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RANGERS LOTTERIES LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mr C Stewart

Mr J B P MacBrayne

Company number

SC040034

Registered office

Broomloan House Ibrox Statdium Glasgow United Kingdom G51 2XD

Auditor

Johnston Carmichael LLP

7-11 Melville Street

Edinburgh EH3 7PE

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of operating lotteries under the Gambling Act 2008.

Directors

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

Mr C Stewart
Mr J B P MacBrayne

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Johnston Carmichael LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

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

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr C Stewart

Director

Date: 28 / 07 / 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF RANGERS LOTTERIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rangers Lotteries Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2022 and of its result for the year then ended;
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the 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 contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF RANGERS LOTTERIES LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement as set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We assessed whether the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations by considering their experience, past performance and support available.

All engagement team members were briefed on relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks at the planning stage of the audit. Engagement team members were reminded to remain alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF RANGERS LOTTERIES LIMITED

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and the sector in which it operates, focusing on those provisions that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The most relevant frameworks we identified include:

- · Companies Act 2006;
- · Corporation Tax legislation;
- · VAT legislation;
- UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

We gained an understanding of how the company is complying with these laws and regulations by making enquiries of management and those charged with governance. We corroborated these enquiries through our review of relevant correspondence with regulatory bodies.

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by meeting with management and those charged with governance to understand where it was considered there was susceptibility to fraud. This evaluation also considered how management and those charged with governance were remunerated and whether this provided an incentive for fraudulent activity. We considered the overall control environment and how management and those charged with governance oversee the implementation and operation of controls. We identified a heightened fraud risk in relation to:

- · Management override of controls.
- · Revenue recognition.

In addition to the above, the following procedures were performed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free of material fraud or error:

- · Reviewing the level of and reasoning behind the company's procurement of legal and professional services;
- Performing audit work procedures over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing judgements made by management in their calculation of accounting estimates for potential management bias;
- Completion of appropriate checklists and use of our experience to assess the company's compliance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- · Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to supporting documentation.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to the risk of material misstatements in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF RANGERS LOTTERIES LIMITED

Use of our report

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

J.B. Marjoribanks

Jeffrey Marjoribanks (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Johnston Carmichael LLP

28 / 07 / 2023 Date:

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

7-11 Melville Street Edinburgh EH3 7PE

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover Donated to Rangers FC Youth Development Company Limited (in	1,456,430	1,491,997
relation to gaming activities. Minimum donation required by Gaming Commission)	(267,707)	(251,948)
Donated to Rangers FC Youth Development Company Limited (in relation to gaming surpluses and other activities)	(75,451)	(277,028)
	1,113,272	963,021
Direct costs	(326,005)	(396,303)
Prize money	(495,889)	(318,557)
Gross profit	291,378	248,161
Other operating charges	(312,383)	(249,417)
Other operating income	21,005	1,256
Result/Profit before taxation	<u></u>	-
Taxation	-	-
		
Results / Profit for the financial year	-	-
		
Retained earnings at 1 August	•	-
Results/Proft for the year	-	-
Retained earnings at 31 July	-	-

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JULY 2022

		2022	2	2021	l
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		353		1,372
Current assets					
Debtors	5	179,381		110,422	,
Cash at bank and in hand		136,069		165,309	. 2
		315,450		275,731	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	_				
one year	6	(315,703)		(277,003)	
Net current liabilities			(253)		(1,272)
					-
Net assets			100		100
					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
			=====		=====

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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Mr C Stewart **Director**

Company Registration No. SC040034

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Rangers Lotteries Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Broomloan House, Ibrox Statdium, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G51 2XD.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company generates revenue from the operation of lotteries, with the net surplus arising from lottery revenues, after the deduction of directly associated operating costs and lottery prize money, mainly being disbursed to Rangers FC Youth Development Company Limited, which, in turn, makes donations for the support and encouragement of the advancement of sport. The financial projections prepared by the directors indicate that the company is expected to be able to continue to generate positive cash balances for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. For this reason the directors believe it is appropriate to continue to prepare the financial statements on the basis of going concern.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents fees for management services provided plus entry money received for lotteries taking place during the year and fees for sundry other activities.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings

20% to 50% per annum - straight line basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

1 : Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.8 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in accordance with the performance model. A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Turnover

During the year, the company has operated various gaming activities in accordance with the Gambling Commission guidelines. Turnover for these activities has amounted to £1,214,672 (2021: £1,259,742).

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	5	6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

4	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
			£
	Cost		75.000
	At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022		75,268
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 August 2021		73,896
	Depreciation charged in the year		1,019
	At 31 July 2022		74,915
			·
	Carrying amount		252
	At 31 July 2022		353 ======
:	At 31 July 2021		1,372
	·		
5	Debtors		
•	Debicio	2022	2021
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	67,112	67,021
	Other debtors	81,230	39,770
	Prepayments and accrued income	31,039	3,631
		179,381	110,422
		===	====
	The amount due from subsidiary undertakings of £67,112 (2021: £67,021) has be the balance sheet date.	een fully provid	led against at
	the balance sheet date.		
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	139,332	175,738
·	Taxation and social security	13,342	12,961
	Accruals and deferred income	118,210	66,495
	Other creditors	44,819	21,809
		315,703	277.002
		313,703 ======	277,003 ======
		· ·	_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2022

7	Called up share capital					
			2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital		Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid					
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	ş	100	100	100	100

8 Related party transactions

During the year, the company made donations to Rangers FC Youth Development Company Limited, a fellow group company, totalling £343,158 (2021: £528,976). At the year end, £139,331 was due to Rangers FC Youth Development Company Limited (2021: £175,738).

Also at the year end, an amount of £67,112 (2021: £67,021) was due from Rangers FC Pools Limited.

9 Ultimate parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rangers FC Youth Development Company Limited, the directors do not believe there to be any ultimate controlling party.