

Company Registration No. 08412477

Formula E Operations Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 July 2019



Formula E Operations Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019

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Formula E Operations Limited

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

Alejandro Agag Longo
Alberto Luis Alvarez de Sotomayor Longo
Michael Papadimitriou

Registered Office

3 Shortlands
9th Floor
Hammersmith
London W6 8DA

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Formula E Operations Limited

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Review of the business

The Company is part of the Formula E Group (the “Group”) which was granted the exclusive FIA right to organise a single-seater electric motor racing championship for 25 years from 2013. Low-noise, low-emission electric power enables cars to be raced in iconic, international city centres and be accessible to all generations. It was built on demand from car manufacturers, cities and brands looking to promote and associate themselves with green energy, sustainability and innovation. It has a unique linear and digital media product and is well-positioned as a pioneering sports entertainment property.

The directors believe the fifth racing season, which was completed during the financial year, was successful and managed to increase interest in the Championship. This should reflect in increased sponsorship revenue streams as well as broadcasting and advertising revenues going forward.

The financial performance of the series is expected to continue to improve, with continued financial backing from shareholders and oversubscribed interest from its wider ecosystem: sponsors have increased repeat business and activation, London and Seoul were announced as new races for the sixth season, the pipeline of potential cities grows and we now have our largest ever grid of manufacturers with Porsche and Mercedes joining the series in the sixth season.

Following the restructuring of the Group, the Company transferred the race related activities as well as staff and fixed assets to Formula E Race Operations Limited (“FERO”), a fully owned subsidiary of the Company which was made active in June 2018.

Key performance indicators

The results are set out on pages 10 to 13. The loss for the year ending 31 July 2019 is €10,563,716 (2018: €26,412,186) and net liability position is €164,935,867 (2018: €154,372,151). The Company’s solvency is dependent on support from its parent company.

The key strategic focus of the Group is for ABB FIA Formula E Championship to become one of the leading motorsport championships while promoting sustainable energy, innovative technology and delivering value to its stakeholders.

Thirteen races at twelve locations (including the double-header racing event in New York) were staged. Over 400,000 people (2018: 368,000, +9%) attended the races, 411 million (2018: 330 million, +25%) viewers watched on TV and 867 million viewed content on social media (2018: 536 million, +62%).

To date considerable progress has been made in attracting backing from key stakeholders:

- A top-quality driving pool with F1 pedigree (Buemi, De Grassi, Massa, Vandoorne), with Nyck De Vries, the current FIA F2 Championship winner, joining the grid in Season 6 (a first for the Championship)
- Teams with strong industry and racing credentials and funding (Virgin, Andretti, Dragon)
- Major manufacturer support (Audi, BMW, DS Automobiles, Jaguar, Mahindra, Nissan) and, from Season 6, Mercedes and Porsche
- Specialist electric vehicle manufacturers (Nio (China), Venturi (Monaco))
- Global investors from media (Liberty Global, Discovery Communications), sports (Causeway Media Partners) and technology (Qualcomm)
- Established international media partners (BBC, ARD/ZDF, Eurosport, Fox Sports, Mediaset); and
- Big name sponsors (ABB, Antofagasta Minerals, Allianz, Bosch, DHL, Enel, Heineken, Hugo Boss, Julius Baer, Michelin, Modis, Moët & Chandon, Saudia, Tag Heuer and Voestalpine).

Formula E Operations Limited

Strategic report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

As a principal risk of the Company, the directors consider the potential creation of a similar electric car racing championship that could limit sponsorship interest and audience, and therefore limit the growth of the Formula E Championship. As the Formula E Group holds the only single-seater all-electric licence issued by the FIA, this risk is somewhat mitigated.

An important factor in the success of the whole Group is generating interest from manufacturers to enter the Championship. Formula E already has the largest line-up of manufacturers ever assembled (ten), with Mercedes and Porsche having joined in Season 6. As with the World Endurance Championship (WEC) and Deutsche Tourenwagen Masters (DTM), there is a risk in these manufacturers leaving at some point in the future but, unlike these championships, the number currently in Formula E would mean the series could withstand the withdrawal of some.

Further risks are apparent in the changing city line-up. Organising races on city streets bring its own challenges but as city street racing is part of the DNA of the series and holds appeal to a broad market audience, the Group continues to pursue effective city/promoter agreements.

Additional risks to profitability include the Company's exposure to foreign exchange movements as it organises events worldwide. These can be, however, mitigated by entering into natural as well as future hedging arrangements.

Brexit

The UK's vote to leave the European Union ("EU") has resulted in some uncertainty in future trading arrangements between the UK and the EU, as well as the rest of the world. The Group organises racing events around the world, with three races in the upcoming season staged in the EU, and has sponsors, manufacturers and suppliers based in the EU. Therefore we are reviewing how this may affect the Group and to mitigate risk, the directors have considered the following impact areas: legislation changes affecting broadcasting rights, importation processing, potential barriers against UK companies in the EU, indirect and direct taxation regulation and the restrictions to free movement of our staff.

The directors continue to closely monitor the impact of this increased uncertainty (especially with regards to the European races) and are continuously assessing the operational contingency plans to cover any potential adverse consequences of a "no-deal" scenario.

Future outlook and developments

The new season consists of fourteen races in twelve different cities around the world, finishing with a double-header event in London in July 2020.

The focus for the future seasons is to concentrate on promoting the Formula E brand worldwide with emphasis on specific key markets as well as continuously enhance the innovative nature of the Championship, e.g Attack mode, introduction of Gen3 cars.

We believe that the attractiveness of electric city street racing holds appeal to a broad market audience and establishes the unique nature of the Championship.

Approved by the Board of directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



Alejandro Agag Longo
Director, 30 January 2020

Formula E Operations Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2019

The directors present the annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the management of motorsport in connection with the Formula E World Championship ("Formula E" or "the Championship") and its events under long-term agreements with the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile ("FIA").

The Company successfully completed the fifth season of races during the year. The 2018/2019 Championship calendar consisted of thirteen events in twelve cities (2018: twelve racing events across ten locations). The directors consider the performance of the Company during the year to be satisfactory and in line with expectations.

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

Results and dividend

The Company has successfully finished the fifth season of racing electric cars during the financial year.

The results of the Company are included in the financial statements on pages 10 to 41.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: €nil).

Future developments

With the Company having commenced the Championship and undertaking the exploitation of the commercial rights to the Championship, the directors consider the Company to be well positioned to perform satisfactorily in the future.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year were:

Alejandro Agag Longo

Alberto Luis Alvarez de Sotomayor Longo

Michael Papadimitriou

During the year ended 31 July 2019, the Company's ultimate parent company, Formula E Holdings Limited maintained insurance for the directors to indemnify them against certain liabilities which they may incur in their capacity as directors or officers of the Company, including liabilities in respect of which the Company itself is unable to provide an indemnity.

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Formula E Operations Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2019 (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to several financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the Board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The financial risks identified above have been considered as part of the Company's financial risk management strategy, which is documented in note 22 of these financial statements.

Going concern

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Formula E Holdings Limited (the "Group"). The Company incurred losses in the amount of €10.6 million (2018: €26.4 million) during the year and reported net liabilities in the amount of €164.9 million (2018: €154.4 million) at the end of the financial year. As the commercial rights holder to the Championship, the Group has considerable financial resources together with long-term contracts with a number of customers spread across different geographic areas and industries. The directors believe the Group and Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and the Group and Company has adequate resources available to continue its operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. As the Company relies on the support of its parent company, the directors of the Formula E Holdings Limited provided a letter of support. Accordingly, the directors of the Company continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its annual report and financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves 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 section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Subsequent events

A new Chief Executive Officer – Jamieson Reigle - was appointed in September 2019 with Mr Agag stepping up from that role to become Chairman. Mr. Reigle will take on the day-to-day running of the Company, whilst Mr. Agag will focus on relationships with existing commercial partners, host cities and the FIA.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP were re-appointed as auditor in the year and will be deemed to be reappointed in accordance with Section 487(2).

Approved by the Board of directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



Alejandro Agag Longo
Director

Formula E Operations Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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 Formula E Operations Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Formula E Operations Limited (the "Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of cash flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 24.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the 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 Formula E Operations 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 or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Formula E Operations Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

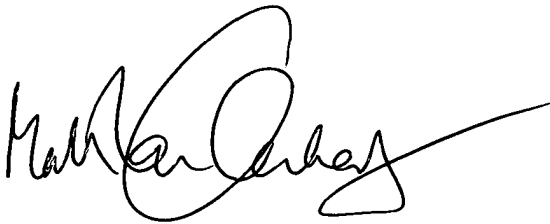
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- 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.



Makhan Chahal ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
30 January 2020

Formula E Operations Limited

Income statement

For the year ended 31 July 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Continuing operations			
Revenue	2	161,533,710	133,438,457
Cost of sales		<u>(129,353,033)</u>	<u>(145,093,659)</u>
Gross profit / (loss)		<u>32,180,677</u>	<u>(11,655,202)</u>
Administrative expenses (including intercompany recharges)		<u>(42,061,568)</u>	<u>(14,741,944)</u>
Operating loss	3	<u>(9,880,891)</u>	<u>(26,397,146)</u>
Investment (loss) / income	7	(1,324,684)	366,324
Foreign exchange profit / (loss)		<u>707,533</u>	<u>(317,619)</u>
Loss before tax		<u>(10,498,042)</u>	<u>(26,348,441)</u>
Taxation	8	<u>(65,674)</u>	<u>(63,745)</u>
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		<u><u>(10,563,716)</u></u>	<u><u>(26,412,186)</u></u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 41 are an integral part of the financial statements.

The Company had no other recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Formula E Operations Limited

Balance sheet Year ended 31 July 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	23	1,350	1,350
Intangible assets	9	1,248,476	929,100
Property, plant and equipment	10	4,057,687	17,142,585
Other long-term deposits and receivables	11	395,244	161,189
		<u>5,702,757</u>	<u>18,234,224</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	12	3,010,032	4,566,528
Trade and other receivables	11	73,833,285	41,853,022
Amounts due from subsidiaries	19	9,518,593	579,519
Cash and cash equivalents	13	8,296,671	28,171,952
		<u>94,658,581</u>	<u>75,171,021</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14,15	(88,497,587)	(86,179,989)
Derivative financial instruments	15	(1,525,047)	(191,659)
Amounts owed to parent company	14	(174,995,732)	(161,405,748)
		<u>(170,359,785)</u>	<u>(172,606,375)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(170,359,785)</u>	<u>(172,606,375)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(164,657,028)</u>	<u>(154,372,151)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long term provisions	15	(278,839)	-
		<u>(278,839)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(164,935,867)</u>	<u>(154,372,151)</u>
Equity			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	17	1	1
Accumulated losses		(158,492,663)	(147,928,947)
Exchange reserve		(6,443,205)	(6,443,205)
		<u>(164,935,867)</u>	<u>(154,372,151)</u>
Total deficit		<u>(164,935,867)</u>	<u>(154,372,151)</u>

The financial statements of Formula E Operations Limited; registered number 08412477 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of directors on 30 January 2020.

Signed on behalf of the Board of directors



Alejandro Agag Longo
Director

Formula E Operations Limited

Statement of changes in equity Year ended 31 July 2019

	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Exchange reserve €	Total equity €
Balance as at 1 August 2017	1	(121,516,761)	(6,443,205)	(127,959,965)
Loss and other comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 July 2018	-	(26,412,186)	-	(26,412,186)
Balance as at 31 July 2018	1	(147,928,947)	(6,443,205)	(154,372,151)
Loss and other comprehensive loss for the year ended 31 July 2019	-	(10,563,716)	-	(10,563,716)
Balance as at 31 July 2019	1	(158,492,663)	(6,443,205)	(164,935,867)

The exchange reserve was created to reflect the impact of the change in functional currency of the Company from GBP to Euros on the translation.

There are no comprehensive income/expense items.

The accompanying notes on pages 14 to 41 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Formula E Operations Limited

Statement of Cash flows Year ended 31 July 2019

	Notes	2019 €	2018 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	18	(37,231,223)	14,770,542
Interest received		8,704	11,251
Net cash (used in) / generated from operations		<u>(37,222,519)</u>	<u>14,781,793</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(749,546)	(239,986)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,087,089)	(9,452,721)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,189,899	193,000
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(2,647,736)</u>	<u>(9,499,707)</u>
Financing activities			
Funding received from a parent company		13,589,984	16,846,107
Net payments received from / made to subsidiaries		6,422,406	(580,869)
Net cash generated by financing activities		<u>20,012,390</u>	<u>16,265,238</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		28,171,952	6,635,878
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(19,857,865)</u>	<u>21,547,324</u>
Foreign exchange		(17,416)	(11,250)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	<u>8,296,671</u>	<u>28,171,952</u>

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

Formula E Operations Limited is a private company limited by shares, which is incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006. The Company is registered in England and Wales.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial instruments that are held at fair value. These policies have been consistently applied for all of the periods, unless otherwise presented.

The financial statements are presented in Euro, the functional currency of the Company.

Going concern

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Formula E Holdings Limited (the “Group”). The Company incurred losses in the amount of €10.6 million (2018: €26.4 million) during the year and reported net liabilities in the amount of €164.9 million (2018: €154.4 million) at the end of the financial year. As the commercial rights holder to the Championship, the Group has considerable financial resources together with long-term contracts with a number of customers spread across different geographic areas and industries. The directors believe the Group and Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and the Group and Company has adequate resources available to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future. As the Company relies on the support of its parent company, the directors of the Formula E Holdings Limited provided a letter of support. Accordingly, the directors of the Company continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its annual report and financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Under IFRS 15, the Company recognises revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

A performance obligation represents a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same.

Control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised over time by reference to the progress towards complete satisfaction of the relevant performance obligation if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company’s performance as the Group performs;
- the Company’s performance creates and enhances an asset that the customer controls as the Company performs; or
- the Company’s performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the distinct good or service.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Contracts with multiple performance obligations (including allocation of transaction price)

For contracts that contain more than one performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price bases.

The stand-alone selling price of the distinct good or service underlying each performance obligation is determined at contract inception. It represents the price at which the Group would sell a promised good or service separately to a customer.

Principal versus agent

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Company determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself (i.e. the Company is a principal) or to arrange for those goods or services to be provided by the other party (i.e. the Company is an agent).

The Company is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer.

The Company is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of the specified good or service by another party. In this case, the Company does not control the specified good or service provided by another party before that good or service is transferred to the customer. When the Company acts as an agent, it recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the specified goods or services to be provided by the other party.

Intangible assets

Intangibles are capitalised and stated at cost less amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Management performs an annual impairment review for indicators such as technological obsolescence and impact of changes to the racing calendar. Amortisation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	-	3-4 years' straight-line
Intellectual property rights	-	3-4 years' straight-line
Cars intangible	-	4 years' straight-line
Trademarks	-	10 years' straight line / licencing period

Plant property and equipment

Plant property and equipment is stated at cost less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The management performs an annual impairment review for indicators such as technological obsolescence and impact of changes to the racing calendar. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

IT equipment	-	3 years' straight-line
Office equipment	-	5 years' straight-line
Race equipment	-	5 years' straight-line
Other installations	-	5 years' straight-line

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost is based on the external acquisition costs.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the instrument expire or the asset is transferred, and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date when derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of the reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income immediately.

Financial assets

The Company's financial assets comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due. This is calculated using an expected credit losses (ECL) method as prescribed in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, using the simplified method. The ECL calculation is based on a debtor categorisation and ageing matrix which identifies the historical sums credited to specific debtors or categories of debtor and applies that percentage to current levels of debt.

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Fair Value

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Share based scheme

The Company adopted a share option scheme whereby certain employees were invited to take up options to subscribe for growth shares of the Group. The purpose of this Employee Share Scheme is to provide an opportunity for employees to acquire an equity participation in the Company and to encourage them to work towards enhancing its value. The Group has no obligation to settle the awards in cash, the shares are settled in equity on the vesting date. The award of the shares needs to be recognised as an expense based on the estimated fair value of the share-based payments made. The awards should be fair valued at the date of issue and the calculation of the fair value not adjusted at a later date (except where there is a modification to the terms of the award). Whilst the award of growth shares is not a share option, the terms of these shares effectively replicate those of a market value (or premium priced) share option (i.e. to the extent share value increases above the hurdle the holders of the growth shares will realise value, but to the extent the share value falls below the hurdle the participants do not realise a significant loss). As the shares are not publicly traded, the fair value of the options granted was estimated by applying an option pricing model, in this case a Black-Scholes model.

This expense would normally be recognised over the vesting period of the shares, from the issue date to the expected vesting date (being the date of an expected realisation event). The recognition of fair value is normally adjusted if the holder of the shares ceases to be an employee during the vesting period. Further details are given in note 16.

Income taxes, including deferred income taxes

Income tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the year in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available to carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which these losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Expected future tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax. A deferred tax asset is only recognised when it is anticipated that there will be sufficient future taxable profits to offset the asset against.

Deferred and current tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in the foreign currency of the Company are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the historical rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations, which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption' (amended)
IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' (amended)
IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' (amended)
IAS 12 'Income Taxes' (amended)
IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements'
IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities'
IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement'
IFRS 16 'Leases'¹
IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'²
IAS 28 'Associates and Joint Ventures' (revised)
IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'
IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' (amended)
IFRS 14 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts'
(IFRIC)-Int 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*¹
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*³
Amendments to IAS 19 *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*¹
Amendments to IAS 28 *Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures*¹
Amendments to IFRSs *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle*¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 August 2019.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 August 2021.

³ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date to be determined.

Except for the new and amendments to IFRSs mentioned below, the directors of the Company anticipate that the application of all other new and amendments to IFRSs will have no material impact on the financial statements in the foreseeable future.

Amendments to IFRS and new interpretations which were mandatory effective during the current year have not had a material impact.

Changes to accounting policies as a result of new standards issued and effective

The following new standards, which are mandatory for the first time for the financial year ended 31 July 2019, are relevant for the Company:

- IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'; and
- IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 from 1 August 2018. The new standards have been adopted prospectively with no retrospective adjustments required. The effect of adopting these standards is outlined below.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The Company has applied IFRS 15 for the first time in the current year. IFRS 15 superseded IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related interpretations.

The Company recognises revenue from the following major sources which arise from contracts with customers:

- Sponsorship and broadcasting income
- Race and teams related revenues
- Other income

Information about the Company's performance obligations and the accounting policies resulting from application of IFRS 15 are disclosed in note 2.

There has been no material impact upon transition to this standard.

IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and the related consequential amendments to other IFRSs. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for 1) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, 2) expected credit losses ("ECL") for financial assets and 3) general hedge accounting.

The Company has applied IFRS 9 in accordance with the transition provisions set out in IFRS 9, i.e. applied the classification and measurement requirements (including impairment under ECL model) retrospectively to instruments that have not been derecognised as at 1 August 2018 (date of initial application) and has not applied the requirements to instruments that have already been derecognised as at 1 August 2018. Any differences between carrying amounts as at 31 July 2018 and the carrying amounts as at 1 August 2018 would be recognised in the opening retained profits and other components of equity, without restating comparative information.

There has been no material impact upon transition to this standard. There have been no changes to the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and no change to the carrying amounts of any financial asset or liability.

Accounting policies resulting from application of IFRS 9 are disclosed in note 22.

IFRS 16 *Leases*

IFRS 16 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. IFRS 16 will supersede IAS 17 Leases and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

Distinctions of operating leases and finance leases are removed for lessee accounting and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognised for all leases by lessees, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. For the classification of cash flows, the Company currently presents upfront prepaid lease payments as investing cash flows in relation to leasehold lands for owned use and those classified as investment properties while other operating lease payments are presented as operating cash flows.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 16 Leases - continued

As at 31 July 2019, the Company has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of €4,447,980 (2018: €365,151) as disclosed in note 20. A preliminary assessment indicates that these arrangements will meet the definition of a lease. Upon application of IFRS 16, the Company will recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability in respect of all these leases of €3,591,927 and €4,202,993, respectively and a positive impact to operating losses of €312,331.

Impairment

At each balance sheet date the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible 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 to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market 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.

The Company reviews all receivables for impairment and ensures a bad debt provision recorded reflects the actual recoverability of the amounts included in the financial statements, based on knowledge of the customers as well as the markets in which it operates.

Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of intangible assets and plant and equipment

The Company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its intangible assets and plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of intangible assets and plant and equipment of similar nature and functions. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are expected to be shorter than previously estimated, or it will write-off or write-down obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold.

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.

Determining whether certain intangible assets and plant and equipment is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of those intangible assets and plant and equipment. The value in use calculation requires the Company to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from respective intangible assets and plant and equipment and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected due to unfavourable changes in the major assumptions adopted in the Company's estimation, a material impairment loss may arise. As at 31 July 2019, the carrying amounts of intangible assets and plant and equipment is €1,248,476 (2018: €929,100) and €4,057,687 (2018: €17,142,585), respectively.

Estimated impairment of trade receivables (before application of HKFRS 9 on 1 August 2018)

On assessing any impairment of the Company's trade receivables, the management regularly reviews the recoverability, creditworthiness of customers and ages of trade receivables. Impairment on trade receivables is made on the estimation of the future cash flows discounted at an effective interest rate. If the financial condition of the customers of the Group deteriorated, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional impairment may be required. As at 31 July 2018, the carrying amounts of trade receivables (net of allowance for bad and doubtful debts) and allowance for bad and doubtful debts are approximately €22,562,404 and €5,148,619, respectively.

Provision of ECL for trade receivables (upon application of HKFRS 9 on 1 August 2018)

The Group uses provision matrix to calculate ECL for the trade receivables. The provision rates are based on various relationship status within the Group's ecosystem as groupings of various debtors have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is based on the Group's historical default rates taking into consideration forward-looking information that is reasonable and supportable available without undue costs or effort. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are reassessed and changes in the forward-looking information are considered. In addition, trade receivables with significant balances and credit impaired are assessed for ECL individually.

As at 31 July 2019, the carrying amounts of trade receivables (net of the ECL) and expected estimated credit losses are approximately €63,288,791 and €4,846,468, respectively.

Going concern

The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital, its financial risk management objectives and details of its financial instruments and exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk are included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The Company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements. The Group's forecasts and projections, considering reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company has sufficient financial resources to continue operations for the foreseeable future. In reaching their conclusion the Directors have reviewed the budget for 2020 and the Group's five-year business plan. The Directors have also considered carefully the risks to the Group's trading performance and cash flows as a result of the difficult economic environment. As a consequence, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group are well placed to manage their business risks and continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

2. Revenue

A. For the year ended 31 July 2019

(a) *Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue recognised during the year is as follows:

For the year ended 31 July 2019	EUR
Service income	
Race promotion and licencing income	99,516,206
Race and service related revenues	56,081,696
Other income	5,935,808
Total	161,533,710
Timing of revenue recognition	
Over time	99,516,206
A point in time	62,017,504
Total	161,533,710

(b) *Performance obligations for contracts with customers*

(i) Service income

Race and service related revenues and other income are recognised at a point in time upon the completion of race weekends. Race promotion and licensing income is recognised over time over the course of the season.

The Company is exempt from the requirements of IFRS 8 to disclose segment information. Services related income included services provided and recharges invoiced to teams partaking in races.

The directors decided not to disclose the sources of revenues as it is considered commercially sensitive and hence not in the best interest of the Company.

The Company typically satisfies its performance obligations upon the completion of a race weekend or at the end of the Championship season, depending on the terms of the contract and the services provided by the Group. Given the nature of the payment terms, there are no significant financing components within contracts and no significant obligations for returns, refunds or warranties.

There are no unsatisfied performance obligations as at 31 July 2019.

B. For the year ended 31 July 2018

For the year ended 31 July 2018	EUR
Race promotion and licencing income	94,185,364
Race and service related revenues	37,156,130
Other income	2,096,963
	133,438,457

No adjustments were required upon initial application of IFRS 15.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

3. Operating loss

Operating loss has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2019 €	2018 €
Depreciation	916,865	7,548,316
Amortisation	261,419	562,382
Staff costs (see note 5)	12,304,138	12,727,873
Profit on sale of fixed assets	1,195,141	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	30,114	12,298
Auditor's remuneration for services (see note 4)	237,458	263,279
Impairment of trade receivables (net)	(267,402)	4,618,561
Intercompany recharges and royalties payable to parent company	<u>100,469,897</u>	<u>787,347</u>

Intercompany recharges and royalties were incurred in accordance with the intercompany relationships and business service agreements.

Payments under operating leases recognised as an expense in the year were €427,365 (2018: €691,293) – see note 20 for more details.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2019 €	2018 €
Audit services		
- statutory audit fees	48,391	92,935
Non-audit services		
- tax advisory fees	152,075	150,881
- other advisory fees	<u>36,992</u>	<u>19,463</u>
Total	<u>237,458</u>	<u>263,279</u>

No amounts for other services have been paid to the auditor (2018: €nil).

5. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) employed by the Company was 89 (2018: 108), split into the following areas:

	2019	2018
Event operations	-	40
Sales, Marketing and Media	54	41
Administration (Legal, Finance, HR and other)	<u>35</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	<u>89</u>	<u>108</u>

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

5. Staff costs (continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 €	2018 €
Wages and salaries	6,662,490	7,787,519
Employee Share Scheme	1,756,064	1,164,276
Social security costs and payroll tax	3,558,027	3,330,872
Other staff costs	327,557	445,206
	<u>12,304,138</u>	<u>12,727,873</u>

6. Directors' emoluments

The directors' aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services were:

	2019 €	2018 €
Emoluments	2,085,528	2,014,867
Money purchase schemes	32,237	17,713
	<u>2,117,765</u>	<u>2,032,580</u>

An option pool of 4,251 Growth shares was created during 2016 in order to provide incentives to directors and eligible employees. During the year, no shares were allotted and issued to existing employees (2018: 189) – see note 16 for more details.

The highest paid individual director's remuneration (excluding the impact of Employee Share Scheme accretion) was €1,137,334 (2018: €1,108,340). No Growth shares were allocated to that director during the financial year (2018: nil), however he sold 582 of A Growth shares to existing shareholders in January 2019 and additional 292 in May 2019 when existing shareholders completed the purchase of Growth shares – see note 16 for more details.

As of 31 July 2019, the CEO of the Company has an outstanding balance of €nil (2018: €8,946). The amount due in the previous financial year was non-interest bearing.

7. Investment (loss) / income

	2019 €	2018 €
Interest income	8,704	11,251
Financial (loss) / gain on derivatives	(1,333,388)	355,073
Investment (loss) / income	<u>(1,324,684)</u>	<u>366,324</u>

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

8. Taxation

	2019 €	2018 €
Continuing operations		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Mexico corporation tax (Formula E Operations Mexico Permanent Establishment)	83,065	63,745
Recovered withholding taxes previously expensed	(17,391)	-
Deferred tax		
Current year charge	-	-
Total tax charge	<u>65,674</u>	<u>63,745</u>

Corporation tax is calculated at 19% (2018: 19%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss per the Income statement as follows:

	2019 €	2018 €
Loss before tax:	(10,498,042)	(26,348,441)
Tax at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	1,994,628	5,006,204
Non-deductible expenses	(118,695)	(41,982)
Deferred tax not provided	(1,875,933)	(4,964,222)
Income taxes paid overseas	65,674	63,745
Total tax charge	<u>65,674</u>	<u>63,745</u>

The Company's unused tax losses are denominated in GBP and are therefore subject to foreign exchange movements on translation. The Company has not recognised a deferred tax asset of approximately €22.6 million (2018: €19 million) of tax losses carried forward due to insufficient certainty of future profits.

The further reductions in the main rate of corporation tax will be enacted from 19% to 17% effective from 1 April 2020. The relevant applicable rate reduction is reflected in the estimates in accordance with IAS 10.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

9. Intangible assets

	Trademarks €	Cars – Intangible €	Intellectual property (i) €	Software €	Total €
Cost					
At 31 July 2017	830,754	710,959	424,535	494,530	2,460,778
Additions	202,061	-	37,925	-	239,986
Disposals	-	-	(64,990)	(150,405)	(215,395)
At 31 July 2018	1,032,815	710,959	397,470	344,125	2,485,369
Additions	98,120	-	-	651,426	749,546
Transfer to subsidiary	-	-	(297,478)	-	(297,478)
At 31 July 2019	1,130,935	710,959	99,992	995,551	2,937,437
Amortisation					
At 31 July 2017	150,013	435,759	191,738	360,614	1,138,124
Amortisation (ii)	123,176	275,200	79,829	84,177	562,382
Disposals	-	-	(43,571)	(100,666)	(144,237)
At 31 July 2018	273,189	710,959	227,996	344,125	1,556,269
Amortisation (ii)	135,016	-	723	125,680	261,419
Transfer to subsidiary	-	-	(128,727)	-	(128,727)
At 31 July 2019	408,205	710,959	99,992	469,805	1,688,961
Net book value					
At 31 July 2019	722,730	-	-	525,746	1,248,476
At 31 July 2018	759,626	-	169,474	-	929,100

Following the restructuring of the Group, all the race related fixed assets have been transferred from the Company to FERRO to reflect the split of race and non-race related activities.

- (i) The intellectual property asset relates to race track designs.
- (ii) The amortisation charge is included within administrative expenses.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Office & IT equipment €	Car equipment €	Race equipment €	Other installation €	Total €
Cost					
At 31 July 2017	1,147,124	10,717,126	13,704,028	3,858,115	29,426,393
Additions	34,898	735,000	8,002,156	680,667	9,452,721
Disposals	(147,025)	(58,327)	-	(39,331)	(244,683)
At 31 July 2018	1,034,997	11,393,799	21,706,184	4,499,451	38,634,431
Additions	1,448,053	502,287	-	1,136,749	3,087,089
Transfer to subsidiary	-	-	(19,629,196)	(120,859)	(19,750,055)
Reclassifications	11,085	-	(2,003,148)	1,992,063	-
Disposals	(159,978)	(514,840)	(73,840)	(499,807)	(1,248,465)
At 31 July 2019	2,334,157	11,381,246	-	7,007,597	20,723,000
Depreciation					
At 31 July 2017	840,750	7,249,514	3,553,039	2,410,770	14,054,073
Charge for the year	150,108	3,373,551	2,634,786	1,389,871	7,548,316
Disposals / Other adjustments	(64,674)	(11,144)	-	(34,725)	(110,543)
At 31 July 2018	926,184	10,611,921	6,187,825	3,765,916	21,491,846
Charge for the year	265,766	64,269	44,157	542,673	916,865
Transfer to subsidiary	-	-	(4,525,489)	(31,838)	(4,557,327)
Reclassifications	-	(483,085)	(1,632,653)	2,115,738	-
Disposals	(129,864)	(482,560)	(73,840)	(499,807)	(1,186,071)
At 31 July 2019	1,062,086	9,710,545	-	5,892,682	16,665,313
Net book value					
At 31 July 2019	1,272,071	1,670,701	-	1,114,915	4,057,687
At 31 July 2018	108,813	781,878	15,518,359	733,535	17,142,585

Following the restructuring of the Group, all the race related fixed assets have been transferred from the Company to FER0 to reflect the split of race and non-race related activities.

Depreciation of fixed assets is included within administrative expenses as well as the costs associated with disposal or write-off.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

11. Trade and other receivables

	2019 €	2018 €
Non-Current		
Financial assets - rental deposits	395,244	161,189
Current		
Trade receivables	63,288,791	22,562,404
Prepayments	4,374,255	7,038,412
VAT receivable	3,077,127	3,577,491
Accrued income and other receivable	3,093,112	8,674,715
	<u>73,833,285</u>	<u>41,853,022</u>

An expected credit loss on trade receivables was calculated based on the lifetime expected losses adjusted for the future market in the amount of €4,846,468 (2018: €5,148,619) where, in the opinion of the directors, trade receivables are not recoverable at their book value. Any trade receivables where it is felt that recovery of the debt is uncertain are provided against in full. Trade receivables are stated net of related allowances for non-recoverable debts.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of loans and receivables, after taking account of related allowances, approximates to their fair value.

“Trade and other receivables” and “Cash and cash equivalents” constitute the financial assets within the category “Financial assets” as defined by IFRS 9.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have 30 day credit terms.

As at 31 July 2019, trade receivables of €41,575,732 (2018: €17,403,613) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2019 €	2018 €
Amounts not past due	21,713,059	5,158,791
Amounts past due but not impaired	38,943,780	17,403,613
Amounts impaired	7,478,420	5,148,619
Less impairment	<u>(4,846,468)</u>	<u>(5,148,619)</u>
	<u>63,288,791</u>	<u>22,562,404</u>

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

11. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The movement in the provision for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	2019 €	2018 €
At 1 August	5,148,619	530,058
Release of the previous years' charges	(953,712)	-
Charge for the year	651,561	4,618,561
At 31 July	<u>4,846,468</u>	<u>5,148,619</u>

The release of the previous years' charges results from the write off or renegotiation of the amounts due during the reporting period. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

12. Inventories

	2019 €	2018 €
Raw materials	942,881	977,797
Work in progress – Electric Revolution documentary	2,067,151	3,588,731
	<u>3,010,032</u>	<u>4,566,528</u>

The total inventory recognised in cost of sales during the year is €44,905 (2018: €3,646,857). The amount above contains an inventory impairment provision in the amount of €833,209 (2018: €833,209).

In 2018, the Company engaged an external company to produce a documentary designated to the Championship and promoting its values as well as increasing awareness of Formula E. The programme was launched at Cannes Film Festival in May 2019 to private audience and Toronto Film Festival in September 2019 to public audience/distributors. Given the Company believes it will receive the benefit from increased awareness equally at these two events, half the total costs of the documentary were released during the current year with the remainder of the cost to be expensed in the following financial year. The half of the total costs released in this year is recorded within other general and administrative expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 €	2018 €
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>8,296,671</u>	<u>28,171,952</u>

The directors consider that the carrying amount of these assets approximates to their fair value.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

14. Trade and other payables

	2019 €	2018 €
Current		
Trade payables	7,925,587	17,580,432
Other taxes and social security	290,094	727,110
Other payables	55,353	77,271
Deferred income	75,221,833	51,998,386
Accruals	5,004,720	15,796,790
	<u>88,497,587</u>	<u>86,179,989</u>
Total trade and other payables		
	<u>88,497,587</u>	<u>86,179,989</u>
Amounts owed to the parent company	174,995,732	161,405,748
	<u>174,995,732</u>	<u>161,405,748</u>

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value. No interest is charged on trade and other payables.

Trade payables, other payables and amounts payable to group companies constitute the only financial liabilities measured at amortised cost as defined by IFRS 9.

Amounts owed to the parent company are on a current account basis with no interest changes and have no other restrictions attached.

15. Derivative financial instruments

	2019 €	2018 €
Derivative financial instruments	(1,525,047)	(191,659)
	<u>(1,525,047)</u>	<u>(191,659)</u>

The balance represents the foreign currency forward contracts entered by the Company with two different counterparty agents. As part of the trade, the Company was required to hold collateral deposits with one of the counterparties. As of 31 July 2019, the amount of deposits held was €nil (2018: €212,580).

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

15. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

As at 31 July 2019, the Company had the following outstanding foreign currency forward contracts, which were related to the purchase of GBP and USD. The terms of these contracts were as follows:

2019

Exercise period	Amount to be purchased (GBP)	Amount to be purchased (USD)	Exchange Rate	EUR equivalent
August 2019	2,000,000	-	1.131	2,262,710
September 2019	2,000,000	-	1.122	2,243,235
October 2019	2,000,000	-	1.124	2,248,735
November 2019	1,900,000	-	1.129	2,145,110
December 2019	1,500,000	-	1.131	1,696,800
January 2020	3,100,000	-	1.135	3,518,300
February 2020	1,250,000	-	1.130	1,412,625
March 2020	1,300,000	-	1.117	1,451,555
April 2020	1,250,000	-	1.124	1,404,720
May 2020	2,600,000	-	1.150	2,991,145
May 2020	-	1,500,000	0.892	1,338,091
June 2020	1,150,000	-	1.125	1,293,200
June 2020	-	2,000,000	0.890	1,780,151
July 2020	2,440,000	-	1.160	2,829,400
July 2020	-	1,500,000	0.888	1,332,741
August 2020	1,250,000	-	1.135	1,419,350
September 2020	850,000	-	1.115	947,750
October 2020	925,000	-	1.158	1,071,425
November 2020	1,000,000	-	1.122	1,122,000
December 2020	500,000	-	1.114	557,000
January 2021	2,200,000	-	1.145	2,519,250
May 2021	1,700,000	-	1.159	1,970,300
July 2021	425,000	-	1.158	492,150
	31,340,000	5,000,000		40,047,743

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

15. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

2018

Exercise period	Amount to be purchased (GBP)	Exchange rate	EUR equivalent
August 1 – 8, 2018	850,000	1.123	954,550
September 3 – 10, 2018	850,000	1.123	954,550
October 1 – 31, 2018	850,000	1.139	968,150
November 1 – 30, 2018	850,000	1.137	966,790
December 3 – 31, 2018	850,000	1.136	965,770
January 28 - February 1, 2019	850,000	1.148	975,715
February 25 - March 1, 2019	850,000	1.147	974,695
March 25 - 29, 2019	850,000	1.146	973,760
April 1 - 30, 2019	850,000	1.137	966,110
May 2 - 31, 2019	850,000	1.135	964,920
June 3 - 28, 2019	850,000	1.134	963,985
July 1 – 31, 2019	850,000	1.130	960,500
	10,200,000		11,589,495

The foreign currency forward contracts are measured at the fair value at the end of each reporting period. During the year ended July 31, 2019, a fair value loss of €1,333,388 was recognized in the Income statement relating to the change in fair value of foreign currency forward contracts (2018: gain of €355,073).

Fair value of the Company's financial assets is measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Further detail of the valuation basis is included within note 1.

Fair Value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments inputs other than quoted prices traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the company is the current bid price. Note 1 discloses the methods used in determining fair values on a specific asset/liability basis with further details on level 2 financial instruments. Other financial assets/liabilities represent the fair value of foreign exchange forward agreements in place at the year end.

Where applicable, further information about the assumptions used in determining fair value is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

16. Share-based payment

a) Types of share-based payments

A pool of 4,251 Growth shares was created for the primary purpose of providing incentives to directors and eligible employees during the financial year ended 31 July 2016. The shares are issued by Formula E Holdings. As employees are employed by Formula E Operations, the Company reimburses Formula E Holdings Ltd for the fair value of the shares issues through the period.

On 10 December 2015, the Board authorised the allotment and issuance of 2,108 such shares eligible to existing employees of the Company. The proposed scheme to deliver the option pool was an Employee Share Scheme ("ESS") involving delivery of shares which allow eligible management participation in any equity growth above a pre-defined hurdle value at issuance. On 4 April 2017, the Board authorised another allotment and issuance of 626 B Growth shares. As the benefits of the ESS were removed by the Chancellor at 2016 Budget announcement, this allotment was issued as a standard management share scheme.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

16. Share-based payment (continued)

a) Types of share-based payments (continued)

On 5 April 2017, a further allotment of 189 C Growth shares was issued to management.

During the year, the existing shareholders purchased Growth shares from both the existing employees as well as from the staff leaving the Company. Some of the employees entitled to Growth shares left the Company, resulting in 185 A Growth shares and 108 B Growth shares to be deferred.

Details of specific categories of options are as follows:

	Date of grant	Exercise price EUR
Type A Growth shares	10 December 2015	6,653
Type B Growth shares	4 April 2017	7,362
Type C Growth shares	4 April 2018	7,938

The shares were issued at a pre-agreed hurdle rate. At 31 July 2019, the number of shares in respect of which options had been granted and remained outstanding under the Scheme was 1,621 (31 July 2018: 1,328), representing 3.6% (31 July 2018: 3.0%) of the shares of the Formula E Holdings Ltd in issue at that date.

b) Number of share options

Option Type	Issued at 1 August 2018	Granted during year	Exercised during year	Deferred during the year	Issued at 31 July 2019
Type A	2,108	-	(735)	(185)	1,188
Type B	626	-	(185)	(108)	333
Type C	189	-	(39)	-	150
Exercisable at end of year	2,923	-	(959)	(293)	1,671

Option Type	Issued at 1 August 2017	Granted during year	Exercised during year	Issued at 31 July 2018
Type A	2,108	-	-	2,108
Type B	626	-	-	626
Type C	-	189	-	189
Exercisable at end of year	2,734	189	-	2,923

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

16. Share-based payment (continued)

c) Fair value calculation

The fair value was calculated using The Black-Scholes pricing model. The inputs into the model were as follows:

	2019	2018
Share price	€6,689	€6,689
Exercise price	€7,938	€7,938
Expected volatility	54.0%	54.0%
Risk-free rate	1.05%	1.05%
Expected dividend yield	-	-

Expected volatility was determined by using the historical volatility of the Formula E Holdings Ltd's share price over the previous 3 years (2018: 3 years).

The Company recognised the total expense of €1,756,064 for the year ended 31 July 2019 (2018: €1,164,276) in relation to accretion value of the Growth shares and the impact of the Growth share exercise during the year.

17. Share capital

	2019 €	2018 €
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 ordinary shares of £1	1	1

18. Cash flows from operating activities

	2019 €	2018 €
Loss before taxation	(10,498,042)	(26,348,441)
Depreciation	916,865	7,548,316
Amortisation	261,419	562,382
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(1,220,804)	(145,817)
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	1,556,497	(3,271,942)
Increase in payables	2,317,597	44,273,756
Increase in receivables	(31,874,021)	(12,205,570)
(Decrease) / Increase in provisions	(23,312)	4,618,561
Fair value change in derivatives	1,333,388	(355,073)
Payment of corporate income taxes in Mexico	(65,674)	(63,745)
Write off of assets	64,864	158,115
Cash generated from operations	(37,231,223)	14,770,542

Cash and cash equivalents (which are presented as a single class of assets on the balance sheet) comprise cash at bank and other short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

19. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company held a loan from Formula E Holdings Limited, its parent. At 31 July 2019, €174,995,732 (2018: €161,405,748) was owed by the Company to Formula E Holdings Limited and is included within current liabilities.

The Company also provided funding to its subsidiaries incorporated in Chile in the amount of €131,805 (2018: €579,519) and to Formula E Race Operations Ltd €8,807,269 (2018: €nil) during the year which is included within current assets (see note 23 for more details) in the total amount of €9,518,593.

The Company also provided services to both its parent and another group company, Formula E Rights Limited, for the amount of €8.6 million (2018: €65.1 million) which are reflected in the financial statements.

Key Management Personnel

There have been no short-term or post-employment benefits provided to the directors, who are the key management personnel of the Company (other than the ones stated in note 6) as specified in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*.

20. Operating lease arrangements

At 31 July 2019 and 2018, the Company had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

	2019 €	2018 €
Within one year	1,168,295	365,151
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	3,279,685	-
	<u>4,447,980</u>	<u>365,151</u>

Operating lease payments represent rental payable by the Company for its office premises. Leases are negotiated for an average term of five years and rental are fixed throughout the lease period. New lease agreements were signed during the financial year for the period of five years for the office in London and 2 years for Donington offices.

21. Parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's ultimate and immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is Formula E Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong which is the largest and smallest Group into which the company is consolidated. The Registered Office Address of Formula E Holdings Limited is Level 54, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

22. Financial instruments

Primary financial Instruments 2019	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amount
EUR				
Trade receivables	63,288,791	-	-	63,288,791
Amounts due from subsidiaries	9,518,593	-	-	9,303,629
Cash and cash equivalents	8,296,671	-	-	8,296,671
Financial assets	81,104,055	-	-	80,889,091
Trade and other payables	-	8,271,034	-	8,271,034
Amounts owed to parent company	-	174,995,732	-	174,995,932
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-	1,525,047	1,525,047
Financial liabilities	-	183,266,766	1,525,047	184,791,813
Primary financial Instruments 2018	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial instruments designated as fair value through profit or loss	Total carrying amount
EUR				
Trade receivables	22,562,404	-	-	22,562,404
Amounts due from subsidiary	580,869	-	-	580,869
Cash and cash equivalents	28,171,952	-	-	28,171,952
Financial assets	51,325,225	-	-	51,325,225
Trade and other payables	-	18,384,813	-	18,384,813
Amounts owed to parent company	-	161,405,748	-	161,405,748
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	-	191,659	191,659
Financial liabilities	-	179,790,561	191,659	179,982,220

The directors of the Company consider that the carrying value amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortised cost approximate to their fair values. Derivative financial instruments were recognised at fair value through the profit and loss account. There were no reclassifications of financial assets classification in the year.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

22. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, amounts due from related party, amounts due to related companies and trade and other payables. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes.

The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Market risk

Currency risk

Certain transactions of the Company are denominated in British Pound ("GBP") and United States dollar ("USD"), which are different from the respective functional currency, and therefore the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. Operating costs for the Company's operations are affected by exchange rate movements between GBP and EUR as a large portion of payroll and recurring overheads are incurred in GBP within the UK through the Company. To manage this risk, the Company entered into derivative contracts to fix the future exchange rate on these costs.

The management monitors foreign exchange exposure and during the financial year entered into financial contracts to reduce foreign currency exposure.

Fair value measurements of financial instruments

(i) The Company's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Derivative financial instruments

Foreign currency forward contracts of the Company are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The fair value of financial instruments inputs other than quoted prices traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. Disclosed below are the methods used in determining fair values on a specific asset/liability basis. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions used in determining fair value is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(ii) The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of other financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements approximate to their fair values using discounted cash flow valuation technique.

The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used), as well as the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised (Levels 1 to 3) based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements is observable.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

22. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments - continued

Financial instrument	Fair Value EUR	Fair Value hierarchy	Valuation technique and key inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Foreign Currency forward contracts	(1,525,047) (2018: 191,659)	Level 2	Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contracted forward rates. The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets / liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
<i>Assets</i>		
GBP	3,816,931	7,842,669
USD	5,373,603	23,535,262
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
<i>Liabilities</i>		
GBP	5,567,766	4,479,160
USD	596,085	13,430,866
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to currency risk related to GBP and USD. The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% (2018: 5%) increase and decrease in EUR against the relevant foreign currency. 5% (2018: 5%) is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 5% (2018: 5%) change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a decrease in loss where EUR strengthen 5% (2018: 5%) against the relevant currency. For a 5% (2018: 5%) weakening of EUR against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on the loss and the balances below would be negative.

	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
<i>Loss / (Gain) for the year</i>		
GBP	(87,542)	168,175
USD	238,876	505,220
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

22. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk

As at 31 July 2019, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties is arising from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the balance sheet.

To manage its credit risk, management monitors on a regular basis credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced.

	Parties within the eco-system	Medium risk	High risk	Total EUR
2019				
Expected loss rate	0%	62.7%	100%	-
Gross amount – trade receivables	60,656,839	7,048,738	429,682	68,135,259
Credit loss allowance	-	4,416,786	429,682	4,846,468

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparty is a bank with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. The majority of trade receivable balance consist of customers with whom the Company have a long-term relationship (global sponsors, broadcasters and teams) and that has been incorporated into the determination of expected credit losses. The management of the Company considers the concentration risk is low.

Liquidity risk

In the management of the liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been compiled based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 31 July 2019

22. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk tables:

	Less than 1 month or on demand EUR	Total un-discounted cash flows EUR	Carrying amount EUR
2019			
Trade and other payables	7,981,233	7,981,233	7,981,233
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,525,047	1,525,047	1,525,047
Amounts owed to parent company	174,995,732	174,995,732	174,995,732
	<u>184,502,012</u>	<u>184,736,660</u>	<u>184,736,660</u>
2018			
Trade and other payables	18,602,603	18,602,603	18,602,603
Foreign currency forward contracts	191,659	191,659	191,659
Amounts owed to parent company	161,405,748	161,405,748	161,405,748
	<u>180,200,010</u>	<u>180,200,010</u>	<u>180,200,010</u>

23. Investment in subsidiaries

These financial statements present the results of the Company as the exemption from consolidation has been applied. The fully consolidated accounts are prepared for Formula E Holdings Limited which is incorporated in Hong Kong.

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 31 July are as follows:

Name <i>Directly owned</i>	Place of incorporation	Principal activities	Equity interest (direct)	
			2019	2018
Formula E Race Operations Ltd (previously called Formula E OPCO 1 Ltd)	United Kingdom	Provision of race related activities and race support	100%	100%
Formula E OPCO 2 Ltd	United Kingdom	Dormant	100%	100%
Formula E Chile SpA	Chile	Management of race activities in Chile	100%	100%
<i>Indirectly owned</i>				
Formula E Mexico Race Operations, S.de R.L.de C.V.	Mexico	Management of race activities in Chile	0.03%	-

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at their historic cost of share capital (€1,350 for Formula E Chile SpA and €1 for both Formula E Race Operations Ltd and OPCO 2 Ltd).

Formula E Operations Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Year ended 31 July 2019

24. Subsequent events

A new Chief Executive Officer – Jamieson Reigle – was appointed in September 2019 with Mr Agag stepping up from that role to become Chairman. Mr. Reigle will take on the day-to-day running of the Company, whilst Mr. Agag will focus on relationships with existing commercial partners, host cities and the FIA.