 June in each year. In fiscal year 2017, this date was 2 July 2017, this being a 52 week year (fiscal year 2016: 3 July 2016, 53 week year). For convenience purposes, the Company continues to date 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) Financial assets and liabilities
Directly attributable transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities only with respect to those assets and liabilities that are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. 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. 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.

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

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e) 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 accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017. These new pronouncements are listed below: The Directors are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods.

- Amendments to IAS 7 'Disclosure Initiative' (effective 1 January 2017)*
- Amendments to IAS 12 'Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses' (effective 1 January 2017)*
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (effective 1 January 2018)* and is effective on the Group from 1 July 18 onwards.
- Existing Principal versus Agent judgements require evaluation against new guidance. Should current judgements change, this could significantly change gross revenue and cost, but with no expected impact on operating profit.
- The phasing of revenue for long-term contracts may vary compared to current treatments.
- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (effective 1 January 2018)* and is effective on the Group from 1 July 2018 onwards.

  The standard is expected to impact the classification and measurement of financial instruments and is expected to require certain additional disclosures.

  It introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for the credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognised.

  It also introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to more closely align with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of the accounting changes that will arise under IFRS 9.
- IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective 1 January 2019)* and is effective on the Group from 1 July 2019 onwards.

  When IFRS 16 is adopted, it can be applied either on a fully retrospective basis, requiring the restatement of the comparative periods presented in the financial statements, or within the cumulative retrospective impact of IFRS 16 applied as an adjustment to equity on the date of adoption; when the latter approach is applied it is necessary to disclose the impact of IFRS 16 on each line item in the financial statements in the reporting period. Depending on the adoption method that is utilised, certain practical expedients may be applied on adoption. The Group has not yet determined which method will be adopted.

  IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 *'Leases'* and will primarily change lease accounting for lessees; lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is expected to be similar to lease accounting under IAS 17.

  Where a contract meets IFRS 16's definition of a lease and new associated guidance, where the Group acts as a lessee, lease agreements will give rise to the recognition of a non-current asset representing the right to use the leased item, and a loan obligation for future lease payables on the Group's balance sheet.

  Lease costs will be recognised in the form of depreciation of the right to use asset and interest on the lease liability, which may impact the phasing of operating profit and profit before tax, compared to existing cost profiles and presentation in income statement, and will also impact the classification of associated cash flows.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of the accounting changes that will arise under IFRS 16. Lessee accounting under IFRS 16 will be similar in many respects to existing IAS 17 accounting for finance leases, but is expected to be substantively different to existing accounting for operating leases.

* not yet endorsed for use in the EU

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

f) 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.

The Company's key critical accounting policies are the recoverability of receivables. Given the value of the receivables & their context within the balance sheet they have been considered critical, there is no immediate risk to the recoverability of the balance unless something unexpected were to happen to the immediate parent company.

Judgement is required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of debt; this evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. All debt is with group companies as disclosed in note 5.

2. Investment income

	2017 **£'000**	2016 £'000
Distribution from joint venture	**7,187**	6,063

The Company has a 25% interest in its joint venture, Paramount UK Partnership ("PUK"), a partnership operating in the UK and Ireland. The principal activity of this partnership is the transmission of a general entertainment comedy channel.

Distributions totalling £7,187,000 were received in the year from Paramount UK (2016: £6,063,000).

3. Profit before tax

Employee Services
There were no employee costs during the year, as the Company had no employees other than the Directors. Services are provided by employees of other companies within the Group with no charge being made for their services. The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year in respect of their services to the Company.

Audit fees
Amounts paid to the auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements of £6,250 (2016: £6,250) were borne by another Group subsidiary in 2017 and 2016.

No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor on behalf of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4. Tax

The tax credit for the year is £64,000 (2016: £1,310,000 charge).

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax expense for the year is lower (2016: higher) than the expense that would have been charged using the blended rate of corporation tax in the UK (19.75%) applied to profit before tax. The differences are explained below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Profit before tax	**7,187**	6,063
Profit before tax multiplied by blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)	**1,420**	1,213
Effects of:		
Non-taxable partnership distribution	**(1,420)**	(1,213)
Share of taxable profits of partnership in which the Company is a partner	**1,434**	1,310
Group relief claimed for £nil consideration	**(1,434)**	-
Adjustment in respect of prior year	**(64)**	-
Tax	**(64)**	1,310

All tax relates to UK corporation tax.

5. Trade and other receivables

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts receivable from immediate parent company	**26,875**	19,688
Amounts receivable from other Group companies	**8,375**	8,375
Total Trade and Other Receivables	**35,250**	28,063

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

a) Amounts receivable from the immediate parent company
Amounts due from the immediate parent company totalling £26,875,000 (2016: £19,688,000) represent trade receivables; they are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

b) Amounts receivable from other Group companies
Amounts due from other group companies totalling £8,375,000 (2016: £8,375,000) represent trade receivables; they are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

Within the Company there is a concentration of risk within amounts receivable from other Group companies. No allowances have been recorded against amounts receivable from Group companies as they have been assessed to be fully recoverable.

6. Trade and other payables

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts payable to other Group companies	**1,246**	1,310
Total Trade and Other Payables	**1,246**	1,310

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.

Amounts due to other Group companies represent trade payables; they are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

7. Financial Instruments

Carrying value and fair value

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise trade receivables.

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

	Loans and receivables £'000	Other liabilities £'000	Total carrying value £'000	Total fair values £'000
At 30 June 2017				
Trade and other receivables	**35,250**	**-**	**35,250**	**35,250**
Trade and other payables	**-**	**(1,246)**	**(1,246)**	**(1,246)**
At 30 June 2016				
Trade and other receivables	28,063	-	28,063	28,063
Trade and other payables	-	(1,310)	(1,310)	(1,310)

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities 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.

8. 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.

Credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on trade receivables is the carrying amounts disclosed in note 5.

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 earnings. Risk and treasury management is governed by Sky plc's policies approved by its Board of Directors.

9. Share Capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2016: 2) ordinary shares of £1 (2016: £1) each	**2**	2

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

10. Transactions with parent Company and related parties

During the year the Company received investment income of £7,187,000 (2016: £6,063,000) from PUK, a joint venture of the Company. There are no outstanding balances with the partnership at year end.

The Company has not entered into any further transactions with related parties outside the group in which its results are consolidated (see note 11).

The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year in respect of services to the Company (2016: £nil).

11. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the year (2016: £nil).

Dividends are paid between Group companies out of profits available for distribution subject to, inter alia, the provisions of the companies' articles of association and the Companies Act 2006.

12. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of Sky Ventures Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The Company is ultimately controlled by Sky plc ("Sky") and operates together with Sky's other subsidiaries as a part of the Sky Group (the "Group"). The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Sky.

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