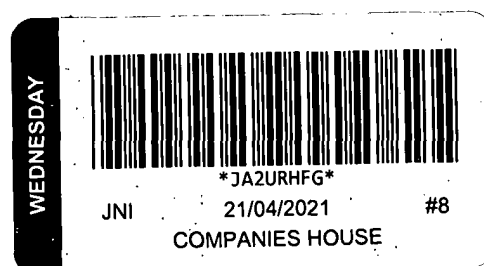

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Alan Burns (Ireland) Gerald Delon (USA) Stephen Jenkins (UK) Kevin Rabbitt (USA) (resigned 30 June 2020)
Company secretary	Dean Nacarrato
Registered number	08572802
Registered office	Gemini House Downmill Road Bracknell Berkshire United Kingdom RG12 1QS
Auditor	Woods and Partners Limited Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor 2 Dublin Landings North Wall Quay Dublin 1
Bankers	Coutts & Co 440 Strand London WC2R 0QS JP Morgan 79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Grand Canal Dock Dublin
Solicitors	Crowley Millar Solicitors 2-3 Exchange Place George's Dock IFSC Dublin 1

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

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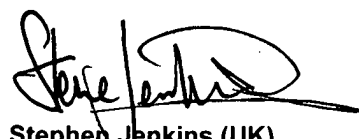
OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08572802

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	940,600	1,392,563
		<u>940,600</u>	<u>1,392,563</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	783,694	1,123,642
Cash at bank and in hand	6	44,260	59,869
		<u>827,954</u>	<u>1,183,511</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(1,376,306)	(1,848,869)
Net current liabilities		<u>(548,352)</u>	<u>(665,358)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>392,248</u>	<u>727,205</u>
Net assets		<u>392,248</u>	<u>727,205</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		904,190	904,190
Profit and loss account		(511,942)	(176,985)
		<u>392,248</u>	<u>727,205</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


Stephen Jenkins (UK)
 Director

Date: 6th Jan 2021

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of financial position and the related notes constitute the abridged financial statements of Outside Broadcasting Services Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2019.

Outside Broadcasting Services Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under the Companies Act 2006), incorporated in England. The Registered Office is Gemini House, Downmill Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, United Kingdom, RG12 1QS, which is also the principal place of business of the company.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds (£) which is the functional currency of the company. The figures presented have been rounded to the nearest Pound.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company made a loss in 2019 of £334,957 and has net assets £392,248.

The significant metric used to evaluate the profitability and future going concern of the company is EBITDA. The key driver for this is that OBSTV has significant investments in fixed assets and has significant depreciation charges. The company has previously generated positive EBITDA. Notwithstanding the impact of COVID-19, the company has traded strongly in Q3 2020 and the Directors project a positive EBITDA for full year 2020.

In 2020, elite sports have recommenced in Q3 around the world and OBSTV has had a strong Q3 and there is a strong pipeline for Q4 as a result of live events and broadcasting elite sport events.

The Directors remain confident about the future of OBSTV and continue to have the support of NEP Group Inc., based in the USA, which is the ultimate parent company.

It is on the above basis that the Directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold Improvements	- 15-20% Straight line
Fleet vehicles	- 20% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% Straight line
OB Units & Equipment	- 14.33-20% Straight line

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Debtors

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

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

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pound Sterling (GBP).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of income and retained earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Provisions for liabilities

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

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

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

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2.15 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

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

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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

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

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

Critical judgments

The directors are of the view that there are no judgments (apart from those involving estimates) in applying their accounting policies that have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Impairment of trade debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is £820,257 (2017: £919,600).

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of plant and equipment represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a material impact on the depreciation and charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was £1,392,563 (2017: £1,541,000).

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 10 (2018 - 10).

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Fleet vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	OB units and equipment £	Leasehold improv'ts £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2019	102,766	107,936	3,214,853	15,530	3,441,085
Additions	-	7,064	69,626	-	76,690
At 31 December 2019	<u>102,766</u>	<u>115,000</u>	<u>3,284,479</u>	<u>15,530</u>	<u>3,517,775</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	96,213	95,226	1,841,669	15,414	2,048,522
Charge for the year on owned assets	3,282	5,994	519,261	116	528,653
At 31 December 2019	<u>99,495</u>	<u>101,220</u>	<u>2,360,930</u>	<u>15,530</u>	<u>2,577,175</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,271</u>	<u>13,780</u>	<u>923,549</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>940,600</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>6,553</u>	<u>12,710</u>	<u>1,373,184</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>1,392,563</u>

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	364,573	820,257
Amounts owed by group undertakings	275,460	25,789
Other debtors	25,632	25,632
Prepayments and accrued income	118,029	251,964
	<u>783,694</u>	<u>1,123,642</u>

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. The loans receivable from subsidiary companies are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

All debtors are due within one year. All trade debtors are due within the company's normal terms, which is thirty days. Trade debtors are shown net of impairment in respect of doubtful debts.

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>44,260</u>	<u>59,869</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	125,003	303,791
Amounts owed to group undertakings	837,951	1,186,859
Other taxation and social security	104,000	71,165
Accruals and deferred income	309,352	287,054
	<u>1,376,306</u>	<u>1,848,869</u>

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, such as loans from subsidiary companies, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Barclays Bank PLC hold a registered charge over the assets of the company in respect of a facility made available to all EU NEP Entities. The company has not drawn from this facility during the year.

9. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £41,338 (2018: £26,145).

10. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2019 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	84,330	84,330
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	309,210	393,540
	<u>393,540</u>	<u>477,870</u>

OUTSIDE BROADCASTING SERVICES LIMITED T/A OBSTV

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11. Related party transactions

The Board are availing of the exemption in paragraph 33.1 (a) of FRS 102 which permits a qualifying entity to not provide disclosures on transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

Other related party transactions

Apart from what has been already disclosed, there are no other related party transactions which require disclosure in the financial statements.

12. Post balance sheet events

Since the year end, the world has encountered the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused illness and fatalities globally. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has classed this a global pandemic. This has far reaching implications for the global economy and the live broadcasting industry. OBSTV has suffered a reduced turnover for 6 months of 2020 as a result of COVID-19, however the Directors do not consider this to bear a significant impact on OBSTV or on the carrying value of its assets or liabilities. COVID-19 is a non adjusting post balance sheet event.

13. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Lantana Media Holdings Limited. The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be The Carlyle Group. The Carlyle Group owns NEP Inc. which prepares group financial statements in which the company's results are included in. The registered office of NEP Inc. is 2 Beta Drive, Pittsburgh, USA. The Carlyle Group is a global asset management group, whose head office is located at 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C. USA.

14. Auditor's information

The auditor's report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 06 January 2021 by Conor Woods (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Woods and Partners Limited.