Company Registration number: 03369723

BSI Speedway Limited

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017



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Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Mi T Olsen

Mr P Bellamy

(Appointed 1 April 2017)

Mr R Armstrong (Resigned 1 April 2017)

Company Secretary

Mr J Cooper

Registration number

03369723

Registered office

Building 6

Chiswick Park

566 Chiswick High Road

London W4 5HR

United Kingdom

Independent Auditor

Delotte LLP Statutory Auditor 2 New Street Square London, EQ4A 3BZ United Kingdom

Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report on the affairs of BSI Speedway Limited, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2017.

The strategic report forming part of this annual report and audited financial statements includes such matters that are otherwise required under section 416-418 of the Companies Act 2006 to be included in this report of the directors

Principal activities

The principal activity of BSI Speedway Limited is that of sports consultancy, rights representation and event management in the sport of speedway

Review of the business

The company generated a profit for the financial year of £544,981 (2016, £342,078)

Turnover arises principally from commercial television broadcasting rights, promoter's fees, sponsorship and ticket sales

The increase in turnover has been through an increase in commercial broadcasting deals which have been renewed or signed in the year

Cost of sales includes event implementation cost, track building cost, television production costs, television commission and licence fee. Cost of sales have increased due to an increase in licence fees.

Administrative expenses increased mainly due to the new transfer pricing policy which was implemented with an effective date 1 January 2017 and resulted in an increased intercompany charge.

Key performance indicators

Tickets sales

Ticket sales are a good indicator of how things are doing as we are in charge of the ticket sales of our flagship and self-promoted events. This is monitored weekly and daily nearer to the event date against past years trends and senior management are able to react accordingly.

TV revenue and Sponsorship income

Management tries to secure multi-year deals for television broadcasters, series sponsors and elite sponsorship in order to get a sense of how things are looking for the company in the future. Other revenue from non-promoted events are normally secured before the season starts and tend to be multi-year deals also. The smaller deals like local grand prix sponsors are secured as we progress through the season.

The company's main area of business is the operation of the Individual Grand Prix and the World Cup Speedway series consisting of 15 events held in various countries.

Strategic report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

Principal risks and uncertainties

Market risk

The company is exposed to decline in the economic environment impacting ticket sales, sponsorship revenues and event participation. These conditions may have an impact on the company's profitability. This risk is mitigated through entering multi year contracts.

Loss of contracts

The company may lose contracts or clients due to their merger or acquisition, business failure or contract expiration or a strategic reassessment by the client to take services 'in-house'. Such loss may have an impact on its profitability. The company manages this risk through maintaining client relationships.

Credit risk

The company primarily transacts with large blue chip clients which by their nature assist in reducing credit risk. Invoicing is agreed with the customer in advance and the company does not offer extended credit terms. In addition, trade debtor balances are monitored on an ongoing basis resulting in the company's exposure to bad debts being minimised. Many of the company's key client relationships are characterised by a close working relationship and knowledge of the business which reduces the credit risk:

Exchange rate fluctuations

The company currently operates in several countries and is and will continue to be exposed to foreign currency rate fluctuations. Where possible natural hedges are used through payment of expenses in the same currency as generated revenue. No foreign exchanges are deliberately used.

Liquidity risk

The company holds sufficient cash balances to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to remain consistent with 2017 in the forthcoming year. This is as a result of operating in a fairly mature market. The directors aim to grow the company's revenue by reaching out into new markets and audiences.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



28 September 2018

Building 6, Chiswick Park 566 Chiswick High Road Chiswick London W4,5HR

Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

The strategic report forming part of this annual report and audited financial statements includes such matters that are otherwise required under section 416-418 of the Companies Act 2006 to be included in this report of the directors.

Results and dividends

The company's profit for the year after taxation amounted to £544,981 (2016: £342,078).

The company paid a dividend of £nil in the year (2016. £3,255,882)

The company's result for the year and the financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements. Future development are discussed in the strategic report.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management objectives and exposures have been discussed under principal risk and uncertainties on page 3

Going concern

The directors have considered the company's budgets and have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparation of the financial statement. See note 1 for more information.

Political and charitable donations

The company made no political or charitable donations during the year

Directors

The director who served throughout the year and up to the date of this report, except as noted,

Mr T Olsen

Mr R Armstong (Resigned 1 April 2017) Mr P Bellamy (Appointed 1 April 2017)

Director's indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Employees

The company had no employees during the current year (2016. Nil)

Directors' report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



T Olsen

28 September 2018

Building 6, Chiswick Park. 566 Chiswick High Road Chiswick London W4 5HR

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of BSI Speedway Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of BSI Speedway Limited (the 'company')

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

We have audited the financial statements which comprise

- · the statement of comprehensive income;
- · the statement of financial position,
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 15

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where.

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate, or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of BSI Speedway Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of BSI Speedway Limited (continued)

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters

Use of our report

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

Sandy Sullivan, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Jandy Sullwan

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kıngdom

28 September 2018

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2017

		Note		2017 £	2016 £
Turnover Cost of sales		2	•	9,355,289 (4,824,360)	8,608,299 (4,231,720)
Gross profit				4,530,929	4,376,579
Administrative expenses		4		(4,241,912)	(3,953,928)
Operating profit	,	•		289,017	422,651
Net finance costs		3		403,246	12,000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax on profit on ordinary activities		6	· :	692,263 (147,282)	434,651 (92,573)
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		•	, ,	544,981	342,078

All the above results relate to continuing operations. There are no recognised gains or losses other than those reported above

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements on pages 13 to 21.

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2017

•	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7	114,901	158;540
		114,901	158,540
Current assets: Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	: 8 :	12,216,056 571,299 12,787,355	10,418,204 670,935 11,089,139
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	1.0	(9,618,397)	(8,508,801)
Net current assets:		3,168,958	2,580,338
Total assets less current liabilities	•	3,283,859	2,738,878
Net assets		3,283,859	2,738,878
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	1 <u>1</u> 12.	1,300,000 1,983,859	1,300,000 1,438,878
Shareholders? funds.		3,283,859	2,738,878

The financial statements of BSI Speedway Limited (registered number - 03369723) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2018. They were signed on its behalf by:



Director

Statement of changes in equity At 31 December 2017

	• • •	•	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 January 2016 Profit for the year Dividend paid			1,300,000	4,352,682 342,078 (3,255,882)	5,652,682 342,078 (3,255,882)
At 31 December 2016			1,300,000	1,438,87	2,738,87
At 1 January 2017 Profit for the year			1,300,000	1,438,878 544,981	2,738,878 544,981
At 31 December 2017			1,300,000	1,983,859	3,283,859

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the prior year.

Basis of preparation

BSI Speedway Limited ('the Company') is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on pages 2 to 3.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, WME Entertainment Parent LLC., which may be obtained at IMG, 1360 E 9th Street, Suite 100, Cleveland, Ohio, 44114, United States of America.

Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement and for related party transactions.

Going concern

The Company's business activities together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are discussed in the strategic and directors' reports on pages 2 to 5

After making enquiries and reviewing company forecasts, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents events revenue comprising of sponsorship income, domestic and foreign TV income, ticket income, promoters fees and hospitality services, net of Value Added Tax

Revenue is recorded as earned. Revenue from sports events is earned in the period that the event occurs. When revenue from contractual agreements are dependent upon the occurrence of future events, recognition of the revenue is deferred until such event has occurred.

Interest revenue

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Directors' remuneration and employees

No director received any remuneration during the year in respect of their services to the company (2016: none)

The company had no employees during the current year (2016 none).

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets to write off the cost less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life. The depreciation method used is

Fixtures, fittings and equipment - ran

range of 12-48 months straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised

Finance Leases

Leases where the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets to the lessees, are classified as finance leases.

The leased asset is derecognised and the present value of the lease receivable (net of initial direct costs for negotiating and arranging the lease) is recognised on the balance sheet and included in "trade and other receivables". The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the lease receivable is recognised as unearned finance income

Each lease payment received is applied against the gross investment in the finance lease receivable to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income. The finance income is recognised in profit or loss on a basis that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the finance lease receivable.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment is measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and habilities are offset only if a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax habilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the habilities simultaneously, in each future year in which significant amounts of deferred tax habilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered

Critical accounting judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods

The directors of the company consider there to be no significant judgements, estimates or assumptions made about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the preparation of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Key source of estimation uncertainty

The Company assesses its doubtful debt allowance at each reporting date. Key assumptions applied are the estimated debt recovery rates and the future market conditions that could affect recovery. During the year the doubtful debt provision was £50,697 (2016: £28,816)

2. Turnover and revenue

An analysis of the Company's turnover by geographical market is set out below.

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•			
		2017		2016
		£		£
Turnover:				
ÜK	25 2%	2,354,552	30.7%	2,643,979
Continental Europe	68.7%	6,412,471	63.8%	5,489,822
Asia Pacific	4.0%	372,940	3.5%	299,202
Other	2 1%	215,326	2 0%	175,296
	100%	9,355,289	100%	8,608,299
				=====
			•	•
3. Net finance costs			•	
			2017	2016
			£	£
			**	
Interest receivable derived from group undertakings	•		267,893	31,945
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) in respect of non-trading activiti	es		135,353	(19,945)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			403,246	12,000
	•			
	-			
4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation				
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after char	ges			
		•	2017	2016
			£	£
		•		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets			144 320	100 004
-owned by the company			144,739	128,204
-leased assets			6,855	9,140
Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange	•		135,353	(19,945)

5. Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to Deloitte LLP for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements were £17,500 (2016 £23,400)

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities	· .	
	2017	2016
The tax charge comprises	£	£
UK corporation tax	151 410	فقم مقد
Current tax on income for the year	151,418	93,094
Adjustments in respect of prior years	2,063	3,627
Foreign tax		
Current tax on income for the year	1,488	2,722
Total current tax	154,969	99,443
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(7,687)	(6,870)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	147,282	92,573
Factors affecting current tax charge		
The tax charge for the year is higher (2016 higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax 20%)	in the UK 19.	25% (2016 [.]
	2017	2016
·	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	692,263	434,651
Total tax at 19 25% (2016, 20%)	133,261	86,930
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,941	1,252
- Rate changes	1,017	763
- Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years - Foreign tax	2,063	3,627
	147.000	00.550
Total tax charge for the year	147,282	92,573

In the Finance (No. 2) Act 2015, it was substantively enacted that the UK corporation tax rate would be effective from 1 April 2017. Finance act 2016 introduced further legislation to reduce the main rate of 17% from 1 April 2020 and these rates have therefore been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities where applicable.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

7. Tangible fixed assets

			Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 January 2017 Additions Disposals			788,307 101,100	788,307 101,100
At 31 December 2017	•		889,407	889,407
Depreciation At 1 January 2017 Charge for the year Disposals			629,767 144,739	629,767 144,739
At 31 December 2017			774,506	774,506
Net book value At 31 December 2017			114,901	114,901
At 31 December 2016		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	158,540	158,540

Assets held under finance leases

The Company has leased the fencing on leases which are considered to meet the definition of finance leases and are accounted for accordingly. The rental period commenced on delivery of the equipment and shall continue until the last day of the FIM Speedway Prix event in 2019. The carrying value of these leased assets was £6,855 at the year end (2015: £15,995).

8. Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year.		2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	•	392,042	26,300
Intercompany notes receivable-long term	•	11,445,843	10,141,433
Other debtors	· ·	113,982	99,674
Prepayments and accrued income		203,713	98,009
Deferred tax asset (see note 9)	•	60,476	52,788
	•		·
	•	12,216,056	10,418,204
·			

Notes owed by parent company and fellow subsidiaries attract a market rate interest of 5 2%. Interest accrued in FY17 was £317,538.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

9. Deferred tax asset

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

The elements of deferred taxation are as is in one		•
	2017	2016
	£	£
Balance at 1 January	52,789	45,918
Profit and loss account	7,687	6,870
Balance at 31 December	60,476	52,788
The deferred tax asset of £60,476 (2016: £52,788) is made up as follows		
•	2017	2016
	£	£
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	60,476	52,788
	60,476	52,788
There is no expiry date on timing differences, unused tax losses or tax credits.		
The net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is not material.		
10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		•
	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	158,233	99,642
Amounts owed to group undertakings repayable on demand	6,402,934	7,213,259
Other taxation and social security	96,451	163,904
Intercompany notes payable-long term	1,431,732	
Accurals and deferred income	1,529,047	1,031,996
	9,618,397	8,508,801

Notes owed to parent company and fellow subsidiaries attract a market rate interest of 5 2%. Interest accrued in FY17 was £55,918

11. Called-up share capital and reserves

	2017	2016
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid	· .	
A 500,000 ordinary shares of £0.10 each	50,000	50,000
B 500,000 ordinary shares of £0 10 each	50,000	50,000
1,200,000 Redeemable preference shares of £1 each	1,200,000	1,200,000
		
•	1,300,000	1,300,000
·		

The Company has two classes of ordinary shares which both carry no right to fixed income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

12. Reserves

	Profit and loss account £
At 1 January 2017 Profit for the financial year Dividends	1,438,878 544,981
At 31 December 2017	1,983,859

13. Financial commitments

At 31 December 2017, the company had annual commitments under a commercial rights agreement ("the agreement") until year 2021 with Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme ("FIM") Under the agreement the amount paid by the company each year to the FIM varies according to the number of events organised by the company to exploit the commercial rights received in the agreement. The agreement may be terminated at any time for valid reasons by either party, including but not limited to, BSI being more that 15 days late with a payment due under the agreement, the television coverage of the events being grossly insufficient or a change in the actual or legal control of BSI.

Financial commitments of the company under the agreement based on the minimum number of events being organised during the term of the agreement are as follows

	. •		,		2017 £	2016 £
Within one year Within two to five years					2,089,617 6,730,452	2,373,357 10,312,814
After five years	•	•		• .	.	
	•				8,820,069	12,686,171
				•		

14. Related party transactions

All related parties with whom the company entered into transactions during the period and with whom balances existed at the end of the period, not already disclosed, were fellow subsidiaries of WME Entertainment Parent LLC.

Effective 1 January 2016, the Company entered into a Sales support and Services Agreement with its parent company International Management Group (U.K.) Limited Under this agreement the Company acts as a Service Provider to the parent company and is compensated for services provided to the parent.

Advantage has been taken of the qualifying entity exemption not to disclose related party transactions with other group companies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2017

15. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is International Management Group (UK) Limited, Building 6, Chiswick Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 5HR, United Kingdom, a company registered in England and Wales

At 31 December 2016, WME Entertainment Parent LLC, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, USA, is the ultimate parent company and controlling party

WME Entertainment Parent LLC is the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared

Requests for financial information should be addressed to Seth Krauss, IMG, 1360 E 9th Street, Suite 100, Cleveland, Ohio, 44114, United States of America.