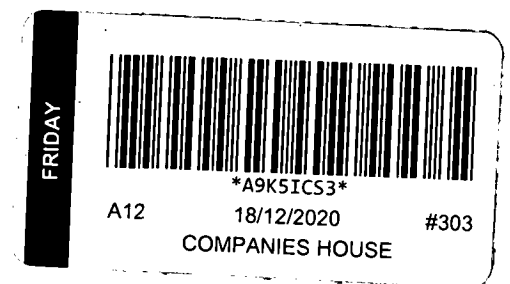


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Trident8 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019



Company Registration No. 10107546 (England and Wales)

Trident8 Limited

Company Information

Directors	A Godsick M Lemann D McKinnon G Smith C Tiley S Zacks D Ziff
Company number	10107546
Registered office	71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE
Auditor	Moore Kingston Smith LLP Charlotte Building 17 Gresse Street London W1T 1QL

Trident8 Limited

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Trident8 Limited

Strategic Report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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

Fair review of the business

Turnover for the year was £25.3 million (2018: £22.1 million).

An Operating Profit of £0.4 million was made for the 2019 year (2018: Operating Profit of £1.6 million).

As at the year end the company has a net asset position of £9.2 million (2018: £8.6 million).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Senior management are aware of their responsibility for managing risks within the business. Risk is reviewed at board level to ensure that risk management is being implemented and monitored effectively.

The board policy is to ensure that the business is run effectively and appropriately, bearing in mind the requirements for timely decision making and commercial reality.

Through management reports, risks are highlighted and monitored to identify potential business risk areas and to quantify and address the risk wherever possible.

The Company made a profit for the year of £600,155, had net assets of £9,241,638 and cash reserves of £9,544,475 as at 31 December 2019.

On the 17 March 2020, The French Open made a unilateral decision to reschedule the French Open from May to late September. The rescheduled dates for the French Open conflicted directly with the scheduled dates for the 2020 Laver Cup and as a result of this conflict on 17 April 2020 the directors decided to cancel the 2020 Laver Cup due to be held in Boston. The next Laver Cup is planned to take place in Boston in 2021.

Subsequent to the year end the World Health Organisation declared a novel Coronavirus, Covid 19, a pandemic. The directors have considered the effects of the cancellation of the 2020 Laver Cup due to the unilateral rescheduling of the 2020 French Open and the future impact the pandemic may have on the Company and have prepared cashflow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of signing these accounts. The Company has deferred prepaid costs to the 2021 event where possible and have also taken into account any potential losses as a result of the cancellation and their assessment of any refunds due. At the year end the Company held amounts totalling £9.5m in the bank and post year end still holds significant cash resources. The cashflow forecasts show that the company has sufficient resources to continue for a period of 12 months from the date of signing these accounts and accordingly the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Future Development

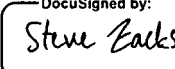
The directors are satisfied with the results for the period and believe the company will continue to trade profitably in the future. The demand for live sporting events remains strong and there is optimism with the UK and US regarding growth opportunities, despite ongoing economic uncertainties.

The Laver Cup will resume in 2021 in Boston with the focus on attracting more fans and reach a wider audience than previous tournaments, and developing new sponsorship opportunities.

Key performance indicators

The directors consider the key performance indicators of the business to be their operating profit margin.

An operating profit margin of 2.4% was achieved in the 2019 year (2018: 7.3%). The margin will vary year on year, depending on the location of the event, attendance and sponsorship deals.

DocuSigned by:

CFDAA6945FCA49B...

S Zacks

Director 08 September 2020

Trident8 Limited

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be organising the Laver Cup tennis tournament.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

A Godsick
M Lemann
D McKinnon
G Smith
C Tiley
S Zacks
D Ziff

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Financial instruments

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans. The company uses interest rate derivatives to manage the mix of fixed and variable rate debt so as to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Foreign currency risk

The company's principal foreign currency exposures arise from trading with overseas companies. Company policy permits but does not demand that these exposures may be hedged in order to fix the cost in sterling. This hedging activity involves the use of foreign exchange forward contracts.

Credit risk

Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board.

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

Post reporting date events

On 17 March 2020 The French Open made a unilateral decision to reschedule the French Open from May to late September. The rescheduled dates for the French Open conflicted directly with the 2020 Laver Cup. On 17 April 2020, due to the scheduling conflict with the new French Open dates, Management made the decision to cancel the 2020 Laver Cup in Boston.

Trident8 Limited

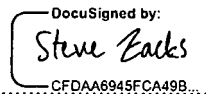
Directors' Report (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

.....CFDAA6945FCA49B.....

S Zacks

Director 08 September 2020
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Trident8 Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Trident8 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Trident8 Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trident8 Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.

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 this regard.

Trident8 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Trident8 Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, 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.

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.

Trident8 Limited

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

To the Members of Trident8 Limited

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK) we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 for no purpose other than to draw to the attention of the company's members those matters we are required to include in an auditor's report addressed to them. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to any party other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Moore Kingston Smith

Valerie Cazalet (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore Kingston Smith LLP

09 September 2020
.....

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Charlotte Building
17 Gresse Street
London
W1T 1QL

Trident8 Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	25,293,936	22,085,998
Cost of sales		(19,509,899)	(16,198,238)
Gross profit		5,784,037	5,887,760
Administrative expenses		(5,374,718)	(4,267,255)
Operating profit	4	409,319	1,620,505
Interest receivable and similar income	7	190,836	17,892
Profit before taxation		600,155	1,638,397
Taxation	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		600,155	1,638,397

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

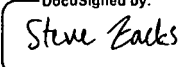
Trident8 Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		237,461		252,635
Current assets					
Debtors	10	5,002,721		6,058,555	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,544,475		6,995,178	
		14,547,196		13,053,733	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,037,943)		(4,664,885)	
Net current assets			9,509,253		8,388,848
Total assets less current liabilities			9,746,714		8,641,483
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(505,076)		-
Net assets			9,241,638		8,641,483
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		79		79
Share premium account	14	14,557,942		14,557,942	
Profit and loss reserves		(5,316,383)		(5,916,538)	
Total equity			9,241,638		8,641,483

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 08 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 CFDA6945FCX49B.....
 S Zacks
 Director

Company Registration No. 10107546

Trident8 Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Other reserves £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2018		55	9,798,277	4,759,689	(7,554,935)	7,003,086
Year ended 31 December 2018:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	1,638,397	1,638,397
Issue of share capital	13	24	4,759,665	(4,759,689)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2018		79	14,557,942	-	(5,916,538)	8,641,483
Year ended 31 December 2019:						
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	600,155	600,155
Balance at 31 December 2019		79	14,557,942	-	(5,316,383)	9,241,638

Trident8 Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	18	2,358,461		225,947	
Investing activities					
Interest received		190,836		17,892	
Net cash generated from investing activities		190,836		17,892	
Net cash used in financing activities		-		-	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,549,297		243,839	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		6,995,178		6,751,339	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		9,544,475		6,995,178	

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Trident8 Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

On the 17 March 2020, The French Open made a unilateral decision to reschedule the French Open from May to late September. The rescheduled dates for the French Open conflicted directly with the scheduled dates for the 2020 Laver Cup and as a result of this conflict on 17 April 2020 the directors decided to cancel the 2020 Laver Cup due to be held in Boston. The next Laver Cup is planned to take place in Boston in 2021.

Subsequent to the year end the World Health Organisation declared a novel Coronavirus, Covid 19, a pandemic. The directors have considered the effects of the cancellation of the 2020 Laver Cup due to the unilateral rescheduling of the 2020 French Open and the future impact the pandemic may have on the Company and have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of signing these accounts. The Company has deferred prepaid costs to the 2021 event where possible and have also taken into account any potential losses as a result of the cancellation and their assessment of any refunds due. At the year end the Company held amounts totalling £9.5m in the bank and post year end still holds significant cash resources. The cash flow forecasts show that the company has sufficient resources to continue for a period of 12 months from the date of signing these accounts and accordingly the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue from the sale of merchandise is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue in respect of ticket sales is recognised at the date the event takes place. Revenue from sponsors contracts and media rights contracts is recognised over the period the service is provided.

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	5% straight line
Plant and equipment	25% straight line
Trophy	5% straight line

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

1.7 Financial instruments

The Company only has basic financial instruments measured at amortised cost, with no financial instruments classified as other or basic instruments measured at fair value.

Other financial assets

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

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Other financial liabilities

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

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, 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.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

2 Judgements 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.

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

(Continued)

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.

Useful economic life of property, plant and equipment

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and note 1.4 for the useful economic lives for each class of asset.

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Ticket sales	15,274,445	13,996,234
Sponsorship	7,079,189	5,802,510
Media rights	2,024,878	1,583,992
Merchandise	915,424	703,262
	<u>25,293,936</u>	<u>22,085,998</u>

	2019 £	2018 £
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	<u>190,836</u>	<u>17,892</u>

4 Operating profit/(loss)

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange (gains)	242,201	42,712
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	22,150	21,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	13,672	15,607
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,503	-
Cost of stock recognised as an expense	37,005	287,140
Operating lease charges	<u>265,357</u>	<u>76,324</u>

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

2019 Number	2018 Number
7	5
<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2019 £	2018 £
Wages and salaries	1,026,271	646,724
	<u>1,026,271</u>	<u>646,724</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	464,054	408,023
	<u>464,054</u>	<u>408,023</u>

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2019 £	2018 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	464,054	408,023
	<u>464,054</u>	<u>408,023</u>

The amounts above relate to fees recharged to Trident8 Limited for directors. Directors are employed by Team8 LLC, a shareholder of Trident8 Limited.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	190,836	17,892
	<u>190,836</u>	<u>17,892</u>

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	190,836	17,892
	<u>190,836</u>	<u>17,892</u>

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

8 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	600,155	1,638,397
<i>Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2018: 19.00%)</i>	114,029	311,295
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	17,907	19,140
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(9,628)	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(125,191)	(333,400)
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	2,883	2,965
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Plant and equipment £	Trophy £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 January 2019	205,251	2,936	68,080	276,267
Disposals	-	(2,936)	-	(2,936)
At 31 December 2019	205,251	-	68,080	273,331
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2019	14,746	1,434	7,452	23,632
Depreciation charged in the year	9,973	-	3,699	13,672
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(1,434)	-	(1,434)
At 31 December 2019	24,719	-	11,151	35,870
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2019	180,532	-	56,929	237,461
At 31 December 2018	190,505	1,502	60,628	252,635

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

10 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,588,114	5,706,949
Other debtors	852,610	6,977
Prepayments and accrued income	485,824	344,629
	<u>4,926,548</u>	<u>6,058,555</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	76,173	-
	<u>76,173</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debtors	<u>5,002,721</u>	<u>6,058,555</u>

Due to the cancellation of the 2020 Laver Cup subsequent to the year end, £151,277 of the amounts included in prepayments due within one year have since been deferred to the 2021 event.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	1,012,214	1,880,023
Other taxation and social security	-	36,304
Accruals and deferred income	4,025,729	2,748,558
	<u>5,037,943</u>	<u>4,664,885</u>

Due to the cancellation of the 2020 Laver cup subsequent to the year end, £2,620,756 of amounts included within accruals and deferred income due within one year have since been deferred to the 2021 Laver Cup. Additionally £757,264 of deferred ticket sales were refunded post year end.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Accruals and deferred income	<u>505,076</u>	<u>-</u>

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

13 Share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
500,000 Ordinary A shares of \$0.0001 each	39	39
200,000 Ordinary B shares of \$0.0001 each	16	16
100,000 Ordinary C shares of \$0.0001 each	8	8
200,000 Ordinary D shares of \$0.0001 each	16	16
	<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>

14 Share premium account

	2019 £	2018 £
At beginning of year	14,557,942	9,798,277
Issue of new shares	-	4,759,665
	<u>14,557,942</u>	<u>14,557,942</u>

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

15 Related party transactions

During the year the company was charged £1,084,736 (2018: £818,058) in respect of staffing costs, £934,447 (2018: 794,690) in respect of sponsor commissions and £200,022 (2018: £nil) in respect of rent recharge by TEAM8 LLC, a shareholder in Trident8 Limited. TEAM8 LLC is a company organised under the laws of Ohio, USA. In the year, TEAM8 LLC purchased tickets from Trident8 Limited of £9,006 (2018: £48,674) relating to the 2019 event. The balance outstanding at the year end owed to Trident8 Limited from TEAM8 LLC was £149,618 (2018: £88,281). Trident8 Ltd has a prepayments balance with TEAM8 LLC of £485,574 (2018: £116,548)

During the year, the company was charged £1,001,857 (2018: £920,194) from a shareholder of TEAM8 LLC for services.

During the year the company was charged £nil (2018: £113,395) for a local promoter fee for the 2019 event from RAIDENT8 LLC, a 100% subsidiary of TEAM8 LLC. Amounts owed to the company by RAIDENT8 LLC at the year end are £2,853,174 (2018: £2,165,358). Trident8 Ltd has a prepayments balance of £92,486 (2018: £nil) and a deferred income balance of £2,877,593 (2018:£nil) with RAIDENT8 LLC.

During the year the company received revenue of £510,712 (2018: £1,583,992) from media rights contracts entered into by Tennis Australia, as well as £77,614 (2018: £80,424) in ticket revenue. Trident8 Limited was charged £1,157,751 (2018: 1,250,200) in television production costs, £255,952 (2018: £319,375) in staffing costs, £298,895 (2018: £317,334) in media rights commissions and £454,937 (2018: £65,219) in reimbursements. Tennis Australia is a shareholder in Trident8 Limited and a company registered in Australia. At the year end, £21,174 (2018: £1,076,349) was due from and £303,714 (2018: £1,514,131) was due to Tennis Australia.

During the year the company made sales of £53,565 (2018: £110,630) to United States Tennis Association Inc (USTA), a shareholder in Trident8 Limited. £nil (2018: £47,335) worth of services were provided to the company in the year by USTA. The balance outstanding at the year end owed to Trident8 Limited from USTA was £nil (2018: £7,263). The amounts owed from the company to USTA at the year end was £nil (2018: £1,350). United States Tennis Association Inc is an not-for-profit organisation registered in New York, USA.

During the year, the company made ticket sales of £95,276 (2018: £121,083) to a company who has a common director. Purchases of £nil (2018: £5,873) were made by Trident8 Limited from this company. No amounts were outstanding at the year end.

During the year, the company made ticket sales of £96,768 (2018: £65,177) to the directors of the company. At the year end the company owed £11 (2018: £380) to the directors for reimbursement of business expenses.

16 Controlling party

The smallest and largest point of consolidation of the company is within Team8 LLC, registered at 30650 Pinetree Rd, Suite 1, Pepper Pike, Ohio 44124 United States.

There is no ultimate controlling party.

Trident8 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2019

17 Post Balance Sheet Events

On 17 March 2020 The French Open made a unilateral decision to reschedule the French Open from May to late September. The rescheduled dates for the French Open conflicted directly with the 2020 Laver Cup. On 17 April 2020, due to the scheduling conflict with the new French Open dates, Management made the decision to cancel the 2020 Laver Cup in Boston. As a result prepayments totalling £151,277 included in prepayments due within one year were deferred to the 2021 event. £2,620,756 of amounts included within accruals and deferred income due within one year have since been deferred to the 2021 Laver Cup. Additionally £757,264 of deferred ticket sales were refunded post year end.

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared Covid 19 a pandemic.

18 Cash generated from operations

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit for the year after tax	600,155	1,638,397
Adjustments for:		
Investment income	(190,836)	(17,892)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,503	-
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	13,672	15,607
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,854,046	(4,063,204)
Increase in creditors	79,921	2,653,039
Cash generated from operations	<u>2,358,461</u>	<u>225,947</u>