

NEWSERGE LIMITED

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

Registered number: 08352191



Directors and Officers

For the year ended 30 June 2017

Directors

Newsurge 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)

Secretary

C J Taylor

Registered office

Grant Way

Isleworth

Middlesex

TW7 5QD

United Kingdom

Auditor

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London

United Kingdom

Strategic and Directors' Report

Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic and Director's 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 activities

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ciel Bleu 6 Limited. The ultimate parent company is Sky plc ("Sky") and operates together with Sky's other subsidiaries as part of the Sky Group ("the Group").

On 30 September 2013, the Company acquired the trade and assets from AVC Wireless Networks Limited relating to the provision of its installation services to Sky and Ciel Bleu 6 Limited was acquired by Sky UK Limited. As a result, the Company is now ultimately controlled by Sky plc and operates together with Sky's other group companies as a part of Sky. The Company's principal activity was to provide installation services on behalf of other Group companies. On 15 September 2016 the Company's activities were transferred to Sky In-Home Service Limited.

The audited accounts for the year ended 30 June 2017 are set out on pages 9 to 19. The loss for the year was (£14,000) (2016: £150,000 profit). Revenue has decreased to £77,000 (2016: £1,715,000) and operating expenses have reduced to £70,000 (2016: £1,559,000).

No dividends were paid to the shareholders during the current or prior period.

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 principal risks facing the Company are credit risk and liquidity risk which is mainly associated with intercompany balances. The intercompany balances of the Company are detailed in notes 8 and 9.

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

Credit risk

The balance sheet of the Company includes intercompany receivable balances, upon which the Company is exposed to credit risk. The intercompany receivable balances of the Company are detailed in note 8.

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

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 a £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.

On Behalf of the Board,

K Holmes
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD

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14 March 2018

Strategic and Directors' Report (continued)

Directors' Report

The Directors who served during the year are shown on page 1.

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 ceased trading during the year ended 30 June 2017. For this reason the directors have adopted a basis other than going concern since the entity no longer has a trading activity.

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 14 March 2018.

On Behalf of the Board,

K Holmes
Director

Grant Way
Isleworth
Middlesex
TW7 5QD

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to K Holmes, is positioned to the right of the printed name and address.

14 March 2018

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; 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 to 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 Newserge 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 loss 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 Newserge Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 14.

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.

Auditor's report

Other information (continued)

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 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.

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 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.

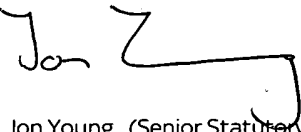
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

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.



Jon Young (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

14 March 2018

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
Revenue	2	77	1,715
Operating expense	3	(70)	(1,559)
Operating profit		7	156
Profit before tax	4	7	156
Tax charge	6	(21)	(6)
(Loss)/Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholder		(14)	150

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

For the year ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 the Company did not have any other items of Comprehensive Income.

All results relate to discontinued operations.

Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets	7	-	21
		-	21
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	7,373	7,342
		7,373	7,342
Total assets		7,373	7,363
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	3,297	3,273
		3,297	3,273
Total liabilities		3,297	3,273
Share capital	12	-	-
Reserves		4,076	4,090
Total equity attributable to equity shareholder		4,076	4,090
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		7,373	7,363

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.

These financial statements of Newserge Limited, registered number 08352191, were approved by the Board of Directors on 14 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



C R Jones
Director

14 March 2018

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2017

	Share Capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholder's equity £'000
At 1 July 2015	-	3,940	3,940
Profit for the year	-	150	150
At 30 June 2016	-	4,090	4,090
Loss for the year	-	(14)	(14)
At 30 June 2017	-	4,076	4,076

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

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Newserge 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 other than going concern

As explained in the Directors' report, the Company ceased trading during the year. As such the accounts have been prepared on a basis other than going concern (since the Company no longer has a trading activity).

c) Basis of preparation

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.

d) 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.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue, which excludes value added tax, represents the gross inflow of economic benefit from the Company's operating activities. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

f) 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.

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 Income Statement / 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.

g) 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 Company from 1 July 18 onwards.
- IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments*' (effective 1 January 2018) and is effective on the Company 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 Company is currently assessing the impact of the accounting changes that will arise under IFRS 9.

* not yet endorsed for use in the EU

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies (continued)

h) Critical accounting policies and the use of judgement and estimates

Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical to the Company. An accounting policy is considered to be critical if its selection or application materially affects the Company's financial position or results. The Directors are required to use their judgement in order to select and apply the Company's critical accounting policies. Below is a summary of the Company's critical accounting policies and details of the key areas of judgement that are exercised in their application.

(i) Tax, including deferred tax (see notes 6 and 7)

- The Company's tax charge is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process.
- Provisions for tax contingencies require management to make judgements and estimates in relation to tax audit issues and exposures. Amounts accrued are based on management's interpretation of country-specific tax law and the likelihood of settlement. Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that the tax positions will be sustained. Once considered to be probable, management reviews each material tax benefit to assess whether a provision should be taken against full recognition of the benefit on the basis of the likely resolution of the issue through negotiation and/or litigation.
- The amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Company's best estimation and judgement, as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means the eventual resolution could differ from the provision and in such event the Company would be required to make an adjustment in a subsequent period which could have a material impact on the Company's profit and loss and/or cash position.
- The key area of judgement in respect of deferred tax accounting is the assessment of the expected timing and manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities held at the balance sheet date. In particular, assessment is required of whether it is probable that there will be suitable future taxable profits against which any deferred tax assets can be utilised.

2. Revenue

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Installation Services	77	1,715
	77	1,715

Revenue was generated from intercompany recharges for the provision of installation services to the rest of the UK Group.

Notes to the financial statements

3. Operating expense

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Sales, general and administration	70	1,559

4. Profit before tax

Profit before tax is stated after charging:

Audit fees

Amounts paid to the auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts of £15,000 (2016: £15,000) were borne by another Group subsidiary. No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor.

5. Employee benefits and key management compensation

There were no employee costs during the year, (2016:£nil), 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.

6. Tax

a) Tax recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax credit		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	21	6
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Total deferred tax	21	6
Tax	21	6

Notes to the financial statements

6. Tax (continued)

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax expense for the year is lower (2016: lower) than the expense that would have been charged using the blended rate of corporation tax in the UK (19.75%) (2016: 20%) applied to profit before tax. The differences are explained below:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
(Loss)/Profit before tax	7	156
(Loss)/Profit before tax multiplied by blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016: 20%)	1	31
Effects of:		
Group relief (claimed)/surrendered for no consideration	21	(26)
Change in corporation tax rate	(1)	1
Tax	21	6

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

7. Deferred tax asset

Recognised deferred tax assets

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	21
	-	21

No deferred tax assets have been recognised at 30 June 2017 in light of the activities of the company being transferred to Sky In-Home Service Ltd on 15th September 2016. In 2016, deferred tax assets of £21,000 were recognised at a rate of 18%.

8. Trade and other receivables

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Amounts receivable from other Group companies	7,373	7,290
VAT	-	52
Current trade and other receivables	7,373	7,342

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

Notes to the financial statements

8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Amounts receivable from other Group companies

There are amounts due from other Group companies totalling £7,373,000 (2016: £7,290,000) that are trade receivables; these balances are non-interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its trade and other receivables. However, the Company does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk with third parties, as the majority of its receivables are 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.

9. Trade and other payables

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Trade payables	-	26
Amounts owed to other Group companies	3,281	3,207
Accruals	-	40
VAT	16	-
Current trade and other payables	3,297	3,273

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair values. The VAT amount is due to be settled with the main member of the Sky VAT group.

Amounts owed to other Group companies

Amounts owed to other Group companies are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

10. Financial instruments

Carrying value and fair value

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

The accounting classification of each class of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities, together with their fair values, 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 payables	-	(3,281)	(3,281)	(3,281)
Trade and other receivables	7,373	-	7,373	7,373
At 30 June 2016				
Trade and other payables	-	(3,273)	(3,273)	(3,273)
Trade and other receivables	7,290	-	7,290	7,290

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

- The fair value of other 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.

Notes to the financial statements

11. 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 Group's Audit Committee and Board, which receive regular updates of Treasury activity. 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.

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.

Credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on trade receivables is the carrying amounts disclosed in note 8.

Liquidity risk

The Company's financial liabilities are shown in note 9.

The following table analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amounts disclosed may not reconcile to the amounts disclosed on the Balance Sheet for trade and other payables.

	Less than twelve months £'000	Between one and two years £'000	Between two and five years £'000	More than five years £'000
At 30 June 2017				
Trade and other payables	3,281	-	-	-
At 30 June 2016				
Trade and other payables	3,273	-	-	-

12. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Allotted, called-up and fully paid		
100 (2016: 100) ordinary shares of £1 (2016: £1) each	100	100

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

13. Transactions with related parties

a) Key management

The Company has a related party relationship with the Directors of the Company as key management. At 30 June 2017, there were three (2016: two) key managers, all of whom were Directors of the Company. The Directors received £nil remuneration in respect of their services to the Company (2016: £nil).

b) Transactions with the parent company and other Group companies

The Company conducts business transactions with the parent company and other Group companies:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Supply of services by the Company to other Group companies	77	1,715

For details of amounts owed by and owed to the parent company and other Group companies, see note 8 and 9.

Principal services supplied to fellow subsidiary undertakings in the prior year:

- Installation services to Sky-In-Home Service Limited.

The Group's treasury function is responsible for liquidity management across the Company and Group's operations. It is standard practice for the Company to lend and borrow cash to and from the parent company and other Group companies as required. Under this policy, Sky UK Limited has settled liabilities of £67,000 (2016: £363,000) on behalf of the Company during the year.

14. Ultimate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of Ciel Bleu 6 Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The Company is ultimately controlled by Sky plc ("Sky"). 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.