

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Sporting Odds Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company number: 03655231

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Sporting Odds Limited

DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

DIRECTORS

A Lewis (resigned 30 June 2023)

W Longton

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

KPMG LLP

15 Canada Square

Canary Wharf

London

E14 5GL

REGISTERED OFFICE

7th Floor

One Stratford Place

Westfield Stratford City

Montfichet Road

London

E20 1EJ

COMPANY NUMBER

03655231

STRATEGIC REPORT – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The Company's principal activity is the offering of interactive betting over the internet to customers under a Greek licence. The Company forms part of the Entain plc group (the "Group").

The Company's key financial performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Revenue	18,060	57,840
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(2,077)	86,102
Shareholders' funds	235,067	224,628

Revenue has reduced by £39,780,000 since the prior year driven by the 2021 sale of the bwin and Vistabet trade to fellow group companies. Overall loss for the year decreased compared to last year as a result of the 2021 separately disclosed items including recognition of a refund of Greek tax following court ruling, combined with 2022 unfavourable foreign exchange movements (2021: favourable) and increased marketing expenditure (2021: decreased).

FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022 the Company had net assets of £235,067,000 (31 December 2021: £224,628,000). Shareholders' funds have increased by £10,439,000 as a result of foreign exchange gain recognised as other comprehensive income in the year offset by the loss made in the year (see Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year, page 11).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company plans to continue to operate its Sportingbet brand in Greece under the licence acquired in 2021.

PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

Entain plc reviews and evaluates key risks and uncertainties faced by the group as part of the reviews undertaken at its regular board meetings. The impact of risks and uncertainties of the Company is considered as part of this review process.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the company are broadly grouped as:

- **Marketplace**
Economic, consumer and environmental factors within the key markets could reduce customers' disposable income.
Changing consumer trends and opportunities for betting and gaming, and competition from existing competitors or new entrants could have an adverse effect on the results of the Company.
- **Laws, regulations, licensing and regulatory compliance**
Regulatory, legislative and fiscal regimes for betting and gaming can change, sometimes at short notice. These changes could benefit or have an adverse effect on the Company and additional costs could be incurred in order to comply with any new laws or regulations.

The Company closely monitors regulatory, legislative and fiscal developments allowing it to assess, adapt and take the necessary action where appropriate. Management also takes external advice, which incorporates risk evaluation and regulatory updates are provided on a weekly basis to management to allow for timely action where necessary.
- **Information technology and communications**
A failure in the infrastructure and operation of core systems could have an adverse impact on operations and financial results. The integrity and availability of systems is vital to deliver a high quality service to customers.
- **Financial Risk**

The Company has an exposure to changes in interest rates, which affect the balances with other group companies and the interest due on those balances.

STRATEGIC REPORT – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

The Company has no other significant risks or uncertainties other than those that arise from being a part of the Entain plc. The significant risks or uncertainties, including the Company's exposure to financial risk management are dealt with on pages 85 to 88 presented in the Annual Report 2022 of Entain plc.

S172 STATEMENT

This section of the strategic report describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f), and forms the statement required under section 414 C of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act").

The role of the board of directors of the company plays an integral part in demonstrating how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1). During the year the following primary tasks were undertaken by the board of directors of the company:

- Defining and establishing purpose and strategy including, where relevant, having regard to the purpose, strategy, culture and values defined by Entain plc.;
- Assessing the principal and emerging risks relevant to the company.

In light of the role of the board, and their primary tasks and considerations throughout the year (as described above), the directors have discharged their duties under section 172(1) in a way that they considered, in good faith, is likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, having regard to the likely consequences of any decision in the long term and the broader interests of other stakeholders, as required by the Act. In doing so, the directors considered, amongst other matters:

- a. The likely long-term consequences of their decisions.
- b. The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers, and others.
- c. The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment.
- d. The desire to maintain the company's reputation for high standards of business conduct.
- e. The need to act fairly between members of the company.

The directors also considered the interests of a wider set of stakeholders, including the companies it has provided guarantees to and for. Further information on the process behind how the Entain plc board makes decisions that affect the stakeholders of its subsidiaries, including the company, can be found in Entain plc's Annual Report here: <https://entaingroup.com/investor-relations/financial-reports/>.

To support the directors in the discharge of their duties, and whilst making decisions on behalf of the company, the directors have access to Entain's central functions assurance support to identify matters which may have an impact on proposed decisions including, where relevant, the section 172 factors outlined above. To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of engagement with key stakeholders identified by the company, certain stakeholder engagement is led by the Entain group, particularly where the impact of a decision may impact the group's reputation.

On behalf of the board



W Longton

Director

29 September 2023

The director presents his Director's Report and the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. Comparative information is presented for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Directors: W Longton

A Lewis (resigned 30 June 2023)

Registered Office: 7th Floor, One Stratford Place, Westfield Stratford City, Montfichet Road, London, E20 1EJ

Company Number: 03655231

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The financial statements for the year show a loss for the financial year of £2,077,000 (2021: profit of £86,102,000).

On 21 June 2022 the Company issued 199,999 ordinary shares of £1 each as bonus shares.

On 22 June 2022 the Company issued 199,999 ordinary shares of £1 each as bonus shares.

The above transactions resulted in a debit to retained earnings of £399,998.

The company has paid no dividends during the year (2021: £nil). The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the year (2021: £nil).

A consideration of future developments can be found within the strategic report to these financial statements.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's exposure to financial risk management is outlined in the Strategic Report.

GOING CONCERN

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £24,780,000 and a loss for the year of £2,077,000 the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is a subsidiary of the Group headed by Entain Plc (the Group) and responsible for reporting the trading results of sports betting and gaming in Greece and is therefore integral to the Group's business model. Consequently, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is based on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The Group has prepared financial forecasts comprising operating profit, balance sheet and cash flows. These forecasts indicate that the Group will remain within its present facilities and that there is sufficient covenant headroom even under the sensitised downside scenarios.

Entain Plc has indicated its intention not to seek repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to £50,794,000, and to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, until at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the director is confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

POLITICAL DONATIONS

The Company did not make any political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2021: £nil).

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE

Entain plc maintains a qualifying (as defined by law) directors' and officers' liability insurance. The above named directors, have received an indemnity from the group to the extent permitted by law throughout the period and up to the date of signing this report. Neither the indemnity nor the insurance will provide cover in situations where a director has acted fraudulently or dishonestly.

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

For all the directors at the time this report was approved, the following applies:

- a) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's Auditor is unaware; and
- b) each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's Auditor is aware of that information

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP will be deemed to be reappointed and will therefore continue in office following a resolution put to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

MODERN SLAVERY

Entain plc and its global subsidiaries ("The Group") recognise that companies have an obligation to ensure that their business and supporting supply chains are slavery free. The Group's full modern slavery statement can be found at <https://entaingroup.com/sustainability/modern-slavery-statement/>

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Board



W Longton
Director
29 September 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPORTING ODDS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sporting Odds Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 4.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, and the Company's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management, directors and shop staff.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPORTING ODDS LIMITED

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there is limited estimation and judgement in relation to revenue recognition and limited opportunity to manipulate revenue.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included unusual postings with a debit or a credit entry to cash or revenue.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

As the Company is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: data protection laws, anti-bribery, employment law, regulatory capital and liquidity, and responsible betting and gaming legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPORTING ODDS LIMITED

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/about-us/audit-reporting>.

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

S Beavis

Stephanie Beavis (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5GL
29 September 2023

Sporting Odds Limited
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

				2022			2021
	<u>Note</u>	Continuing	Discontinued	Total	Continuing	Discontinued	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Revenue	5a	18,060	-	18,060	25,179	32,661	57,840
Cost of sales		(8,398)	-	(8,398)	(12,657)	(12,404)	(25,061)
Other operating income		(11,057)	-	(11,057)	(8,589)	(7,801)	(16,390)
Operating (loss)/profit before separately disclosed items		(1,395)	-	(1,395)	3,933	12,456	16,389
Separately disclosed items	5b	-	-	-	73,747	-	73,747
(Loss)/profit before finance income	5c	(1,395)	-	(1,395)	77,680	12,456	90,136
Finance income	7	2,446	-	2,446	-	-	-
Profit before taxation		1,051	-	1,051	77,680	12,456	90,136
Taxation	8	(3,128)	-	(3,128)	(4,034)	-	(4,034)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,077)	-	(2,077)	73,646	12,456	86,102

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Sporting Odds Limited**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(2,077)	86,102
Other comprehensive income for the financial period		
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss:</i>		
Exchange differences on translation	12,516	1,211
Other comprehensive income	12,516	1,211
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	10,439	87,313

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	9	3,409	4,019
Trade and other receivables	10	257,547	85,620
		260,956	89,639
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	10	44,739	199,692
Cash at bank and in hand		1,153	2,718
		45,892	202,410
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	(70,672)	(65,320)
		(24,780)	137,090
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES) / ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	(1,109)	(2,101)
		235,067	224,628
NET ASSETS			
EQUITY			
Issued share capital	12	400	-
Translation reserve		14,386	1,870
Retained Earnings		220,281	222,758
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		235,067	224,628

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 12 to 20 were approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



W Longton
Director
29 September 2023

Sporting Odds Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Issued share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Translation reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholders ' funds £'000
At 31 December 2020	1,000	1,500	659	(93,716)	(90,557)
<i>Total Comprehensive Income:</i>					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	86,102	86,102
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,211	-	1,211
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,211	86,102	87,313
<i>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:</i>					
Issue of share capital	227,872	-	-	-	227,872
Share capital reduction	(228,872)	(1,500)	-	230,372	-
At 31 December 2021	-	-	1,870	222,758	224,628
<i>Total Comprehensive Income:</i>					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,077)	(2,077)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	12,516	-	12,516
Total comprehensive income	-	-	12,516	(2,077)	10,439
<i>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity:</i>					
Issue of share capital	400	-	-	(400)	-
At 31 December 2022	400	-	14,386	220,281	235,067

The notes on pages 14 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sporting Odds Limited (‘the Company’) is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the Directors’ Report.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Company’s financial statements are presented in sterling. The Company’s functional currency is Euros following a change (from sterling) arising from the Greek tax audit assessment and a corresponding increase in the Company’s activities to Euros. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£’000) except when otherwise indicated. The Company’s financial statements are individual entity financial statements.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group financial statements as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Entain plc.

The accounting policies which follow in note 4 set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2022. These policies have been applied consistently other than those newly adopted in the year.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of IAS16.73 (e) comparative information
- IAS 8.30-31 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24;
- Paragraphs 113 (a), 114, 115, 118, 119a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 revenue from Contracts with Customers.
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company.

As the consolidated financial statements of Entain plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share-Based Payments in respect of group settled share-based payments
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

New standards and IFRIC interpretations

From 1 January 2022 the Company has applied, for the first time, certain standards, interpretations and amendments. The adoption of the following standards and amendments to standards did not have a material impact on the current period or any prior period upon transition:

- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; amendments to the definition of sales proceeds and related costs;
- IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; amendments to the definition of costs to fulfil an onerous contract;
- IAS 41 Agriculture; amendments to the measurement techniques for biological assets; and
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations; updating a reference to the Conceptual Framework.

3. KEY JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make assumptions, estimates and judgements that affect the amounts reported as assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported as revenues and expenses during the year. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future may differ from those reported. In this regard, management believes that the accounting policies where judgement is necessarily applied are those set out below.

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. The following estimates are dependent upon assumptions which could change in the next financial year and have a material effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised at the balance sheet date.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £24,780,000 and a loss for the year of £2,077,000 the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is a subsidiary of the Group headed by Entain Plc (the Group) and responsible for reporting the trading results of sports betting and gaming in Greece and is therefore integral to the Group's business model. Consequently, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is based on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The Group has prepared financial forecasts comprising operating profit, balance sheet and cash flows. These forecasts indicate that the Group will remain within its present facilities and that there is sufficient covenant headroom even under the sensitised downside scenarios.

Entain Plc has indicated its intention not to seek repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to £50,794,000, and to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, until at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the director is confident that the Company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore has prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4.2 Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them.

The Company classifies financial assets at inception as financial assets at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. On initial recognition, financial assets at amortised cost are measured at fair value net of transaction costs.

Trade receivables are generally accounted for at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are recognised for financial assets recorded at amortised cost, including trade receivables. Expected credit losses are calculated by using an appropriate probability of default, taking accounts of a range of possible future scenarios and applying this to the estimated exposure of the Company at the point of default.

4.3 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. Financial liabilities comprise of interest-bearing loans.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 Financial liabilities (continued)

Loans and borrowings

On initial recognition, loans and borrowings are recognised at fair value net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-free, unsecured loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.4 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired or when the Company has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows from the financial assets or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party, and either:

- substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or
- substantially all the risks and rewards have neither been retained nor transferred but control is not retained.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

4.5 Revenue

Turnover is recognised on settlement of the bet and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable and comprises:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Casino: | net win/loss in respect of bets placed on casino games that have concluded in the year, stated net of promotional bonuses. |
| Sportsbook: | gains and losses in respect of bets placed on sporting events in the year, stated net of promotional bonuses. Open positions are carried at fair market value and gains and losses arising on this valuation are recognised in revenue, as well as gains and losses realised on positions that have closed. |
| Poker: | net win in respect of rake for poker games that have concluded in the period, stated net of promotional bonuses. |

4.6 Separately disclosed items

To assist in understanding its underlying performance, the Company has defined the following items of pre-tax income and expense which are separately disclosed as they either reflect items which are exceptional in nature or size or are associated with the amortization of acquired intangibles. Items treated as separately disclosed include:

- regulatory charges associated with certain claims and taxes in relation to Greek gaming tax.
- The separate disclosure of these items allows a clearer understanding of the trading performance on a consistent comparable basis, together with an understanding of the effect of non-recurring or large individual transactions upon the overall profitability of the Company. Further details are given in note 5b.

4.7 Income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probably that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7 Income tax (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the Company to make a single net payment. Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement.

4.8 Intangible assets

The Company capitalises acquired intangible assets (licenses) and reviews their carrying value annually with a view to write down if impairment arises. Licenses are held at historical cost less any amount written off for amortisation and impairment. The costs taken into account include the costs of acquiring or obtaining the licence. Licenses are amortised over term of their license agreement.

5a. PERFORMANCE BY GEOGRAPHY

The revenue by type and results for the Company split by geographical market were as follows:

	Greece		Rest of World		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Casino	10,231	36,820	-	-	10,231	36,820
Sportsbook	7,623	20,147	-	-	7,623	20,147
Poker	205	872	-	-	205	872
Other	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total revenue	18,060	57,840	-	-	18,060	57,840
Cost of sales	(8,398)	(25,061)	-	-	(8,398)	(25,061)
Other operating expense	(8,882)	(10,600)	(2,175)	(5,790)	(11,057)	(16,390)
Operating (loss)/profit before separately disclosed items	780	22,179	(2,175)	(5,790)	(1,395)	16,389
Separately disclosed items	-	73,747	-	-	-	73,747
(Loss)/profit before tax and finance income	780	95,926	(2,175)	(5,790)	(1,395)	90,136
Finance income	-	-	2,446	-	2,446	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	780	95,926	271	(5,790)	1,051	90,136

5b. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Greek tax audit assessment ^(a)	-	73,747

- (a) In November 2021, the Athens Administrative Court of Appeal found in favour of the Group on the 2010/11 Greek Tax case. The ruling stipulated that the previous amounts paid by the Group plus interest were now due to Entain. Whilst the Greek authorities appealed against the judgement in February 2022, the Group recognised the full receivable due under the court ruling in the prior year, which was subsequently settled by the Greek authorities in 2022.

5c. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

This is stated after (charging)/crediting:

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Auditor's remuneration – audit of the financial statements	(8)	(8)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(2,175)	2,453
Separately disclosed items (see note 5b)	-	73,747

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

6. DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

No director received any emoluments in respect of services to the Company (2021: nil) and were remunerated through other group companies.

The Company does not have any employees (2021: none). Management services are provided to the Company by a fellow subsidiary company. No charge is made for these services (2021: £nil).

7. FINANCE INCOME

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable from fellow subsidiary companies	2,446	-

8. TAXATION

(a) Tax charge/(credit) in the income statement

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Current tax		
Overseas corporation tax – current year	275	3,932
UK corporation tax – prior year	2,853	102
Total current tax	3,128	4,034

(b) Reconciliation of the total income tax credit

	2022	2021
	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation	1,051	90,136
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021 – 19.00%)	200	17,126
Adjusted for the effects of:		
Non-taxable income on Greek assessment	-	(8,941)
Non-taxable expense/(income)	500	(240)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	2,853	102
Overseas tax payable	275	-
Difference between accounting value and tax value on additions/disposal	-	2,689
Non-taxable (profit)/loss from foreign branch exemption	(238)	664
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	(462)	(7,366)
Total tax on profit reported in the income statement	3,128	4,034

(c) Change in corporation tax rate

In the UK Budget on 3 March 2021, the Chancellor announced that the standard rate of UK Corporation Tax would be increased from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. This was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The 25% rate has therefore been used in measuring the deferred tax items at the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Total £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	4,268
Additions	-
At 31 December 2022	4,268
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	249
Provided during the year	610
At 31 December 2022	859
Net book value	
At 31 December 2022	3,409
At 31 December 2021	4,019

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Amounts falling due within one year	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed by group companies	12,948	6,206
Other receivables	2,597	2,313
Other tax receivables	29,194	191,173
	44,739	199,692

Amounts falling due in more than one year	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed by group companies	257,547	85,620

Amounts owed by other group undertakings are included under amounts falling due within one year as they are repayable on demand. Amounts due from group undertakings are non-interest bearing.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Amounts falling due within one year	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts owed to group companies	50,794	42,579
Other taxes and social security costs	11,100	9,819
Other payables	3,052	3,370
Corporation tax payable	5,720	9,403
Accruals	6	149
	70,672	65,320

Amounts falling due in more than one year	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Other payables	1,109	2,101

Amounts owed to group undertakings are included under amounts falling due within one year where they are subject to repayment at any time by either the Lender or the Borrower giving written notice to the other. Amounts due to group undertakings are non-interest bearing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (continued)

12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:	2022	2021
	£'000	£000
399,999 (2021: 1) ordinary shares of £1 each	400	-

On 21 June 2022 the Company issued 199,999 ordinary shares of £1 each as bonus shares.

On 22 June 2022 the Company issued 199,999 ordinary shares of £1 each as bonus shares.

The above transactions resulted in a debit to retained earnings of £399,998.

The Company's share capital consists entirely of ordinary shares, accordingly all shares rank pari passu in all respects.

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Greek Tax

During 2022, Greek tax authorities filed an appeal against the court ruling in favour of the Group issued in 2021. The hearing is due to take place in 2024. Should the Greek Supreme Administrative Court rule in favour of the Greek tax authorities, then the Group could become liable for the full 2010-2011 assessment plus interest.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries or the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Key Management Compensation. There were no transactions with any other related parties in the year (2021: £nil).

15. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company as at 31 December 2022 is Sportingbet Holdings Limited, a company with the registered address 7th Floor, One Stratford Place, Westfield Stratford City, Montfichet Road, London, E20 1EJ and the ultimate parent undertaking is Entain plc, a company with registered address; 32 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM1 1JB. The only group preparing consolidated group financial statements which include the Company is Entain plc for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Copies of the Annual Report and Financial Statements for Entain plc can be obtained from the registered office of the company at 7th Floor, One Stratford Place, Westfield Stratford City, Montfichet Road, London, E20 1EJ. They can also be obtained from the Group's corporate website at <https://entaingroup.com/investor-relations/financial-reports/>

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events that require adjustment or disclosure to the financial statements.