

SKY TELEVISION LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2018

Registered number: 01518707



Directors and Officers

For the year ended 30 June 2018

Directors

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

C R Jones
C J Taylor
K Holmes

Secretary

C J Taylor

Registered office

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD

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 for the year ended 30 June 2018.

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 success of the Company).

Business review and principal activities

As at 30th June 2018 Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sky Limited (formerly Sky plc) ("Sky") and operates together with Sky's other subsidiaries as a part of the Sky Group ("the Group"). On 9 October 2018 the offer by Comcast Bidco Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Comcast Corporation, to acquire the entire issued and to be issued share capital of Sky plc became wholly unconditional. As a result, and as of that date, the ultimate controlling party of the Company is now Comcast Corporation.

The Company's principal activity is to act as an intermediate holding company on behalf of Sky. The Company wholly owns S.A.T.V. Publishing Limited. S.A.T.V. Publishing Limited is involved in the collection of royalties on music copyrights.

The accounts for the year ended 30 June 2018 are set out on pages 6 to 18.

The loss for the year before tax was £4,093,000 (2017: loss of £3,856,000) and was primarily driven by finance costs exceeding investment income. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: £nil). The Balance Sheet shows that the Company's shareholder's equity position at the year end was £80,682,000 (2017: £84,776,000).

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. The Company is also exposed to risk through the performance of its investments, which are subject to impairment risk.

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

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 8 for further information.

Interest rate risk

The Company has financial exposure to UK interest rates arising from the various loan balances with other companies within the Sky Group. The Group's Treasury function monitors the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Credit risk

The Company has intercompany balances and is therefore exposed to credit risk on these balances. The intercompany balances of the Company are detailed in notes 5, 6 and 7.

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 has access to a £3 billion revolving credit facility, which was undrawn at 30 June 2018. The facility is due to expire on 11 January 2024. The Company benefits from this liquidity through intra-group facilities and loans.

Impairment risk

The Balance Sheet of the Company includes investments in subsidiaries and the Company is therefore exposed to impairment risk on these investments. Impairment risk is managed through review of the underlying business performance of the subsidiaries as part of the Group's annual reporting procedures.

By Order of the Board,

K Holmes
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD



21 March 2019

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 (2017: £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 Director's report.

Going concern

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

By Order of the Board,

K Holmes
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD



o | March 2019

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 Company'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.

Unaudited Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Investment income	2	11,724	10,849
Finance costs	2	(15,817)	(14,705)
Loss before tax	3	(4,093)	(3,856)
Tax	4	-	-
Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholder		(4,093)	(3,856)

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

For the years ended 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017, the Company did not have any items of other Comprehensive Income.

All results relate to continuing operations.

Unaudited Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	1,017,925	1,006,201
Total assets		1,017,925	1,006,201
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	583,732	567,915
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	353,511	353,511
Total liabilities		937,242	921,426
Share capital	9	13,377	13,377
Share premium		114,012	114,012
Reserves		-46,706	-42,613
Total equity attributable to equity shareholder		80,682	84,776
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		1,017,925	1,006,201

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

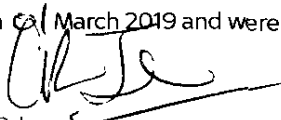
As at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017, the Company did not have any cash or cash equivalents. Accordingly, no cash flow statement or reconciliation of operating profit to cash flows from operating activities has been prepared.

For the year ended 30 June 2018 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- the members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476
- the Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts

The financial statements of Sky Television Limited, registered number 01518707, were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:


C R Jones
Director
21 March 2019

Unaudited Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Other reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholder's equity £'000
At 30 June 2016	13,377	114,012	909,864	(948,621)	88,632
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,856)	(3,856)
At 30 June 2017	13,377	114,012	909,864	(952,477)	84,776
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4,093)	(4,093)
At 30 June 2018	13,377	114,012	909,864	(956,570)	80,683

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Statement of Changes in Equity.

The Company's other reserve consists wholly of a merger reserve.

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Sky Television 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 2018, this date was 1 July 2018 this being a 52 week year (fiscal year 2017: 2 July 2017, 52 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.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing the consolidated accounts afforded by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, because it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sky Limited (formerly Sky plc) which prepares consolidated accounts which are publicly available (see note 11).

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*

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

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.

iii. Investment in subsidiaries

An investment in a subsidiary is recognised at cost less any provision for impairment. As permitted by section 133 of the Companies Act 2006, where the relief afforded under section 131 of the Companies Act 2006 applies, cost is the aggregate of the nominal value of the relevant number of the Company's shares and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the share capital of the subsidiary undertakings.

d) 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 c) and deferred tax (see accounting policy e) 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.

e) Tax, including deferred 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.

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 profits.

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e) Tax, including deferred tax (continued)

Taxable 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 tax authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

f) 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 2018. 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 IFRS 2 '*Share-based Payments*' (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRIC 22 '*Foreign Currency Transactions and Advanced Consideration*' (effective 1 January 2018)
- Amendments to IFRS 4 '*Insurance contracts*' (effective 1 January 2018)
- Amendments to IAS 40 '*Investment Properties*' (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 17 '*Insurance Contracts*' (effective 1 January 2021)*
- IFRIC 23 '*Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*' (effective 1 January 2019)*
- Amendments to IAS 28 '*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Long term interests*' (effective 1 January 2019)*
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 (effective 1 January 2019)*
- Amendments to IAS 19 '*Employment Benefits*' – Plan amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective 1 January 2019)*
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards (effective 1 January 2020)*
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Amendments to IFRS 9 (effective 1 January 2019)*
- IFRS 15 '*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*' is effective for the Company from 1 July 2018 onwards.

*not yet endorsed for use in the EU

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g) Critical accounting policies and judgement and estimates and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical to the Company. An accounting policy is considered to be critical if, in the Directors' judgement, its selection or application materially affects the Company's financial position or results. The application of the Group's accounting policies also requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the Group's financial position or results.

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. Receivables

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.

2. Investment income and finance costs

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Investment income		
Intercompany interest receivable (see note 5)	11,724	10,849
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Finance costs		
Intercompany interest payable (see note 6)	(15,817)	(14,705)

3. Loss 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.

4. Tax

a) Tax recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

No tax charge was recognised in the year (2017: nil).

b) Reconciliation of total tax charge

The tax expense for the year is lower (2017: lower) than the rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: Blended 19.75%) applied to loss before tax. The differences are explained below:

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

4. Tax (continued)

b) Reconciliation of total tax charge (continued)

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Loss before tax	(4,093)	(3,856)
Loss before tax multiplied by the rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: Blended 19.75%)	(778)	(762)
Effects of:		
Group relief surrendered for £nil consideration	778	762
Tax	-	-

All tax relates to UK corporation tax and is settled by Sky UK Limited on the Company's behalf.

5. Trade and other receivables

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts receivable from ultimate parent company ^(a)	-	-
Amounts receivable from other Group companies ^(b)	1,017,381	1,005,658
Amounts receivable from subsidiaries ^(c)	543	543
Total current trade and other receivables	1,017,925	1,006,201

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

a) Amounts receivable from ultimate parent company and subsidiaries

On 29th June 2008, the Company entered into an agreement with the ultimate parent to provide a revolving credit facility of up to £300 million. This facility is repayable on demand and is non-interest bearing. As at 30 June 2018 the balance of the loan was £nil (2017: £nil).

b) Amounts receivable from other Group companies

Amounts receivable from other Group companies at 30 June 2018 was £1,017,381,000 (2017: £1,005,658,000). This balance is made up of £671,707,000 (2017: £659,983,000) of interest bearing loans that are repayable on demand, and £345,675,000 (2017: £345,675,000) of trade receivables that are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand. On 12 February 2002, the Company made a loan of £576,290,000 to Sky Operational Finance Limited under the terms of an interest-bearing loan note. The loan note bears interest at base rate plus a margin of 1.50% and is repayable on demand. At 30 June 2008 as part settlement of this receivable Sky Operational Finance Limited transferred £269,094,000 of its receivable from Sky plc and £121,571,000 of its receivable from British Interactive Broadcasting Holdings Limited to the Company as part settlement of its payable to the Company. The total receivable including interest after the transfer of these receivables from Sky Operational Finance Limited at 30 June 2018 was £561,445,000 (2017: £550,988,000).

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

5. Trade and other receivables (continued)

b) Amounts receivable from other Group companies (continued)

On 29 June 2008, the Company made a loan of £94,631,000 to Sky Operational Finance Limited. The loan bears interest at a rate of one month LIBOR plus 0.75% and is repayable on demand. At 30 June 2018, the total receivable from Sky Operational Finance Limited was £110,261,000 (2017: £108,995,000).

No allowances have been recorded against amounts receivable from Group companies as they have been assessed to be fully recoverable.

c) Amounts receivable from subsidiaries.

Amounts receivable from subsidiary undertakings of £543,000 (2017: £543,000) represent trade receivables; they are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

6. Trade and other payables

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Amounts payable to other Group companies	583,732	567,914

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates to their fair values

Amounts payable to other Group companies

Included within amounts payable to other Group companies is the accrued interest expense of £15,817,000 (2017: £14,705,000) on the total debenture due to Sky Operational Finance Limited amounting to £1,158,208,000 (2017: £479,804,000). Interest is charged at a rate of 1.50% above the HSBC base interest rate, and compounds semi-annually. As the interest is repayable on demand the accrued interest has been classified within current liabilities.

All other amounts payable to other Group companies and subsidiaries are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

7. Non-current other payables

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Non-current other payables		
Amounts payable to other Group companies	353,511	353,511

Amounts due to the other Group companies as at 30 June 2018, comprise a debenture due to Sky Operational Finance Limited of £353,511,000 (2017: £353,511,000). Interest is charged at a rate of 150% above the HSBC base interest rate, compounds semi-annually and is repayable on demand. The debenture is not repayable until 31 October 2080, except at the option of Sky Operational Finance Limited.

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

8. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The accounting classification of each class of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, together with their fair values, is as follows:

	Loans and receivables	Other liabilities	Total carrying value	Total fair values
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 30 June 2018				
Trade and other payables	-	937,242	937,242	937,242
Trade and other receivables	1,017,925	-	1,017,925	1,017,925
At 30 June 2017				
Trade and other payables	-	921,425	921,425	921,425
Trade and other receivables	1,006,201	-	1,006,201	1,006,201

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.

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

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

8. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company has financial exposure to UK interest rates arising from various loan balances with other companies within the Group. The Group's Treasury function monitors the Company's exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative financial instruments at the balance sheet date.

A one percentage point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. If interest rates had been one percentage point higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's loss for the year ended 30 June 2018 would increase by £1,748,636 (2017: increase in loss by £2,222,387).

Credit risk

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

Liquidity risk

The Company's financial liabilities are shown in notes 6 and 7.

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.

	Less than 12 months £'000	Between one and two years £'000	Between two and five years £'000	More than five years £'000
At 30 June 2018				
Trade and other payables	583,732	-	-	353,511
At 30 June 2017				
Trade and other payables	567,914	-	-	353,511

9. Share capital

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
13,376,982 (2017: 13,376,982) ordinary shares of £1 each	13,377	13,377

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

Unaudited Notes to the financial statements

10. Transactions with related parties and major shareholders of Sky

a) Transactions with the parent company, other Group companies and subsidiary undertakings

The Company has related party transactions with the parent company, other Group companies and subsidiary undertakings. 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 the parent company, other Group companies and subsidiary undertakings as required.

For details of amounts owed by and owed to the parent company, other Group companies and subsidiary undertakings, see notes 5, 6 and 7.

b) Key management

The Company has a related party relationship with the Directors of the Company as key management. At 30 June 2018, there were three (2017: three) key managers, all of whom were Directors of the Company. Key management compensation is disclosed in note 3.

11. Ultimate parent undertaking

As at 30th June 2018 the Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of Sky Limited (formerly Sky Plc) ("Sky"), a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The Company is ultimately controlled by Sky and operates together with Sky's other subsidiaries, as part of the Group. The only group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Sky.

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

12. Post Balance Sheet Event

On 9 October 2018 the offer by Comcast Bidco Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Comcast Corporation, to acquire the entire issued and to be issued share capital of Sky Limited became wholly unconditional. As a result, and as of that date, the ultimate controlling party of the Company is now Comcast Corporation.