
Financial Statements Tough Mudder Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 07202563



Tough Mudder Limited

Company Information

Director	W T Dean (appointed 25 March 2010)
Company secretary	W T Dean
Registered number	07202563
Registered office	125 Wood Street London EC2V 7AW

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Tough Mudder Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Introduction

The principal activity of the entity during the year was the organising and hosting of 10-12 mile obstacle course mud runs around the United Kingdom.

Business review

Tough Mudder Ltd, wholly owned by the parent company Tough Mudder Incorporated, organize, plan and execute events that are hardcore obstacle courses designed to test the participants' all around strength, stamina, mental grit, and camaraderie. Tough Mudder is the premier adventure challenge series in the world.

The company's income after tax amounted to £364,382 (2015: loss £180,043). No dividend has been proposed or paid during the year (2015: £nil).

The commercial environment in which the company operates remains competitive, but the directors believe that the company's position as one of the leading producers of obstacle course events will enable it to maintain its current position in the future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company uses cash, trade debtors and trade creditors to raise finance for its operations. These expose the company to a number of financial risks which are described in more detail below.

Liquidity Risk

The company ensures sufficient liquidity by producing and reviewing regular cashflow forecasts. It invests cash assets safely and profitably.

Credit Risk

The Company continually monitors its positions with, and credit quality of, its customers and the financial institutions with which it does business. The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonpayment by our customers and continually reevaluates the need for a reserve. However, the Company believes its allowance for doubtful accounts, if any, is sufficient to cover any anticipated nonpayment by our customers.

Currency Risk

The financial position and operating results of foreign operations are consolidated using the local currency as the functional currency. The company recognizes gains and losses on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the respective entity's functional currency. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses also include amounts realized on the settlement of intercompany loans with foreign subsidiaries that are of a short-term nature.

Financial key performance indicators

The principal performance measures used to monitor the business are:

Sales growth: sales increased by 11% to £11,688,792 (2015: £10,548,678) in the twelve months to 31 December 2016.

Operating profit: Operating profit for the year has increased to a profit of £358,544 from a loss of £177,249 in the twelve months to 31 December 2016.

Tough Mudder Limited

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2016

This report was approved by the board on

10/07/2017

and signed on its behalf.



W T Dean
Director

Director's report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 Company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £364,382 (2015 - loss £180,043).

No dividend has been proposed or paid during the year (2015: £nil).

Director

The director who served during the year was:

W T Dean (appointed 25 March 2010)

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this Director's Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Tough Mudder Limited

Director's report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

10/07/2017

and signed on its behalf.



W T Dean
Director



Independent auditor's report to the members of Tough Mudder Limited (continued)

We have audited the financial statements of Tough Mudder Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity 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), including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, 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 Auditing Practices Board'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 Financial Reporting Council'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 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.
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 and Directors' Report.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Tough Mudder Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nicholas Page".

Nicholas Page
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London
Date: 10/7/17

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	11,688,792	10,548,678
Cost of sales		(7,180,860)	(7,611,294)
Gross profit		4,507,932	2,937,384
Administrative expenses		(4,149,388)	(3,114,633)
Operating profit/(loss)	5	358,544	(177,249)
Interest receivable and similar income		-	3,044
Profit/(loss) before tax		358,544	(174,205)
Tax on profit/(loss)	10	5,838	(5,838)
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>364,382</u>	<u>(180,043)</u>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2016 (2015: £NIL).

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Tough Mudder Limited
Registered number:07202563

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	19,273	33,488
		<u>19,273</u>	<u>33,488</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	9,175,606	3,692,412
Cash at bank and in hand	13	5,048,352	3,873,944
		<u>14,223,958</u>	<u>7,566,356</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(15,033,919)	(8,749,076)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>(809,961)</u>	<u>(1,182,720)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(790,688)</u>	<u>(1,149,232)</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	15	-	(5,838)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(5,838)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u><u>(790,688)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,155,070)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	100	100
Profit and loss account	17	(790,788)	(1,155,170)
Shareholders funds/(deficit)		<u><u>(790,688)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,155,070)</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 10/7/17



W T Dean

Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Tough Mudder Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	100	(1,155,170)	(1,155,070)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	364,382	364,382
At 31 December 2016	100	(790,788)	(790,688)

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015 (as previously stated)	100	(1,127,158)	(1,127,058)
Prior year adjustment	-	152,031	152,031
At 1 January 2015 (as restated)	100	(975,127)	(975,027)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(180,043)	(180,043)
At 31 December 2015	100	(1,155,170)	(1,155,070)

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

Tough Mudder Limited is a Private Limited Company, limited by shares and incorporated in England. The registered office is 125 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7AW. Its registered number is 07202563. The principal activity of the entity during the year was the organising and hosting of 10-12 mile obstacle course mud runs around the United Kingdom.

In 2016, the obstacle course mud runs in the Republic of Ireland were licensed to Run Ireland Ltd and are no longer operated by the company, in 2015 they were operated by the company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Fundamental accounting concept

The company has no external funding but receives all its financing from Tough Mudder Inc, its immediate parent undertaking. Without the support of its parent undertaking the company would not be a going concern.

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis because the parent undertaking has agreed to continue providing sufficient support to enable the company to meet all of its liabilities. Amounts advanced are interest free, have no fixed terms of repayment, and are repayable upon demand. Tough Mudder Inc has confirmed to the director of Tough Mudder Limited that it will not recall any funding until such a time as the company is able to repay these amounts without prejudicing its ability to pay its other liabilities as they fall due.

2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.3 FRS 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102:

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d).

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Tough Mudder Inc. as at 31 December 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from its registered office 15 Metrotech Center, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Event Revenue:

Turnover from the provision of events is recognised on the date the event occurs. Where payments are received from customers in advance of the events, the amounts are recorded as Deferred Revenue and included as part of Creditors due within one year.

Sponsorship Revenue:

Turnover from sponsorship represents revenue from sponsorship sales and it is recognised in the year(s) specified per the terms of the sponsorship agreement.

Royalty Revenue:

The company provides sales and marketing support to the group and receives turnover in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the parent undertaking.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Construction equipment	- 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 3-8 years
Office equipment	- 8 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), if any, including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, if any, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no material judgements or estimates in preparation of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Event revenue	8,395,285	8,572,346
Sponsorship revenue	2,722,279	1,488,798
Royalty revenue	462,638	436,065
Other revenue	108,590	51,469
	<u>11,688,792</u>	<u>10,548,678</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2016 £	2015 £
United Kingdom	11,661,711	10,275,267
Ireland	27,081	273,411
	<u>11,688,792</u>	<u>10,548,678</u>

5. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	14,215	14,704
Other operating lease rentals	90,530	64,519
Defined contribution pension cost	9,041	11,969

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £	2015 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	<u>17,500</u>	<u>11,500</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

7. Employees

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,320,525	1,265,674
Social security costs	170,413	116,603
Cost of defined contribution scheme	9,041	11,969
	<u>1,499,979</u>	<u>1,394,246</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
	No.	No.
Administration	<u>25</u>	<u>18</u>

8. Director's remuneration

	2016	2015
	£	£
Director's emoluments	329,670	219,800
	<u>329,670</u>	<u>219,800</u>

9. Interest receivable and similar charges

	2016	2015
	£	£
Other interest receivable	-	3,044
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,044</u>

10. Taxation

	2016	2015
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	(5,838)	5,838
	<u>(5,838)</u>	<u>5,838</u>
Total current tax	<u>(5,838)</u>	<u>5,838</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2015 - lower) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>358,584</u>	<u>(174,205)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20%)	71,717	(34,841)
Effects of:		
Utilization of prior year net operating loss	(77,555)	40,679
Total tax charge for the year	<u>(5,838)</u>	<u>5,838</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect the tax charge.

Tough Mudder Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

11. Tangible fixed assets

Cost or valuation	Construction equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
At 1 January 2016	20,250	40,752	11,566	72,568
At 31 December 2016	<u>20,250</u>	<u>40,752</u>	<u>11,566</u>	<u>72,568</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2016	10,800	23,779	4,501	39,080
Charge for the period on owned assets	4,050	8,719	1,446	14,215
At 31 December 2016	<u>14,850</u>	<u>32,498</u>	<u>5,947</u>	<u>53,295</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	<u>5,400</u>	<u>8,254</u>	<u>5,619</u>	<u>19,273</u>
At 31 December 2015	9,450	16,973	7,065	33,488

12. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	1,417,994	837,900
Amounts owed by group undertakings	7,573,883	2,732,887
Prepayments and accrued income	183,729	121,625
	<u>9,175,606</u>	<u>3,692,412</u>

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £	2015 £
Cash at bank and in hand	5,048,352	3,873,944
	<u>5,048,352</u>	<u>3,873,944</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	212,290	126,887
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,236,019	4,330,345
Taxation and social security	423,039	163,253
Other creditors	7,585	27,024
Accruals and deferred income	5,154,986	4,101,567
	<u>15,033,919</u>	<u>8,749,076</u>

15. Deferred taxation

	2016 £
At beginning of year	(5,838)
Charged to profit or loss	5,838
At end of year	<u><u>-</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u><u>-</u></u>

16. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100- Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

17. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profit and losses.

18. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £9,041 (2015 - £11,969). Contributions totalling £nil (2015 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

19. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2016 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
No later than 1 year	49,572	66,096
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	49,572
	<u>49,572</u>	<u>115,668</u>

20. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tough Mudder Inc. The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Tough Mudder Inc, a company incorporated in the USA.

It has included Tough Mudder Limited in its group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office 15 Metrotech Center, 7th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

The largest and smallest group that draws up group financial statements is Tough Mudder Inc.

21. Related Party Transactions

There are no related party transactions to report as per the requirements of FRS 102.