

# **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

*Ladbrokes E-Gaming Limited*

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Company Number: 03962991

## **LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

### **STRATEGIC REPORT – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2021.

#### **PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The company provides financing activities within the Entain plc group.

Due to the limited activities undertaken by the Company no key performance indicators are relevant.

#### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The financial statements for the year show a profit for the financial year of £539,000 (2020: £529,000). No dividends (2020: £nil) have been paid in the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of any further dividends.

#### **FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31 December 2021 the Company had net assets of £46,771,000 (2020: £46,232,000).

#### **PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

Entain plc reviews and evaluates key risks and uncertainties faced by the company as part of the divisional 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 Company's principal risks arise from changes in interest rates, which affect the balances with other companies and interest due on those balances.

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 81 to 85 presented in the Annual Report 2021 of Entain plc.

#### **SECTION 172 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.;
- Monitoring the potential significant operational challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, having regard to the company's safe and reliable operations; and
- 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 the decision.
- b. The need to foster the company's business relationships with 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. 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: <https://entaingroup.com/investor-relations/financial-reports/>

**SECTION 172 STATEMENT (continued)**

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 the proposed decision 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 Entain group, particularly where the impact of a decision may impact the group's reputation.

**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/>

On behalf of the board



R Sandbach

Director

28 September 2022

## **LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT – 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:

Directors:	R M Sandbach M A Fowler (resigned 31 January 2020)
Secretary:	Ladbrokes Coral Corporate secretaries Limited
Registered Office:	3rd Floor One New Change, London, United Kingdom, EC4M 9AF
Company Number:	03962991

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The directors present their Directors' Report and the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. Comparative information is presented for the year ended 31 December 2020.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Company is expected to revert to that of a dormant entity.

#### **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

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

#### **DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE**

During the year and up to the date of approval of these financial statements Entain plc purchased and maintained on behalf of the Company liability insurance, being a qualifying third party indemnity provision, for its directors and officers as permitted by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **POLITICAL DONATIONS**

The Company neither made any disclosable political donations or incurred any disclosable political expenditure during the year (2020: £nil).

#### **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

#### **GOING CONCERN**

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 provision of financing activities within Entain plc group 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 covering the 36-month period to 2024. In preparing these forecasts, the directors have assessed the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the business and have revised the cash flow forecasts for 2022 to take account of the consequent reduction in profits and net cash inflows. These revised forecasts indicate that the Company 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 2021 amounted to £981,000 and to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, until at least 30 September 2023 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.

**LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)**

**GOING CONCERN (continued)**

Consequently, the directors are 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 have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

**LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)**

**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



R Sandbach  
Director  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
One New Change  
London  
EC4M 9AF  
28 September 2022

## **LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ladbrokes E-Gaming Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise income statement, 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 2021 and of its profit 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 their 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 their 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 group or 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, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- 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.

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 are no revenue transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

## **LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED** **(CONTINUED)**

We also performed procedures including:

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

#### *Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-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 discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

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. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law, 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.

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.



**LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**  
**(CONTINUED)**

**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 5, 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.

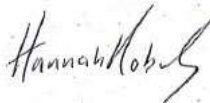
**Auditor's responsibilities**

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 [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

**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.



**Hannah Roberts** (*Senior Statutory Auditor*)  
*for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor*  
*Chartered Accountants*  
St Nicholas House  
Park Row  
Nottingham  
NG1 6FQ  
30 September 2022

**LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED****INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

		<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Note</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Operating expenses		<b>3</b>	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Profit before tax and finance income</b>		<b>3</b>	-
Interest receivable and similar income		<b>536</b>	529
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>539</b>	529
Tax on profit	7	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Profit and total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>539</b>	529
		<hr/>	<hr/>

There are no items of other comprehensive income in the year presented. Therefore, no separate statement of comprehensive income has been prepared.

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables (including £46,759,000 (2020:£ 46,213,000) due after more than one year)	8	47,752	47,208
Cash at bank and in hand		-	10
		<u>47,752</u>	<u>47,218</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	9	(981)	(986)
		<u>46,771</u>	<u>46,232</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital	10	-	-
Retained earnings		46,771	46,232
<b>Total Shareholders' Funds</b>		<u>46,771</u>	<u>46,232</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 16 were approved by the board of directors 28 September 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



R M Sandbach  
Director

28 September 2022

**LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	<b>Issued share capital £'000</b>	<b>Retained earnings £'000</b>	<b>Total shareholder's equity £'000</b>
<b>As at 1 January 2020</b>	-	45,703	45,703
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	529	529
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,232</b>	<b>46,232</b>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	539	539
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,771</b>	<b>46,771</b>

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**1. Corporate information**

Ladbrokes E-Gaming Limited ('the Company') is a private company limited by share capital 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 2021 were authorised to issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

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, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pound (£'000) except when otherwise indicated. The Company's financial statements are individual entity financial statements.

**2. Basis of preparation**

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared on a non-going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies which follow in note 4 set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. These policies have been applied consistently other than where there have been new policies adopted in the year.

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

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- 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;
- 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.

**New standards and IFRIC interpretations**

From 1 January 2021 the Company has not been required to adopt, for the first time, any new standards, interpretations, or amendments as there have been no new issues effective in the reporting year.

**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.

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. There are no significant estimates that 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:

**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 loans and receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. At 31 December 2021, the Company had only financial assets classified as loans and receivables.

**Financial assets (continued)**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. On initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, such assets are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest (EIR) method, less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest receivable in the income statement. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in operating expenses before amortization of the counterparties.

**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**

**4.1 Going concern**

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 provision of financing activities within Entain plc group 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 covering the 36-month period to 2024. In preparing these forecasts, the directors have assessed the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the business and have revised the cash flow forecasts for 2022 to take account of the consequent reduction in profits and net cash inflows. These revised forecasts indicate that the Company 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 2021 amounted to £981,000 and to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, until at least 30 September 2023 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 directors are 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 have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**4.2 Recoverable amount of non-current assets**

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or companies of assets. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

**4.3 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 loans and receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale financial assets.

**4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**4.3 Financial assets (continued)**

At 31 December 2021, the Company had only financial assets designated as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. On initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, such assets are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest receivable in the income statement. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in operating expenses before depreciation & amortisation.

The Company's financial assets include cash and other receivables, being amounts owed by group undertakings.

**4.4 Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified as financial guarantee contracts or loans and borrowings. The Company determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. Financial liabilities comprise being amounts owned to group undertakings and other payables.

*Loans and borrowings*

Other payables are held at amortised cost and include bank loans and overdraft, accruals and other creditors.

**4.5 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.

**4.6 Finance expense and income**

Finance expense and income arising on interest bearing financial instruments carried at amortised cost are recognised in the income statement using the EIR method. Finance expense includes the amortisation of fees that are an integral part of the effective finance cost of a financial instrument, including issue costs, and the amortisation of any other differences between the amount initially recognised and the redemption price.

**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 transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable 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.

## **LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)**

#### **4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

##### **4.7 Income Tax (continued)**

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

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income where it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are charged or credited directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the income statement

#### **5. Profit before tax and finance income**

Audit fees for the audit of the financial statements of £1,500 has been borne by another group company (2020: £1,500).

#### **6. Directors and employees**

The directors who have served during the year are also directors of other undertakings within the Group and spend an immaterial amount of their time on activities relating to the company. As such, none of their remuneration is considered to be for qualifying services to the company.

All operations of the Company are undertaken by employees of other group companies, and their respective emoluments have not been included in these financial statements.

#### **7. Taxation**

##### **a) Tax charge in the income statement**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
<b>Tax charge in the income statement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

##### **b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge**

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before taxation at the UK statutory income rate to the income tax charge for the year ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>539</b>	529
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	<b>102</b>	101
Group relief given for nil consideration	<b>(102)</b>	<b>(101)</b>
<b>Total tax charge reported in the income statement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**LADBROKES E-GAMING LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (continued)****c) Changes in corporation tax**

In the Budget on 3 March 2021 the Chancellor announced that the standard rate of UK Corporation Tax would increase from 19% rate to 25% on 1 April 2023. This change was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Both the 19% and 25% rate have therefore been used in measuring deferred tax items, depending on the expected rate of reversal of any timing differences.

**8. Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>47,752</b>	47,208
	<b>47,752</b>	47,208

Amounts owed by 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 owed by group companies bear interest at a rate linked to the group's borrowing costs.

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is £46,759,000 which is expected to be recovered after more than one year (2020: £46,213,000).

**9. Trade and other payables**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£'000</b>	£'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<b>981</b>	986
	<b>981</b>	986

Amounts owed to other group undertakings are included under amounts falling due within one year as they are repayable on demand. Amounts owed to group companies bear interest at a rate linked to the group's borrowing costs.

**10. Called up share capital**

	<b>2021</b>	2020
	<b>£</b>	£
Issued, called up and fully paid:		
2 (2020:2) ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>2</b>	2

**11. 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.

There are no other related party transactions.

**12. Immediate and ultimate parent undertaking**

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is Ladbrokes Coral Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent undertaking of the Company is Entain plc, a company registered in Isle of Man. The only group preparing consolidated financial statements which include the Company is Entain plc for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Copies of the Annual Report and Financial Statements for Entain plc can be obtained from the registered office of the company at 3rd Floor, One New Change, London, United Kingdom, EC4M 9AF.