

SKY LLU ASSETS LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements
For the 18 month period ended 31 December 2019

Registered number: 03137522



Directors and Officers

For the period ended 31 December 2019

Directors

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

K Holmes (resigned 5th June 2019)

C R Jones (resigned 5th June 2019)

C J Taylor (resigned 5th June 2019)

C Smith (appointed 5th June 2019)

T C Richards (appointed 5th June 2019)

Company Secretary

Sky Corporate Secretary Limited (appointed 5th June 2019)

C J Taylor (resigned 5th June 2019)

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 18 month period ended 31 December 2019. During the period the Company changed its year-end from 30 June to 31 December, to align with that of Comcast Corporation, the ultimate controlling party of the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements comprise the 18-month period to 31 December 2019, with comparatives for the 12 months to 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 Company).

The company ceased trading during the period. Accordingly, the Directors have adopted a basis of preparation other than that of going concern in preparing the financial statements.

Business review and principal activities

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

The principal activity of the Company is the minimisation of costs for the Sky Group for property leases held.

On 9 October 2018, the offer by Comcast Bidco Limited to acquire the entire issued and to be issued share capital of Sky Limited (formerly Sky plc) became wholly unconditional. As a result and as of that date, the ultimate controlling party of Sky Limited and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including the Company, is now Comcast Corporation. In the fourth quarter of 2018, Comcast Bidco Limited acquired the remaining Sky shares and it now owns 100% of the share capital of the Sky Limited.

On 18 February 2019, Sky cancelled its previous £1 billion revolving credit facility, which had a maturity date of 30 November 2021, and the Company, as part of the Sky Limited group of companies, now part of Comcast's inter-company funding relationships, which is discussed further below.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' from 1 July 2018, which have not had a significant impact on the Company's financial performance or position on transition or during the period. Except for the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Financial Review and Dividends

The audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2019 are set out on pages 9 to 23. The loss after tax for the period was £179,000 (2018: £5,000 profit). The balance sheet shows shareholder's equity at period end of £14,454,000 (2018: £14,633,000).

No dividends were declared or proposed by the Directors during the current or prior period.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

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 has no investments.

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 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. The Company is therefore exposed to credit risk on these balances. The intercompany balances of the Company are detailed in note 5. Given the amount and nature of the receivables balance, no allowance account has been made under IFRS 9, and there has been no write-off during the period.

Liquidity risk

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

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf,



C Smith
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
United Kingdom
TW7 5QD

16 December 2020

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report, together with the financial statements and auditor's report. The Directors who served during the period are shown on page 1.

The Directors have not recommended a dividend payment for the period ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £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.

The company ceased trading during the period. Accordingly, the Directors have adopted a basis of preparation other than that of going concern in preparing the financial statements.

Auditor

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

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

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

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



C Smith
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
United Kingdom
TW7 5QD
16 December 2020

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 LLU Assets Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Sky LLU Assets Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the period 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 which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the balance sheet;
- the cash flow statement; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and 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 Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 1b in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

Auditor's report

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.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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

Auditor's report

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

Jon Young FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

16 December 2020

Income Statement

For the period ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	18 months to 31 December 2019 £'000	12 months to June 2018 £'000
Operating (loss)/profit	2	(179)	5
Operating (loss)/profit		(179)	5
(Loss)/profit before tax		(179)	5
Tax	3	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders		(179)	5

From 1 July 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' using a modified retrospective approach.

As a result, the 2018 figures presented for comparison purposes have not been adjusted. The impacts of this first-time adoption are presented in Note 1, where applicable.

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

For the year ended 30 June 2018 and the period ended 31 December 2019, the Company did not have any other items of Comprehensive Income.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	31 December 2019 £'000	30 June 2018 £'000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	14,375	14,554
Cash and cash equivalents		79	79
Total assets		14,454	14,633
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Share Capital	8	-	-
Reserves	9	14,454	14,633
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders		14,454	14,633
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		14,454	14,633

From 1 July 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' using a modified retrospective approach.

As a result, the 2018 figures presented for comparison purposes have not been adjusted. The impacts of this first-time adoption are presented in Note 1, where applicable.

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

The financial statements of Sky LLU Assets Limited, registered number 03137522, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 16 December 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



C Smith
Director

16 December 2020

Cash Flow Statement

For the period ended 31 December 2019

		18 months to 31 December 2019 £'000	12 months to June 2018 £'000
	Note		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	10	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		79	79
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		79	79

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this Cash Flow Statement.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 December 2019

	Share Capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholders' (deficit) equity £'000
At 1 July 2017	-	14,628	14,628
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	5	5
At 30 June 2018	-	14,633	14,633
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	(179)	(179)
At 31 December 2019	-	14,454	14,454

From 1 July 2018, the Company has applied IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' using a modified retrospective approach. There were no impacts identified on transition which have been recognised in equity reserves.

As a result, the 2018 figures presented for comparison purposes have not been adjusted. The impacts of this first-time adoption are presented in Note 1, where applicable.

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

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Sky LLU Assets Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in the United Kingdom, and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Grant Way, Isleworth, Middlesex, TW7 FQD, United Kingdom and registered number is 03137522.

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

As explained on page 4, the company ceased trading before the balance sheet date. The financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern which includes, where appropriate, writing down the company's assets to net realisable value. Adopting this approach had no impact on the results or the carrying value of assets and liabilities. Provision has also been made for any contractual commitments that have become onerous at the balance sheet date, where appropriate. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future costs of terminating the business of the company except to the extent that such costs were committed at the balance sheet date.

The Company has adopted the new accounting pronouncements which became effective this period. The Company has adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' from 1 July 2018.

i. IFRS 15 – 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

The Company has finalised its analysis and adopted IFRS 15 from 1 July 2018. As permitted by the standard, the Company has taken advantage of the modified transitional provisions and as such the prior period results remain as previously reported. No adjustment has been identified on transition to IFRS 15 or recognised during the period.

Since 1 July 2018, the Company has applied the provisions of IFRS 15, described below, to measure and recognise revenue.

IFRS 15 requires that the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers must reflect:

- the rate at which performance obligations are fulfilled, corresponding to the transfer to a customer of control of a good or service, where control transfers either over time, or at a point in time; and
- the amount to which the seller expects to be entitled as consideration for its activities.

ii. IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments'

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' replaces IAS 39 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement' and is effective on the Company from 1 July 2018.

The Company has applied the classification, measurement and impairment requirements of the standard on a modified retrospective basis, with no restatement of comparative periods. No adjustment has been recognised on transition to IFRS 9 during the period.

IFRS 9 introduces an impairment model based on expected credit losses. This requires a provision for impairment to be considered, and if required to be recorded, when the receivable is recognised, compared to IAS 39 which requires a provision to be made only when a loss event occurs. The Company elected to apply IFRS 9's simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

b) Basis of preparation (continued)

ii. IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' (continued)

This involves, for example, the application of a provision matrix where trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and ageing or other appropriate methods given the nature of the receivable, and requires an estimate of expected lifetime credit loss rates. These loss rates are based on, inter alia, the entity's historical credit losses, adjusted for reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions, in order to derive an expectation. The application of this approach has not had a material impact on the provision for impairment of third-party trade receivables compared to the Company's previous approach under IAS 39.

Amounts due from group companies are typically non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand. With respect to impairment provisions under IFRS 9, an expectation of credit losses for intercompany loan receivables is required, taking into consideration similar factors as for third party balances above, in addition to entity's ability to trade and borrow as part of the wider Group, in order to settle the receivables. The IFRS 9 credit loss model has not had a material impact with respect to impairment of entity's intercompany receivables compared to the Company's previous approach under IAS 39.

In addition to the first-time application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9, no other new accounting pronouncements had a significant impact on the Company's results or financial position.

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 expected credit losses under IFRS 9, 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)

c) Financial assets and liabilities

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.

d) Leases

When the Company is lessor, sublease income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Assets which are provided under operating lease arrangements are recognised as assets within property, plant and equipment. The assets remain in the economic ownership of the Group for the duration of the lease, and are depreciated over their useful economic lives.

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.

e) Tax, including deferred tax

The Company's liability for current tax is based on taxable profits for the period, 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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 January 2020. 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.

- IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'
- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

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

Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical to the Company. An accounting policy is considered to be critical if, 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.

h) Taxation, including deferred taxation (see note 3)

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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no areas identified for which there are major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period end (as defined by IAS 1), that have a significant risk of causing in a material adjustment to be made to the carrying value amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

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

Notes to the financial statements

2. Operating (loss)/income

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
General and administration	(179)	5

3. Tax

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax credit for the period is lower (2018: lower) than the credit that would have been recognised using the rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%) applied to the loss before tax. The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(179)	5
(Loss)/Profit before tax multiplied by the rate of corporation tax in the UK	(34)	1
Effects of:		
Deferred tax asset not recognised	(3)	-
Amounts not recognised	-	(1)
Group relief (claimed) / surrendered for £nil consideration	37	-
Tax	-	-

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

Employee Services

There were no employee costs during the period, 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 period in respect of their services to the Company.

Audit fees

Amounts paid to the auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts of £10,000 (30 June 2018: £14,500) were borne by another Group subsidiary in 2019 and 2018. No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor.

Notes to the financial statements

4. Deferred tax

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	3
Capital losses	42	42
Deductible temporary differences	-	-
Total	42	45

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised at 31 December 2019 (and 30 June 2018) on the basis that management does not deem it probable that there will be suitable taxable profits against which these assets can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which they reverse. The rates enacted or substantively enacted for the relevant periods of reversal are: 19.0% from 1 April 2017 and 17.0% from 1 April 2020 in the UK.

Notes to the financial statements

5. Trade and other receivables

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Prepayments and accrued Income	-	177
Amounts receivable from other Group companies	14,375	14,377
Total trade and other receivables	14,375	14,554

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

Amounts due from other Group companies totalling £14,375,000 (2018: £14,377,000) 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 other Group companies as they have been assessed to be fully recoverable.

6. Financial instruments

(a) Carrying value and fair value

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables

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

	Financial assets/liabilities measured at amortised cost £'000	Total carrying value £'000	Total fair values £'000
At 31 December 2019			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	14,375	14,375	14,375
Cash and cash equivalents	79	79	79
At 30 June 2018			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	14,377	14,377	14,377
Cash and cash equivalents	79	79	79

Notes to the financial statements

6. Financial instruments

(a) Carrying value and fair value (continued)

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

- The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and which are traded on active liquid markets is determined with reference to quoted market prices;
- 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.

The differences between carrying values and fair values reflect unrealised gains or losses inherent in the financial instruments, based on valuations as at 31 December 2019 and 30 June 2018. The volatile nature of the markets means that values at any subsequent date could be significantly different from the values reported above.

Cash and cash equivalents classified as loans and receivables mainly comprise investments in AAA rated money market funds which can be withdrawn without notice.

7. 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 and forward foreign exchange contracts 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 Comcast's policies approved by its Board of Directors.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to default risk amounting to cash and cash equivalents of £79,000 (2018: £79,000). The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on trade receivables is the carrying amounts disclosed in note 5.

Notes to the financial statements

7. Financial risk management objectives and policies(continued)

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 provisions, and trade and other payables.

	Less than twelve months	Between one and two years	Between two and five years	More than five years
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 31 December 2019				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-

8. Share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Authorised, Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
90 (2018: 90) ordinary shares of £0.04 (2018: £0.04) each	4	4

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

Notes to the financial statements

9. Shareholders' equity

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Retained earnings	14,454	14,633

10. Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash generated used in operations

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	(179)	5
Provisions	-	-
Decrease in trade and other receivables	179	-
Increase/decrease in trade and other payables	-	(5)
Cash generated from operations	-	-

Notes to the financial statements

11. Transactions with related parties and major shareholders of Sky

a) Transactions with other Group companies

The Company has related party transactions with other Group companies. In particular, it is normal practice for the Company to borrow cash from other Group companies as required. For details of amounts owed to and from other Group companies, see note 5.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Supply of services by the Company	14,375	14,377
Purchases of goods/services by the Company	-	-

The Group's treasury function is responsible for liquidity management across the Group's operations.

b) Key management

The Company has a related party relationship with the Directors of the Company. At 31 December 2019, there were 2 (2018: 3) members of key managers, all of whom were Directors of the Company.

12. Ultimate parent undertaking

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

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