REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

UTTOXETER LEISURE AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

FOR

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UTTOXETER LEISURE AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

DIRECTORS:

P C O'Driscoll

C S Smith K S Robertson S J McGarry

SECRETARY:

Ms M J Langridge

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Millbank Tower 21-24 Millbank

London SW1P 4QP

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02318754 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2016 to the date of this report:

P C O'Driscoll K S Robertson

S J McGarry

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Cllr R Grosvenor - resigned 6 June 2017 C S Smith - appointed 6 June 2017

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group will continue in business.

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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

P C O'Driscoll - Director

Date:

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF UTTOXETER LEISURE AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Uttoxeter Leisure and Development Company Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the income statement, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF UTTOXETER LEISURE AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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Dominic Stammers (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP
Statutory Auditor
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Date: 29 Sephense 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER		7,569,518	6,875,767
Cost of sales		(4,176,038)	(3,785,715)
GROSS PROFIT		3,393,480	3,090,052
Administrative expenses		(2,826,814)	(2,377,611)
OPERATING PROFIT and PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	4	566,666	712,441
Tax on profit	5	53,621	(34,906)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEA	AR	620,287	677,535

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER 2016

				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Nicker	£	2016		2015
FIXED ASSETS	Notes	L	£	£	£
Intangible assets	6		3,004		7,004
Tangible assets	7		6,683,424		6,361,104
			6,686,428		6,368,108
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	8 .	66,821		65,941	
Debtors	9	13,363,078		13,305,180	•
Cash at bank	•	418,908		462,898	
	•	13,848,807		13,834,019	
CREDITORS			•		
Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(3,175,619</u>)		(3,409,177)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			10,673,188		10,424,842
					•
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			17,359,616		16,792,950
			**,000,010		10,702,000
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	11		(33,449)		<u>(87,070</u>)
NET ASSETS			17,326,167		16,705,880
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				•	
Called up share capital	12		250		250
Share premium			1,559,850		1,559,850
Revaluation reserve			1,313,502		1,313,502
Retained earnings			14,452,565		13,832,278
•					
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			17,326,167		16,705,880

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29/9/2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

P C O'Driscoll - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Uttoxeter Leisure and Development Company Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP. The principal place of business of the company is Uttoxeter Racecourse, Wood Lane, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, ST14 8BD.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Directors have drawn up the financial statements on a going concern basis. The Directors consider it appropriate to draw up the financial statements on a going concern basis as they have received assurance from Omaha Business Holdings Corp that it will continue to make sufficient funds available to enable the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due for the foreseeable future, and at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgement:

Determining whether leases entered into by the company are operating leases or finance leases.

These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover principally relates to income derived directly from the holding of horse race meetings, including industry related funding from the HBLB, and the non-raceday use of the Racecourse facilities.

Income is recognised once a race meeting or non-raceday event has been held. This includes admissions revenue, other racing income and catering income. In certain circumstances income is taken over the life of the agreement to which it relates, such as rental income and annual memberships.

Media rights

Income received in respect of media rights over the broadcasts from the racecourse is recognised within revenue in the period in which the relevant race meetings are held.

HBLB revenue

The HBLB provides revenue to racecourses to support the holding of race meetings. For taxation purposes, this revenue can be waived by racecourses, with HBLB approval, and transferred to 'capital credits', which is a tax-efficient scheme operated by the HBLB. These capital credits may be claimed by racecourses against expenditure on HBLB-approved capital projects and as a result, are not assessable to tax. It is the Company's policy that, as they are derived from and are dependent upon trading activities, capital credit receipts are recognised within revenue when the race meetings to which they relate are held. A corresponding receivable is recognised until the cash is received.

Intangible assets

The intangible fixed assets relate to the cost of purchasing racing fixtures. Intangible assets are shown at cost. Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated to write off the cost of the assets in equal annual instalments over their useful economic life of 20 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, are stated at cost or valuation less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land Nil

Land and Buildings Leasehold Over the term of the lease

Plant and machinery 3 - 10 years

Long leasehold property is carried at modified cost, not amended since the valuation in 1995.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to the profit and loss account.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the 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 the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account unless the relevant asset is carried in a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Stock

Closing stock is stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost includes all expenditure which has been incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition. Stock is valued using the first in first out method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date, where applicable.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Leasing

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

·	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,302,160	1,179,805
Social security costs	85,407	81,700
Other pension costs	23,889	18,665
	1,411,456	1,280,170
The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follow	s:	
	2016	2015
Total permanent staff	27	30

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

The Company employs casual staff to assist during racedays. The number of casual staff varies between 109 and 206 (2015: 98 and 208) depending on the raceday. Casual staff are not included in the staff numbers stated above.

4. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging:		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	4,000	4,000
Operating lease rentals		
 Plant and machinery 	16,676	27,723
- Other assets	35,000	35,000
Depreciation - owned assets	441,930	163,054
Group management charges	448,301	462,323
Auditors' remuneration		
- Audit	3,000	3,000
- Accountancy	-	500
- Tax	-	500

5. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax (credit)/charge

The tax (credit)/charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

The tax (creatificinal go on the profit for the Joan mad ab telleme.		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>(53,621</u>)	34,906
To a survey Ch	(50.004)	04.000
Tax on profit	(53,621)	34,906

Reconciliation of total tax (credit)/charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before tax	566,666	712,441
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	113,333	144,269
Effects of:	0.4.000	
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	34,899	29,203
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	(35,802)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	53,426	-
Group relief	(201,853)	(138,130)
Other short term timing differences	195	460
Deferred tax	(53,621)	<u>34,906</u>
Total tax (credit)/charge	(53,621)	34,906

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6.	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS				
					Other intangible
					assets
	COST				£
	At 1 January 2016		•		00.000
	and 31 December 2016				80,000
	AMORTISATION		•		70.000
	At 1 January 2016 Charge for year				72,996 4,000
	At 31 December 2016				<u>76,996</u>
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 December 2016				3,004
	At 31 December 2015				7,004
7.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			•	
		Freehold	Leasehold		
		land and	land and	Plant and	-
		buildings £	buildings £	equipment £	Totals £
	COST	~	-	_	~
	At 1 January 2016	165,618	7,843,200	3,095,248	11,104,066
	Additions	-	497,733	265,132	762,865
	Disposals			(25,123)	(25,123)
	At 31 December 2016	165,618	8,340,933	3,335,257	11,841,808
	DEPRECIATION				
	At 1 January 2016	-	2,995,143	1,747,819	4,742,962
	Charge for year	-	170,801	267,129	437,930
	Eliminated on disposal			(22,508)	(22,508)
	At 31 December 2016		3,165,944	1,992,440	_5,158,384
	NET BOOK VALUE				
	At 31 December 2016	165,618	5,174,989	1,342,817	6,683,424
	At 31 December 2015 .	165,618	4,848,057	1,347,429	6,361,104

The long leasehold property included above at valuation could alternatively be stated at a cost of £6,909,442 (2015: £6,411,709) with accumulated depreciation of £2,952,330 (2015: £2,810,159). The property was valued on 31 December 1994 at open market value on the basis of existing use by Humberts Leisure, Chartered Surveyors. The company has adopted to use the revalued amount as deemed cost.

Deferred tax on the revaluation gain has not been provided under FRS102 as indexation allowance mitigates any potential gain.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8.	STOCKS			2040	2045
				2016 £	2015 £
	Goods for re	sale		66,821	<u>65,941</u>
9.	DEBTORS:	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN O	NE YEAR		
				2016 £	2015
	Trade debtor	s		178,084	£ 171,133
		ed by group undertakings		13,068,093	13,049,658
	Other debtor	s and accrued income		13,011	39,136
	Prepayments	and accided income		103,890	45,253
				13,363,078	13,305,180
10.	CREDITORS	: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN	ONE YEAR		
				2016	2015
	Trade credito	are		£ 318,617	£ 406,480
		ed to group undertakings		2,140,480	2,560,696
	Social securi	ty and other taxes		28,176	27,024
	VAT			55,798	42,452
	Other credito	rs deferred income		58,861 573,687	21,445 351,080
	Accidais and	deletted income		3,175,619	3,409,177
				0,170,019	3,409,177
11.	PROVISION	S FOR LIABILITIES			
				2016	2015
	Deferred tax			£	£
		l capital allowances		34,098	87,524
		differences	•	(649)	(454)
		•		33,449	<u>87,070</u>
					Deferred tax
		January 2016 ome Statement and Statement of Com	nrahansiya		£ 87,070
	Income durin		Prenchaive		(53,621)
	Balance at 3	1 December 2016			33,449
12.	CALLED UP	SHARE CAPITAL			
		ed and fully paid:			
	Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2016 £	2015 £
	250	Ordinary Shares	£1	250	<u>250</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, the Company provided racing services to and received similar services from the following subsidiaries:

Related Party	Rechar	ges
	2016	2015
	£	£
Bath Racecourse Company Limited	794	(80,165)
Brighton Racecourse Company Limited	144	(33,060)
Chepstow Races Limited	3,364	81,353
The Fontwell Park Steeplechase Limited	(18)	(2,207)
Great Yarmouth Racecourse Limited	(827)	147,188
Hereford Racecourse Company Limited	23,776	(7,496)
High Gosforth Park Limited	88	(50,642)
Northern Races Limited	141,401	(572,043)
Northern Racing Limited	-	41,893
Sedgefield Steeplechase Company (1927) Limited	6,838	(31,823)
Arena Leisure Racing Limited	28,489	(375,076)
Wolverhampton Racecourse Limited	(12,216)	(1,188)
The Doncaster Racecourse Management Company Limited	(30,566)	31,582
Lingfield Park Limited	53	1,706
Arena Racing (Southwell) Limited	447	73,035
Windsor Racecourse Company Limited	(234)	6,265
Worcester Racecourse Limited	(5)	508

	Balance due from/(to) related	
	party as at	31 December
	2016	2015
	£	£
Northern Racing Limited	(2,065,861)	(2,065,861)
Northern Races Limited	12,788,093	12,635,112
Arena Leisure Limited	280,000	-
Arena Leisure Racing Limited	(74,620)	(494,835)

The companies above are all under common control with the company.

During the year, the company received income of £491,226 (2015: £269,229) from Arena Leisure Racing Limited and £1,425,723 (2015: £1,679,214) from Northern Races Limited. A management fee of £448,301 (2015: £462,323) was charged by Northern Races Limited.

The bank loans and overdrafts of the NR Acquisitions Topco Group are secured by a legal charge over the racecourse properties in the group.

14. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The immediate parent company is Northern Races Limited. The ultimate parent company is Omaha Business Holdings Corp., a company registered in the British Virgin Islands.

The company's ultimate UK parent is NR Acquisitions Topco Limited. NR Acquisitions Topco Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Companies House.

The registered address and principal place of business of NR Acquisitions Topco Limited and Northern Races Limited is Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP.

The registered address and principal place of business of Omaha Business Holdings Corp is 2nd Floor, O'Neal Marketing Associates Building, PO Box 3174, Wickham's Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.