Company Registration No 06205872

NR ACQUISITIONS TOPCO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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NR ACQUISITIONS TOPCO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors P C O'Driscoll

S J Nahum J A Reuben K S Robertson

Secretary A Benjamin

Company number 06205872

Registered Office 4th Floor

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Registered Auditors BDO LLP

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London W1U 7EU

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company. The principal activity of the group is the owning and operation of racecourses.

Review of the business

The directors are satisfied with the results for the year and the year end position of the group.

In 2016 turnover increased from £40.9m in 2015 to £49.4m. This was largely a result of an increase in the fixture list at Newcastle Racecourse as a result of the opening of the all-weather track and Great Yarmouth Racecourse returning to a full fixture list following the redevelopment of the track in 2015. Hereford Racecourse, which had been closed since 2012, re-opened during the year and hosted 4 fixtures. Bath Racecourse opened its new grandstand at the beginning of its 2016 flat racing season.

The key performance indicator the directors use in assessing the group is Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA). EBITDA achieved during the year was £5.6m (2015: £3.7m). This increase is a result of increased revenue, as explained above, offset by increased costs, particularly labour costs, where the group has seen the increase in the national minimum wage. The group has also increased its contribution to prize money.

2017 has seen the opening of the new cambered all- weather bend at Fontwell. The introduction of a cambered all-weather section represents an upgrade to the track and ensures horses and jockeys are provided with consistent surface around the ideal racing line.

The directors are looking forward to the future with confidence.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The group operates in the sporting and leisure sector within the UK and as such faces the same risks as other similar businesses, primarily economic welfare, the availability of disposable income and competing interests for the leisure pound.

In addition, as with any business that is conducted outdoors in the UK, a further risk is that of weather related abandonments. It is impossible to mitigate this risk but the group does allow for a certain number of abandonments when completing its business plans.

The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The financial risk management objectives and policies for each of these risks are described in more detail below.

Interest rate risk

Given the current low interest rate economic climate, hedging for interest risk is not deemed necessary, although the position is kept under regular review by the Board.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed centrally. The current loan facilities have been agreed at appropriate levels given the group's forecasted operating cash flows, loan repayments, expected future capital expenditure and trading income over the course of the foreseeable future.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (continued)

Credit risk

Due to the nature of the group's income streams, the exposure to credit risk is considered minimal. One of the main sources of income is received from the HBLB and media income from the transmission of pictures through the SIS and ATR contracts. Other third party income is derived from customers on race days and this is either paid in advance of the event or paid on the day. Of the income received by the group that is subject to credit risk, there are established credit procedures and collection policies in place which are reviewed and monitored centrally.

Going concern

Having reviewed the group's financial forecasts, expected future cash flows, and received assurance from Omaha Business Holdings Corp that it will continue to make sufficient funds available to the group, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future thus the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

On behalf of the board

P C O'Driscoll Director

29/9/2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors' present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Results and dividend

The consolidated profit and loss account for the year is set out on page 7. No dividend will be distributed for the year (2015: £nil).

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 January 2016 to the date of this report:

J A Reuben P C O'Driscoll S A J Nahum

Other changes in directors holding office: K S Robertson – appointed 11 April 2017

Matters covered in the strategic report

As permitted by S414c(11) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have elected to disclose information, required to be in the directors' report by Schedule 7 of the 'Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008', in the strategic report.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of Arena Racing Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries.

Employee involvement

The group's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information of matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

Disabled persons

The group's policy is to recruit disabled workers for those vacancies that they are able to fill. All necessary assistance with initial training courses is given. Once employed, a career plan is developed so as to ensure suitable opportunities for each disabled person. Arrangements are made, wherever possible, for retraining employees who become disabled, to enable them to perform work identified as appropriate to their aptitude and abilities.

Auditors

The auditors, BDO LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 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 group and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select sultable 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 the group 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 the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the group's auditors are aware of that information

On behalf of the board

P C O'Driscoll

29/9/2017

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NR ACQUISITIONS TOPCO LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of NR Acquisitions Topco Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated and company balance sheets, the consolidated and company statements of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the group's loss 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 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NR ACQUISITIONS TOPCO LIMITED (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company 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.

Bos W

Dominic Stammers (senior statutory auditor) For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor London

Dale 29 September 2017

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

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2016 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Turnover	3	49,364	40,865
Cost of sales		(29,104)	(23,217)
Gross profit		20,260	17,648
Administrative expenses		(20,595)	(18,636)
Operating loss	4	(335)	(988)
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(6,857)	(6,078)
Loss on activities before taxation		(7,192)	(7,066)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7	270	(48)
Loss for the financial year		(6,922)	(7,114)
Loss for the financial year attributable to: Non-controlling interests			
Owners of the parent company		(48)	(125)
Carriers of the parent company		(6,874)	(6,989)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £'000	Year ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Loss for the year	(6,874)	(7,114)
Other comprehensive income	*	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(6,874)	(7,114)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable	to:	
Non-controlling interest	(48)	(125)
Owners of the parent company	(6,874)	(6,989)
	(6,922)	(7,114)

BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Company number 06205872)

		Cons	olidated	Cor	прапу
	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	Restated 2015 £'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8	643	3,094	-	•
Tangible assets	9	91,639	83,416	-	-
Investments	10	·	-	1	1
	-	92,282	86,510	1	1
Current assets			,		
Stocks	11	507	571	•	-
Debtors	12	3,815	4,642	22,753	22,753
Cash at bank and in hand		5,833	3,274		-
		10,155	8,487	22,753	22,753
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(44,483)	(17,284)	(10,999)	•
Net current (liabilities)/assets	_	(34,328)	(8,797)	11,754	22,753
Total assets less current liabilities		57,954	. 77,713	11,755	22,754
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(93,801)	(106,638)	-	(10,999)
	_	(35,847)	(28,925)	11,755	11,755
Capital and reserves	-				
Called up share capital	17	1	1	1	1
Profit and loss account		(36,489)	(29,615)	11,754	11,754
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company		(36,488)	(29,614)	11,755	11,755
Non-controlling interests		641	689		-
		(35,847)	(28,925)	11,755	11,755
	_				

The group has taken the exemption from presenting the company profit and loss account under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. The company's profit for the year was £nil (2015: £nil).

Approved by the board and authorised for issue on 29 9 2017

P C O'Driscoll Director

The notes on pages 14 to 30 form part of these financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Equity attributable to the owners of the parent company	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Total equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	1	(22,626)	(22,625)	814	(21,810)
Year ended 31 December 2015					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	*	(6,989)	(6,989)	(125)	(7,114)
Balance at 31 December 2015	1	(29,615)	(29,614)	689	(28,925)
Year ended 31 December 2016					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(6,874)	(6,874)	(48)	(6,922)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	(36,489)	(36,488)	641	(35,847)

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Share Capital £'000	Restated Profit and loss reserve £'000	Restated Total Equity £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015 (restated)	1	11,754	11,755
Year ended 31 December 2015			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-		_
Balance at 31 December 2015	1	11,754	11,755
Year ended 31 December 2016			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	·	<u>.</u>	•
Balance at 31 December 2016	1	11,754	11,755

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		Year ended ember 2016 £'000		ear ended/ mber 2015 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash generated from operations		15,727		12,854
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(11,831)		(9,858)	
Net proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	1,556			
Net cash from investing activities		(10,275)		(9,858)
Financing activities				
Interest paid	(2,777)		(2,883)	
Capital element of finance leases	(61)		(69)	
Net cash from financing activities		(2,838)		(2,952)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,614		44
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,219		3,175
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		5,833		3,219

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Reconciliation of loss after taxation to cash generated from operations	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Loss after taxation	(6,922)	(7,114)
Taxation credited/(charged)	(270)	48
Finance costs	6,857	6,078
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	(1,193)	27
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	3,441	2,217
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,451_	2,456
	4,364	3,712
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	63	(129)
Decrease in debtors	902	163
Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	10,398	9,108
Cash generated from operations	15,727	12,854
	Loss after taxation Taxation credited/(charged) Finance costs (Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Amortisation of intangible assets (Increase)/decrease in stocks Decrease in debtors Increase/(Decrease) in creditors	operations £'000 Loss after taxation (6,922) Taxation credited/(charged) (270) Finance costs 6,857 (Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets (1,193) Depreciation of tangible fixed assets 3,441 Amortisation of intangible assets 2,451 (Increase)/decrease in stocks 63 Decrease in debtors 902 Increase/(Decrease) in creditors 10,398

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

1 Statutory information

NR Acquisitions Topco Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is 4th Floor, Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP.

2 Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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, notwithstanding the net current liabilities of the Group.

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 Group 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.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated profit and loss account and balance sheet include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 December 2016. The results of subsidiaries sold or acquired are included in the profit and loss account up to, or from the date control passes. Intra-group sales and profits are eliminated fully on consolidation. The group uses both merger and acquisition accounting in relevant circumstances. Under the principles of merger accounting the results of the subsidiaries are included in the profit and loss account for whole the financial period regardless of the date when control passes. Under acquisition accounting the results of subsidiaries acquired are included in the profit and loss account from the date control passes.

2.3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group'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 judgements:

- Determine whether there are indicators or impairment of the company's tangible assets. Factors taken into account in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.
- Determine the extent to which deferred tax assets are recognised upon taxable profits that are expected to arise in the future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Accounting policles (continued)

2.3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

- Determine 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.

Other key sources of estimation and uncertainty:

- Tangible fixed assets

The company recognises fixed assets where such expenditure enhances the racecourse assets, whereas any expenditure classed as maintenance is expensed in the period incurred. Determining enhancement from maintenance is a subjective area. The estimated useful economic tives of fixed assets are based on management judgement and experience.

2.4 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 Group's racecourses 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.

2.5 Goodwill

Acquired goodwill (representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the separate assets acquired) arising on consolidation is capitalised and amortised over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years. Goodwill amortisation is included in administration expenses.

2.6 Purchased racing fixtures

Purchased racing fixtures are shown at cost. Purchased racing fixtures are written off in equal instalments over their useful economic life of 20 years. The amortisation is included in administration expenses.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The company adds to the carrying

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if the replacement part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold land and buildings
Leasehold land and buildings
Plant and machinery

Buildings: 25 to 50 years
Over the term of the lease
Straightline over 4 to 10 years

Fixtures, fittings and equipment Straightline over 5 to 10 years and 25% reducing balance

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.

2.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the Group 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 group 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.

2.9 Leasing

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Leasing (continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged against income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

2.11 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.

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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.

2.13 Pensions

The group operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

2.14 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Employee benefits (continued)

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.

2.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

2.18 Financial instruments

The Group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Financial instruments (continued)

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2 Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3 Turnover

The total turnover of the group for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

4	Operating loss	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	Operating loss is stated after charging:		
	Inventory recognised as an expense	2,903	2,497
	Amortisation of intangible assets	2,451	2,456
	Depreciation of tangible assets	3,441	2,217
	Operating lease rentals	419	474
	Auditors' remuneration		
	- Audit work	35	35
	- Tax work	-	10
		<u> </u>	
5	Profit on disposal of fixed assets	2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
	Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,193	
6	Net interest payable	2016	2015
		£'000	£'000
	On bank loans and overdrafts	(8)	9
	On other loans wholly repayable within five years	9,176	8,604
	Gain on financial instruments	(2,311)	(2,535)
		6,857	6,078

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7	Taxation		2016	2015
			€'000	£,000
	Total current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		270	44
			270	44
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year			
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(7,192)	(7,066)
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied rate of UK corporation tax of 20% (2015: 20.25%)	by the effective	(1,438)	(1,431)
	Effects of: Non-deductible expenses		984	- 804
	Non-taxable income		964 (462)	(513)
	Tax losses utilised		648	1,228
	Other short term timing differences		(2)	2
	Total tax credit/(charge) for the period		(270)	48
8	Intangible fixed assets			····
•	Group		Purchased	ſ
		Goodwill	Fixtures	Total
		£'000	900'3	£'000
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	24,418	162	24,580
	Amortisation			
	At 1 January 2016	21,366	120	21,486
	Charge for the year	2,441	10	2,451
	At 31 December 2016	23,807	130	23,937
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2016	611	32	643
	At 31 December 2015	3,052	42	3,094

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9 Tangible fixed assets Group

	Freehold land and buildings	Leasehold land & buildings	Assets under construction	Plant & machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£000	£'000	£'000	€'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2016	62,318	27,263	8,158	7,506	815	106,060
Additions	933	525	8,599	1,502	468	12,027
Disposals	(1,116)	•	-	(25)	•	(1,141)
Transfers	16,757	-	(16,757)	_	-	
At 31 December 2016	78,892	27,788	•	8,983	1,283	116,946
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2016	9,285	6,492	-	6,086	781	22,644
Charge for the year	1,672	403	•	918	448	3,441
Disposals	(755)	-	•	(23)	•	(778)
At 31 December 2016	10,202	6,895	•	6,981	1,229	25,307
Net book value						
At 31 December 2016	68,690	20,893	-	2,002	54	91,639
At 31 December 2015	53,033	20,771	8,158	1,420	34	83,416

Included above are assets held under finance leases as follows:

	Plant & machinery	Total
	£'000	£'000
Net book values		
At 31 December 2016	115	115
At 31 December 2015	176	176
Depreciation charge for the year		
31 December 2016	61	61
31 December 2015	61	61

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10 Fixed asset investments

Company	Shares in group undertakings £'000
Cost	•
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	1
Net book value	
At 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	1

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investment in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

The company holds share capital in the following companies:

Company	Shares h	eld	Country of registration or incorporation
	Class	%	
NR Acquisitions Midco Limited	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
NR Acquisitions Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Northern Racing Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Northern Races Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Bath Racecourse Company Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Brighton Racecourse Company Limited *	Ordinary	81	England and Wales
Chepstow Races Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Chepstow Markets Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
The Fontwell Park Steeplechase Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Great Yarmouth Racecourse Limited *	Ordinary	81	England and Wales
Hereford Racecourse Company Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
High Gosforth Park Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Sedgefield Steeplechase Company (1927) Limited *	Ordinary	100	England and Wales
Uttoxeter Leisure and Development Company	Ordinary	92	England and Wales
Limited *			

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

10 Fixed Assets Investments (continued)

Company	Principal activity
NR Acquisitions Midco Limited	Holding company
NR Acquisitions Limited *	Holding company
Northern Racing Limited *	Holding company
Northern Races Limited *	Holding company
Bath Racecourse Company Limited *	Racecourse management
Brighton Racecourse Company Limited *	Racecourse management
Chepstow Races Limited *	Racecourse management
Chepstow Markets Limited *	Dormant
Fontwell Park Steeplechase Limited *	Racecourse management
Great Yarmouth Racecourse Limited *	Racecourse management
Hereford Racecourse Company Limited *	Racecourse management
High Gosforth Park Limited *	Racecourse management
Sedgefield Steeplechase Company (1927) Limited *	Racecourse management
Uttoxeter Leisure and Development Company Limited *	Racecourse management

^{*} Companies held through subsidiary undertakings

The registered address of all subsidiary companies is Millbank Tower, 21-24 Millbank, London, SW1P 4QP.

11 Stocks

	Gro	Group		pany
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	2'000	£'000
Goods for resale	507	571	-	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12 Debtors

	Group		Company	
				Restated
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	000'3	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	1,966	1, 600	•	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	22,753	22,685
VAT	•	891	-	-
Other debtors	466	1,050	-	68
Prepayments and accrued income	720	708		
	3,152	4,249	22,753	22,753
Amounts falling due after more than one y	ear:			
Deferred tax	663	393	-	-
Aggregate amounts	3,815	4,642	22,753	22,753

Deferred Tax

Deletted Tax	Grou	dt	Comp	any
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Accelerated capital allowances	518	245	-	-
Trading losses	139	138	-	-
Provisions	6	10	•	-
	663	393	•	•

Deferred Tax	
Group £'000	Company £'000
393	•
270	-
663	
	Group €'000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Gro	up	Comp	any
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bank overdrafts	+	55	-	-
Interest rate swaps	2,664	-	•	-
Net obligation under finance leases	3	61	-	•
Trade creditors	2,250	4,635	-	-
Amounts owed to related undertakings	31,928	7,497	10,999	•
Tax and social security	818	274	-	•
Other creditors	519	180	•	•
Accruals and deferred income	6,301	4,582		
	44,483	17,284	10,999	•

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Com	pany
				Restated
	2015	2015	2016	2015
	£'000	£,000	£'000	£'000
Other loans	93,801	101,661	•	10,999
Interest rate swaps	-	4,974	-	-
Net obligation under finance leases		3		-
	93,801	106,638	-	10,999
Maturity analysis of loans				
Repayable between one and five years	93,801	101,661	-	10,999
Net obligation under finance leases				
Repayable within one year	3	61	•	-
Repayable between one and five years	-	3	-	•
	3	64	_	+

The loans and overdrafts of the group are secured by legal charge over the racecourse properties. An unlimited guarantee exists across the group for the liabilities of the same.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15 Financial instruments

The group's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:

	Gr	oup
	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,265	5,924
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the profit or loss	2,664	4,974
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	130,411	115,192

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash, trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by related undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise overdrafts, finance teases, other loans, trade creditors, other creditors, accruals and amounts owed to related undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through the profit or loss comprise interest rate swaps.

Information regarding the group's exposure to and management of credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, cash flow interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk is included in the Strategic report.

16 Pension commitments

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately to those of the group in an independently administered fund. The pension costs charge represents contributions payable by the group to the fund.

There was a pension creditor at the year end amounting to £31,000 (2015: £51,000).

17 Share capital

Group and company	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1	1	1

18 Reserves

Called up share capital

Represents the nominal value of equity shares issued.

Profit and loss account

Retained earnings represent the company's cumulative net gains and losses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

19 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 number
Salaried staff	225	246
The group employs casual staff on racedays. The number of 240 (2015: 9 and 315). Casual staff are not included in the		ween 35 and
Employment costs	2016	2015

Employment costs	2016	2015
	€,000	£'000
Wages and salaries	10,037	9,036
Social security costs	820	784
Other pension costs	227	186
	11,084	10,006

20 Leasing agreements

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2016	. 2015
	£'000	£'000
Within one year	422	468
Between two and five years	1,042	1,332
In over five years	23,164	24,895
	24,628	26,695

21 Prior year adjustment - company only

During the year the company identified a prior year adjustment in respect of the loan and associated interest recorded in its books from TFB Mortgages which should have been recognised in the books of NR Acquisitions Limited, a subsidiary of the company. The misstatement of this loan resulted in equity being understated by £10,242,000, creditors falling due after more than one year being overstated by £88,221,000 and debtors being overstated by £77,979,000 as at 31 December 2015. The misstatement resulted in profit for the year ended 31 December 2015 being understated by £5,859,000. This adjustment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22 Control

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

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

23 Related party transactions

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned group companies.

	Recharged costs		Recharged income	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
•	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Brighton Racecourse Company Limited	20	1,062	1,185	1,253
Sedgefield Steeplechase Company (1927) Limited	297	1,012	1,075	978
Uttoxeter Leisure and Development Company Limited	176	507	1,426	1,679
Great Yarmouth Racecourse Limited	62	1,203	940	198
	Management charges	Balance due to/(from)		
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Brighton Racecourse Company Limited				
Brighton Racecourse Company Limited Sedgefield Steeplechase Company (1927) Limited	€'000	£'000	£'000	€'000
Sedgefield Steeplechase Company	£'000 236	£'000 249	£'000 4,521	£'000 4,405

Arena Leisure Limited, a related company controlled by the ultimate holding company, owns an equity share in Attheraces Holdings Limited (ATR). During the year, the group made sales to ATR amounting to £2,764,000 (2015: £1,645,000).

Included in creditors falling due in less than one year is an amount of £17,538,000 (2015: £7,497,000) due to Arena Racing Corporation Group Limited, a company controlled by the ultimate holding company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

22 Related party transactions (continued)

Included in creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £93,801,000 (2015: £87,400,000) due to TFB Mortgages Limited, a related company. Interest of £6,401,000 (2015: £5,859,000) was charged and has been capitalised on this amount.

Included in creditors falling due after more than one year is an amount of £14,390,000 (2015: £14,261,000) due to Aldersgate Investments Limited, a related company.

The directors receive remuneration for their services to the group from companies outside of the group. It is not practicable to allocate the proportion of their remuneration that relates to this group.

Key management personnel include all directors and a number of senior managers across the group who, together, have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group. The total compensation paid to key management personnel for services provided to the group was £1,459,000 (2015: £1,760,000).