

Financial Statements

Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Company Information

Directors	Robert Cummins Letty Lucas Ciará Jennings David Mullins Liam O'Donohoe David Spillane (appointed 27 May 2020) Rosamund Thompson Louise Byrne Tom Shelly David O'Beirne Paul O'Connor Leo O'Leary (resigned 18 June 2020) Richard Fahey Shane Cooke Clifford Carroll Nickie Coffey (resigned 11 May 2020)
Company secretary	Rosamund Thompson
Registered number	342413
Registered office	Dublin City University Glasnevin Dublin 9
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13-18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank plc 67/71 Morehampton Road Dublin 4 Allied Irish Bank plc International Centre, IFSC Dublin 1 Danske Bank Donegal Square West Belfast
Solicitors	LK Shields 40 Mount Street Upper Grand Canal Dock Dublin 2

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Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

Tennis Ireland is a company limited by guarantee and without a share capital. The Company has a total of fourteen directors including the chief executive.

Tennis Ireland is the national governing body for the sport of tennis in Ireland. Founded in 1908, it has approximately 170 affiliated clubs and the combined membership of these clubs is estimated at 45,000 registered members with an additional 35,000 recreational players. Tennis Ireland stages various local, regional and national competitions, professional events and also competes in the Federation Cup, the Davis Cup and other International team-based tennis competitions. It also operates a variety of development programmes at local, regional and national level for players of all ages and abilities.

Tennis Ireland has five broad areas of responsibility as follows:

- Administration and regulating the sport at all levels;
- Organising competitions at all levels;
- Developing the sport through the delivery of key development programmes at local, regional and national level;
- The management and development of performance tennis through the National Tennis Centre at DCU together with the various national and provincial development programmes which support this initiative; and
- Promoting and advocating the sport to key stakeholders such as government and media.

Results and dividends

The surplus for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €309,751 (2019: deficit €114,539).

Impact of COVID-19

The coronavirus disease, COVID-19, is an infectious severe acute respiratory syndrome that has spread worldwide since it was first identified at the end of 2019. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak a pandemic on 11 March 2020. In line with government mandated closures and social distancing measures, Tennis Ireland recommended the cessation of all tennis activities in Ireland from 23 March 2020.

Our offices closed, but through the use of technology we facilitated remote working for staff and meetings and club engagement continued on a remote basis, to support our clubs and wider stakeholder base and to plan for the safe resumption of activities. Through a board subcommittee, we assessed the impact of the cessation our own operations and made appropriate adjustments.

We provided support and guidance to our clubs as they closed their facilities and for subsequent reopenings. Although clubs reopened from May 2020, clubhouse and other restrictions applied. Further lockdowns from October 2020 to early December 2020 and from 24 December 2020 to 26 April 2021 severely restricted our clubs' activity. Our competition and performance programmes were severely curtailed during 2020, resulting in a significant shortfall in our income. Measures taken by the Company to restrict outgoings and access government supports ensured that the company's financial position was not compromised.

We are grateful for the support we received from government, in particular the resilience funding that is being distributed to our member clubs to help them to recover from the losses caused by the pandemic.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Results and dividends (continued)

Impact of COVID-19 (continued)

The board's priority at all times was to ensure the safety of our staff, players, coaches and club personnel, to support clubs and the sport of tennis through this challenging time. The board's budget for 2021 anticipates the impact of continuing restrictions on our income and costs. The board are satisfied that in all cases there remains sufficient mitigation measures available to ensure that cash-flows are managed and that the company can continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the period of at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the financial year were:

Robert Cummins
Letty Lucas
Ciara Jennings
David Mullins
Liam O'Donohoe
David Spillane (appointed 27 May 2020)
Rosamund Thompson
Louise Byrne
Tom Shelly
David O'Beirne
Paul O'Connor
Leo O'Leary (resigned 18 June 2020)
Richard Fahey
Shane Cooke
Clifford Carroll
Nickie Coffey (resigned 11 May 2020)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Company's accounting records are maintained at the Company's registered office at Dublin City University, Glasnevin, Dublin 9.

Events since the end of the financial year

Other than the ongoing impact of Covid-19 and the government imposed restrictions, there were no significant events affecting the Company since the financial year end.

Future developments

The Company plans to continue its present activities to grow and develop the same of Tennis on the island of Ireland.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Branches outside the State

The Company has no branches outside the State.

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, continues in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Paul O'Connor
Director

David O'Beirne
Director

Date: 23 November 2021

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss of the Company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the Company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

On behalf of the board

Paul O'Connor
Director

David O'Beirne
Director

Date: 23 November 2021

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (the 'Company'), which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion, Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the auditor 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 financial statements in Ireland, namely the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) Ethical Standard concerning the integrity, objectivity and independence of the auditor, and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of the Directors, with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 in the financial statements, 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Under the Companies Act 2014, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The auditor's 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 (Ireland) 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will 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 purpose of expressing an opinion of 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 management.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the 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 a true and fair view.

The auditor communicates 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 may be identified during the audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. 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.

Dan Holland
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin 2

Date: 25 November 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Income	4	2,089,430	2,821,418
Administrative expenses		(2,005,290)	(2,935,957)
Other income	5	225,611	-
Operating surplus/(deficit)	6	309,751	(114,539)
Tax on surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year		309,751	(114,539)
Other comprehensive income			
Currency translation differences		(7,129)	9,351
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		(7,129)	9,351
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		302,622	(105,188)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 €	2019 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	982,089	1,104,219
Financial assets	10	962	962
		<u>983,051</u>	<u>1,105,181</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	1,657	1,657
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	146,961	85,803
Cash at bank and in hand	13	1,948,010	689,147
		<u>2,096,628</u>	<u>776,607</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,511,363)	(533,980)
		<u>585,265</u>	<u>242,627</u>
Net current assets			
		<u>1,568,316</u>	<u>1,347,808</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(656,910)	(739,024)
		<u>911,406</u>	<u>608,784</u>
Net assets			
Reserves			
Accumulated funds		<u>911,406</u>	<u>608,784</u>
Members' funds			
		<u>911,406</u>	<u>608,784</u>

These 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 for small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Paul O'Connor
Director

David O'Beirne
Director

Date: 23 November 2021

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	Profit and loss account €	Total equity €
At 1 January 2020	608,784	608,784
Comprehensive income for the financial year		
Surplus for the financial year	309,751	309,751
Currency translation differences	(7,129)	(7,129)
At 31 December 2020	<u>911,406</u>	<u>911,406</u>

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2019

	Profit and loss account €	Total equity €
At 1 January 2019	713,972	713,972
Comprehensive loss for the financial year		
Deficit for the financial year	(114,539)	(114,539)
Currency translation differences	9,351	9,351
At 31 December 2019	<u>608,784</u>	<u>608,784</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

1. General information

Tennis Ireland CLG is a company limited by guarantee, having no share capital and incorporated in Ireland (Registered number 342413) with a registered office at Dublin City University, Glasnevin, Dublin 9. It is a registered sports body.

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 of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and the section 1A of FRS 102.

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 Income

Income 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. Income 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

Income 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

2.4 Taxation

The Company is exempt from corporation tax as a sporting body. The Company does not carry out its activities for gain and accordingly has not provided for corporation tax.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

Depreciation

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:

National indoor training centre	- 4.04% straight line
Equipment, fixtures & fittings	- 25% reducing balance

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.

2.6 Valuation of investments

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each Statement of financial position date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 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.

2.8 Debtors

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

2.9 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.

2.10 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 comprehensive income.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.11 Creditors

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

2.12 Government grants

Grants are accounted for under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

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

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. The items in the financial statements where these judgments and estimates have been made include:

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type and component of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

Recoverability of debtors

The Company has made judgments when assessing impairment of its debtors. Outstanding balances have been grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics such as past-due status. Impairment has been reviewed with reference to historical loss experience updated for current conditions.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

4. Income

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

	2020 €	2019 €
Club affiliation fees	75,818	83,375
Player capitation fees	611,549	577,779
Tournament permit fees	-	42,558
Tournament capitation fees	26,545	122,033
Tournament income	65,231	221,925
Performance squad income	352,083	548,195
Sponsorships	15,350	162,517
Development income	69,201	130,647
Court hire	32,669	73,250
Garda vetting	5,682	5,330
Sport Ireland grant	722,908	763,892
Sport Northern Ireland grant	48,828	40,674
Enjoy tennis income	33,641	41,849
Other grants	29,925	7,394
	<u>2,089,430</u>	<u>2,821,418</u>

All turnover arose in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Club affiliation and players capitation fees are those received by the Company from affiliated clubs.

Government grants are those received from Sport Ireland and Sport Northern Ireland.

5. Other operating income

	2020 €	2019 €
Government subsidies	<u>225,611</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company benefited from the government wage subsidy scheme from Revenue during the financial year by an amount of €216,483 and from HMRC of €9,128.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

6. Operating surplus/(deficit)

The operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after charging:

	2020 €	2019 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	130,942	131,891
Amortisation of related capital grant	82,114	82,114
Defined contribution pension cost	17,209	12,161
	<u>130,265</u>	<u>126,166</u>

7. Employees

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

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Management (including executive directors)	1	1
Administration	24	19
	<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>

The following number of employees received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period of more than €60,000:

	2020 €	2019 €
€60,000 to €70,000	-	-
€70,001 to €80,000	-	-
€80,001 to €90,000	-	-
€90,001 to €100,000	1	-
€100,001 to €110,000	-	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

8. Director's remuneration

	2020 €	2019 €
Directors' emoluments	91,833	100,751
Company contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,300	6,825
	<u>98,133</u>	<u>107,576</u>

During the financial year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2019: Nil) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

9. Tangible fixed assets

	National indoor training centre €	Equipment, fixtures & fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	2,887,935	561,912	3,449,847
Additions	-	8,812	8,812
At 31 December 2020	<u>2,887,935</u>	<u>570,724</u>	<u>3,458,659</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	1,838,143	507,485	2,345,628
Charge for the financial year	116,672	14,270	130,942
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,954,815</u>	<u>521,755</u>	<u>2,476,570</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2020	<u>933,120</u>	<u>48,969</u>	<u>982,089</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,049,792</u>	<u>54,427</u>	<u>1,104,219</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2020 €	2019 €
Leasehold	<u>933,120</u>	<u>1,049,792</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

10. Financial assets

	Listed investments €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2020	962
At 31 December 2020	<u>962</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>962</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>962</u>

11. Stocks

	2020 €	2019 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>1,657</u>	<u>1,657</u>

12. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 €	2019 €
Trade debtors	130,215	42,607
Other debtors	6,270	6,758
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>10,476</u>	<u>36,438</u>
	<u>146,961</u>	<u>85,803</u>

An impairment loss of €37,668 (2019: €23,482) was recognised against trade debtors. €14,063 (2019: €111,175) of trade debtors were written off during the year.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 €	2019 €
Cash at bank and in hand	1,948,010	689,147
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(148,643)
	<u>1,948,010</u>	<u>540,504</u>

The cash balance consists of resilience grant received from Sport Ireland amounting to €950,000 of which €800,000 is being distributed to qualified Tennis clubs and €150,000 retained by the National Governing Body.

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 €	2019 €
Bank overdrafts	-	148,643
Trade creditors	85,898	132,288
Other creditors	8,507	-
PAYE/PRSI	29,769	22,214
Accruals	116,525	68,741
Deferred income	470,664	162,094
Grants to be distributed	800,000	-
	<u>1,511,363</u>	<u>533,980</u>

Trade creditors are payable over the coming months in accordance with supplier customary credit terms.

PAYE/PRSI is payable in accordance with statutory provisions.

Accruals and deferred income are in accordance with underlying contracts.

Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

15. Disclosures in accordance with DPER Circular 13/2014

Name of Sponsoring Department	Name of State Agency	Name of Grant	Purpose of Grant	Term (months)	Released to Income 2019	Deferred income 2019	Awarded 2020	Released to Income 2020	Deferred income 2020
					€	€	€	€	€
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	Core Grant	Pay and general administration	12	425,000	-	450,000	450,000	-
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	High Performance Grant	Service provision	12	200,000	-	200,000	200,000	-
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	Women in Sport Grant	Pay and general administration	12	75,000	-	75,000	43,459	31,541
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	Special Projects Grant	Pay and general administration	12	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	Innovation Grant	Pay and general administration	12	-	-	50,000	-	45,000
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	DAF grant	Pay and general administration	12	42,839	-	40,000	4,000	45,000
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	Aspire Graduate Grant	Pay and general administration	12	21,053	22,904	25,449	25,449	-
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	Sport Ireland	Resilience Fund	Pay and general administration	12	-	-	150,000	-	150,000

Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

15. Disclosures in accordance with DPER Circular 13/2014 (continued)

Name of Sponsoring Department	Name of State Agency	Name of Grant	Purpose of Grant	Term (months)	Released to Income 2019	Deferred income 2019	Awarded 2020	Released to Income 2020	Deferred income 2020
Revenue Commissioners	-	Covid-19 Subsidy	Pay and general administration	9	-	-	216,483	216,483	-
HMRC	-	Covid-19 Subsidy	Pay and general administration	9	-	-	9,128	9,128	-
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	-	Irish Open	Service provision	12	-	25,000	-	4,250	20,750
Sport Northern Ireland	-	National Lottery - Sporting Clubs Programme	Pay and general administration	12	40,674	-	48,828	48,828	-
					804,566	47,904	1,289,888	1,001,597	371,291

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	€	€
Government grants received	656,910	739,024

The capital grant was received from the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism in relation to the building of the National Indoor Training Centre. The grant is deferred and recognised in the income statement over the useful life of the related asset. Under the grant agreement, the Minister for Arts, Sports and Tourism has a charge over the related assets of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

17. Company status

The Company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding €1 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

18. Impact of Covid-19

The coronavirus disease, COVID-19, is an infectious severe acute respiratory syndrome that has spread worldwide since it was first identified at the end of 2019. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak a pandemic on 11 March 2020. In line with government mandated closures and social distancing measures, Tennis Ireland recommended the cessation of all tennis activities in Ireland from 23 March 2020. Our offices closed, but through the use of technology we facilitated remote working for staff and meetings and club engagement continued on a remote basis, to support our clubs and wider stakeholder base and to plan for the safe resumption of activities. Through a board subcommittee, we assessed the impact of the cessation our own operations and made appropriate adjustments. We provided support and guidance to our clubs as they closed their facilities and for subsequent reopenings. Although clubs reopened from May 2020, clubhouse and other restrictions applied. Further lockdowns from October 2020 to early December 2020 and from 24 December 2020 to 26 April 2021 severely restricted our clubs' activity. Our competition and performance programmes were severely curtailed during 2020, resulting in a significant shortfall in our income. Measures taken by the Company to restrict outgoings and access government supports ensured that the company's financial position was not compromised.

We are grateful for the support we received from government, in particular the resilience funding that is being distributed to our member clubs to help them to recover from the losses caused by the pandemic. The board's priority at all times was to ensure the safety of our staff, players, coaches and club personnel, to support clubs and the sport of tennis through this challenging time. The board's budget for 2021 anticipates the impact of continuing restrictions on our income and costs. The board are satisfied that in all cases there remains sufficient mitigation measures available to ensure that cash-flows are managed and that the company can continue to meet its obligations as they fall due for the period of at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

19. Events after the end of the financial year

Other than the ongoing impact of Covid-19 and the government imposed restrictions, there were no significant events affecting the Company since the financial year end.

20. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 23 November 2021

Registered number: 342413

Tennis Ireland Company Limited by Guarantee
Management information

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

Detailed profit and loss account

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Income	2,089,430	2,821,418
Other income	225,611	-
Less: overheads		
Administration expenses	(2,005,290)	(2,935,957)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	<u>309,751</u>	<u>(114,539)</u>
Tax on surplus/(deficit) on ordinary activities	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the financial year	<u><u>309,751</u></u>	<u><u>(114,539)</u></u>

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Income		
Club affiliation fees	75,818	83,375
Player capitation fees	611,549	577,779
Tournament permit fees	-	42,558
Tournament capitation fees	26,545	122,033
Performance squad income	352,083	548,195
Sponsorships	15,350	162,517
Tournament income	65,231	221,925
Development income	69,201	130,647
Court hire	32,669	73,250
Garda vetting	5,682	5,330
Sport Ireland grant	722,908	763,892
Sport Northern Ireland grant	48,828	40,674
Enjoy tennis income	33,641	41,849
Other grants	29,925	7,394
	<u>2,089,430</u>	<u>2,821,418</u>
	2020 €	2019 €
Other income		
Government subsidies	<u>225,611</u>	<u>-</u>

Schedule to the detailed accounts

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 €	2019 €
Administration expenses		
Director's social security	9,519	11,174
Director's salaries	91,833	100,751
Director's pension costs - defined contribution schemes	6,300	6,825
Staff salaries	761,652	704,606
Staff social security	38,661	56,856
Staff pension costs - defined contribution schemes	10,909	5,336
Travel and subsistence	14,156	72,349
Printing and stationery	4,116	14,170
Telephone	8,833	17,218
Legal and professional fees	51,616	16,717
Audit and accountancy	30,064	22,609
HR fees	-	8,215
Bank charges	13,737	22,692
Bad debts	14,063	18,869
Sundry expenses	2,305	(11,720)
Rent - operating leases	35,008	58,785
Insurances	35,956	31,773
Computer costs	29,000	46,697
Depreciation	130,942	131,891
Amortisation	(82,114)	(82,114)
Affiliation fees	17,931	4,094
Board expenses	2,655	16,294
Match costs	48,137	474,536
Development costs	432,070	670,265
Parks tennis	56,000	70,500
Enjoy Tennis	46,215	89,039
Tournament software costs	24,874	27,859
Repairs and maintenance	2,883	9,498
Performance costs	158,904	285,305
Marketing and promotional costs	9,065	34,868
	2,005,290	2,935,957