

Premier Lotteries Ireland DAC

Reports and Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Company Number: 527900

PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Vivienne Jupp [Chair]
Cian Murphy
Cécile Lagé
Jean Christophe Buvat
Adele Cooper [Non-Executive Director]

SECRETARY

Carol-Anne Bergin
Premier Lotteries Ireland
Dublin 1

REGISTERED OFFICE

1GQ, George's Quay
Dublin 2

SOLICITORS

Arthur Cox
10 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

McCann FitzGerald
Riverside One
Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2

BANKERS

Bank of Ireland
Lower O'Connell Street
Dublin 1

AUDITOR

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Deloitte & Touche House
29 Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
D02 AY98

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

527900

PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of Premier Lotteries Ireland DAC (the 'Company' or 'PLI') for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The Company is a Designated Activity Company registered in the Republic of Ireland.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is to operate Ireland's National Lottery under licence from the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform, in accordance with the provisions of the National Lottery Act, 2013. The Company has been awarded this licence for a period to November 2034.

Previously, the immediate parent undertaking was Premier Lotteries Ireland MIDCO DAC whose immediate was Premier Lottery Ireland Holdings DAC, Note 27 provides further detail.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

Operating losses for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 were €5.9m compared to operating losses of €7.7m in 2023. The loss after taxation for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to €7.1m (2023: €40.8m). There were €20.0m dividends paid in the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: €100.0m).

GOING CONCERN

The Financial Statements which report net assets of €252.0m (2023: net assets of €269.6m) and net current assets of €13.9m (2023: €8.9m) have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Directors have reviewed the Company's projections, with particular reference to its operating cash flow, commitments and liquidity and are satisfied that it has sufficient resources to continue in business over the next twelve months from the date of signing of the accounts. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Sales for the year ended 31 December 2024 were €855.7m (2023: €829.4m). Sales of draw based games were €540.1m (2023: €531.5m) and sales of scratch cards / interactive instant win games were €315.6m (2023: €297.9m). The PLI retail network stands at 5,166 active agents at the end of the current year (2023: 5,195). Sales through the digital online channel were €155.1m (2023: €132.2m), representing 18.1% (2023: 15.9%) of total sales. Prizes increased to €487.6m in 2024 from €478.8m in 2023. Actual prizes won in any year are a function of many variables including sales levels, sales mix, prize structures and the roll sequence pattern of draws.

Under the terms of the licence to operate the National Lottery, 65% of Gross Gaming Revenue (sales less prizes) is paid to fund Good Causes. In the financial year ended 31 December 2024, PLI generated funds to Good Causes of €239.3m (2023: €227.9m).

Administrative expenses increased from €73.9m in 2023 to €76.8m in 2024. There were €4.0m (2023: €3.9m) of expenses classified as non-trading costs in the year. In both years, these costs related to restructuring costs and an impairment loss on intangible assets.

The statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and the statement of financial position are on pages 10 and 11 respectively.

PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	2024	2023
Sales	€855.7m	€829.4m
Prizes	€487.6m	€478.8m
Prizes as a percentage of sales	56.99%	57.73%
Funds for Good Causes	€239.3m	€227.9m
Operating (loss)/ profit	(€5.9m)	(€7.7m)
Number of retail agents	5,166	5,195

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND THE YEAR AHEAD

PLI is focused on growing sales, offering players a wide choice of games and maximising the funds raised for Good Causes. This will be achieved through ongoing game development and a particular focus on growth via the digital channel.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks facing the Company include the Company's significant reliance upon its technology infrastructure, the impact of increased indirect competition and the impact of general economic factors on the Company. The Directors have developed a range of strategies to address these, and other risks faced by the Company.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to certain levels of credit, interest rate and liquidity risks that arise in the normal course of business. Details of these risks are disclosed in Note 16.

EMPLOYEES

The Company continues to place a high priority on ensuring that its employment policies respect the individual and offer career and personal development opportunities regardless of racial or ethnic origin, gender, age, religion, nationality, disability, sexual orientation or marital status.

The well-being of staff working in the Company is safeguarded through the strict adherence to health and safety standards. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 imposes certain requirements in respect of staff and the Company has taken the necessary action to ensure compliance with the Act, including the adoption of a Safety Statement.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR END

Further details in relation to events subsequent to the financial year end are outlined in Note 27 on page 45.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The names of the directors who served at any time during the year under review are:

Vivienne Jupp [Chair]
Cian Murphy – Appointed 01 July 2024
Cécile Lagé
Pascal Chaffard – Resigned 28 February 2025
Jean Christophe Buvat – Appointed 01 April 2024
Adele Cooper [Non-Executive Director] – Appointed 01 April 2024
Andrew Algeo – Resigned 30 June 2024

None of the directors hold a beneficial interest in, or options to acquire, shares in the Company or other group companies.

Secretary Carol-Anne Bergin

DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The Directors have drawn up a compliance policy statement (as defined in section 225(3)(a) of the Companies Act 2014) and arrangements and structures are in place that are, in the Directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations under the Companies Act 2014.

The Directors confirm that these arrangements and structures were reviewed during the financial year. As required by Section 225(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for the Company's compliance with the relevant obligations. In discharging their responsibilities under Section 225, the Directors relied on the advice both of persons employed by the Company and of persons retained by the Company under contract, who they believe have the requisite knowledge and experience to advise the Company on compliance with its relevant obligations.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time the directors' report and financial statements are approved:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- Each director has taken all steps that ought to have been taken by the director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDIT, RISK AND SECURITY COMMITTEE

The Board is ultimately responsible for risk management within the Company. The Board has established an Audit, Risk and Security Committee with responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems. The company appointed Adele Cooper an independent non-executive director in 2024 to comply with Section 167, para. 4(b) of the Companies Act 2014. In the intervening period and in combination with the Audit & Risk Committee at La Française des Jeux (FDJ) the Board are of the opinion that the Audit & Risk Committee adequately performs the relevant functions for the FDJ group as a whole, including the Company, and that this adequately addresses the requirement of Section 167 para. 3(b) of the Companies Act 2014.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Company's accounting records are maintained at the Company's registered offices at 1GQ, George's Quay Dublin 2

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP will continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

By order of the Board


Vivienne Jupp
Director


Cécile Lagé
Director

Date: 20 March 2025

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework issued by the Financial Reporting Council* ("relevant financial reporting 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Premier Lotteries Ireland Dac ("the company")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of the loss for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Statement of Financial Position;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 28, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 2.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, 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 Reports and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Reports and Financial Statements. 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on 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 provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



John Kehoe
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

28 March 2025

PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Notes	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Sales	3	855.7	829.4
Prizes		(487.6)	(478.8)
Good Causes		(239.3)	(227.9)
NET INCOME		128.8	122.7
Direct costs		(53.9)	(52.6)
GROSS PROFIT		74.9	70.1
Administrative expenses	4	(76.8)	(73.9)
Non-trading items	7	(4.0)	(3.9)
OPERATING LOSS		(5.9)	(7.7)
Finance costs	8	-	(34.7)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION		(5.9)	(42.4)
Taxation (charge)/credit	9	(1.2)	1.6
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS		(7.1)	(40.8)
Other comprehensive gains:			
Actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligations	19	0.9	0.1
Cash flow hedging – fair value gains		-	0.4
Tax relating to retirement benefit obligations		(0.1)	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAINS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, NET OF TAX		0.8	0.5
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(6.3)	(40.3)

The results detailed above are all derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 45 are an integral part of these financial statements.

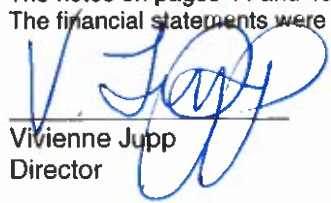
PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

ASSETS		31/12/2024	31/12/2023
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	Notes	€m	€m
Intangible assets	10	223.5	247.0
Tangible assets	11	5.7	7.2
Right-of-use assets	12	11.4	2.6
Deferred Tax Asset	21	1.2	1.4
Financial assets	14	3.6	3.3
Retirement benefit surplus	19	3.1	2.0
		248.5	263.5
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	13	40.5	52.4
Financial assets	14	10.2	7.2
Cash and cash equivalents	15	58.9	71.1
		109.6	130.7
TOTAL ASSETS		358.1	394.2
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	20	95.4	112.5
Lease liabilities	12	0.2	0.7
Amounts due to related parties	18	0.1	8.6
		95.7	121.8
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liabilities	12	9.4	1.9
Provisions for liabilities and charges	22	1.0	0.9
		10.4	2.8
TOTAL LIABILITIES		106.1	124.6
EQUITY			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital presented as equity	25	-	3.6
Capital redemption reserve	26	3.6	-
Other reserves		80.5	71.0
Retained earnings		167.9	195.0
TOTAL EQUITY		252.0	269.6
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		358.1	394.2

The notes on pages 44 and 45 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 March 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


Vivienne Jupp
Director


Cécile Lagé
Director

PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	Share Capital €m	Capital Redemption Reserve €m	Other Reserves €m	Retained earnings €m	Total equity €m
Balance as at 1 January 2024		3.6	-	71.0	195.0	269.6
Comprehensive income/ (expense)						
Loss for the financial year		-	-	-	(7.1)	(7.1)
Actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligations (net of tax)	19	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
Dividends paid	25	-	-	-	(20.0)	(20.0)
Cash in Trust transfer from Premier Lotteries Ireland Holdings	15	-	-	8.6	-	8.6
Share Capital		(3.6)				
Capital Redemption Reserve	26		3.6			
Balance as at 31 December 2024		<u>-</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>167.9</u>	<u>252.0</u>

In respect of the prior financial year:

	Note	Share Capital €m	Share Premium €m	Other Reserves €m	Retained earnings €m	Total equity €m
Balance as at 1 January 2023		3.6	-	70.5	(165.6)	(91.5)
Comprehensive income/ (expense)						
Loss for the financial year		-	-	-	(40.8)	(40.8)
Actuarial gain on retirement benefit obligations (net of tax)	19	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Fair value gains on cash flow hedges, (net of tax)		-	-	0.4	-	0.4
Dividends paid	25	-	-	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
Issue of Share Capital		-	501.4	-	-	501.4
Capital Conversion		-	(501.4)	-	501.4	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023		<u>3.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71.0</u>	<u>195.0</u>	<u>269.6</u>

The notes on pages 44 and 45 are an integral part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a designated activity company (DAC) incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The address of its registered office is Premier Lotteries Ireland DAC, 1GQ, George's Quay, Dublin 2.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of accounting

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 101 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the Financial Reporting Council

In the prior year, the transition from FRS100 to FRS101 reporting did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

The disclosure exemptions adopted for the current reporting year end include the following: cash flow statement, standards in issue not yet effective, presentation of the cash flow statement, key management personnel information, transaction with certain wholly owed group companies and prior year comparatives for intangible assets, tangible assets, lease liability,

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of La Française des Jeux (FDJ), the ultimate parent company. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated.

The Company's accounting policies were selected by management considering all applicable IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union by 31 December 2024. In the preparation of these financial statements, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for all years presented.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Basis of accounting (continued)

Definition of a business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	<p>These amendments clarify that while businesses usually have outputs, outputs are not required for an integrated set of activities and assets to qualify as a business. To be considered a business an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs.</p> <p>The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. The amendments also introduce additional guidance that helps to determine whether a substantive process has been acquired.</p> <p>The amendments introduce an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. Under the optional concentration test, the acquired set of activities and assets is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar assets.</p> <p>The amendments are applied prospectively to all business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2020.</p>
Definition of material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)	<p>IAS 1</p> <p>The amendments make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition.</p> <p>The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'.</p> <p>IAS 8</p> <p>The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1.</p> <p>In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of 'material' or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency.</p>
Conceptual Framework Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards	<p>The Company has adopted the amendments included in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards for the first time in the current year.</p> <p>These amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new Framework.</p> <p>The Standards which are amended are IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32.</p>

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Basis of accounting (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Useful economic lives of tangible and intangible assets

The annual depreciation and amortisation charges for tangible and intangible assets respectively are sensitive to changes in the useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments and economic utilisation of assets.

Impairment

The Company uses forecast cash flow information and estimates of future earnings to assess whether its intangible assets are impaired with reference to their useful economic lives. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The determination of both requires the exercise of judgement. The estimation of pre-tax free cash flows is sensitive to the periods for which forecasted cash flows are available and to assumptions underpinning the sustainability of those cash flows. While forecasts are compared with actual performance and external economic data, expected cash flows reflect management's view of future performance.

b) Prizes

The prize structure complies with the requirements of Section 40 of the National Lottery Act, 2013 whereby, the total value of the prizes distributed by the National Lottery in any financial year of the operator shall be equal to or not less than 50 per cent of the total monies received by the operator in that year in respect of the sale of National Lottery tickets or such other greater percentage as may be specified in the licence.

The company provides for prize liabilities based on its determination of prizes actually won under a particular game.

Under the terms of the licence to operate the National Lottery, if prizes remain unclaimed for 90 days from either the draw date for draw based games or the close of a scratch card game, they become expired and can be utilised for the promotion of the National Lottery

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer in line with IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over tickets to customers. The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including related revenue recognition policies:

Type of product	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and payment terms	Revenue recognition
Draw based games and scratch cards	<p>The Company engages retailers to act as its agents in the sale of tickets for draw based games and scratch cards. Customers obtain control of draw based tickets and scratch cards once consideration has been provided to these retail agents who collect consideration on behalf of the Company.</p> <p>The consideration is not collectible by the Company from retail agents until the end of each week.</p> <p>The Company satisfies its performance obligations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately for scratch cards For draw based games once the related draw has taken place (whose frequency depends upon the associated game rules) <p>A certain percentage of game prizes result in the issuance of further tickets for draw entries or scratch cards to customers at Nil consideration.</p> <p>There are no provisions for customers to return tickets or scratch cards once consideration has been received.</p>	<p>Revenue is recognised upon the execution of the draw to which the sales of tickets relate.</p> <p>The Company allocates a percentage of consideration received to the further issuance of tickets won as prizes under the game rules. This allocation is based on the expected value of the free tickets, the expected frequency of occurrence, and the expected redemption rate of tickets won as prizes. Revenue is recognised on tickets won as prizes are redeemed.</p> <p>The Company will recognise sales of all scratch cards in a book upon the activation of the first scratch card in that book and make a reversing adjustment at each reporting date for its estimation of unsold scratch cards in each book.</p>
Instant win games	<p>Income from interactive instant win games results from wagers placed on The National Lottery website.</p> <p>The Company satisfies its performance obligations under such arrangements instantly.</p> <p>The Company has no associated obligations for returns, refunds or warranties.</p>	<p>Revenue is recognised as soon as the customer places the wager online.</p>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) **Good Causes**

Amounts charged to the statement of comprehensive income represent the amounts arising due to Good Causes based on cumulative accounting sales less prizes as recognised in accordance with the accounting policy set out in (b) and (c) above. The amounts recognised are calculated in line with the framework provided for in the Operating Licence and the National Lottery Act 2013.

e) **Net income**

Income arises across a portfolio of games that includes draw based games and scratch card / interactive instant win games. All income is derived from and originates in Ireland. The presentation of net income is consistent with common practice within the gaming industry; ticket sales are accounted for under IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Net income is recorded and disclosed net of prize costs and amounts due to Good Causes.

f) **Intangible assets**

All intangible assets are stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure in relation to internally generated intangible assets, such as the development of software and the National Lottery website and its mobile technology (including design and content development) is capitalised when all of the following have been demonstrated; the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use; the intention to complete the project to which the intangible asset relates and use it; how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits, the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the intangible asset; and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially capitalised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Development expenditure not meeting these criteria is charged through the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which it is incurred.

Separately acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets include the cost of purchasing the licence to operate the National Lottery, and its directly attributable costs. The cost of the licence is being amortised on a straight line basis over the term of the operating licence, which runs to November 2034.

Intangible software assets purchased separately, such as software licences that do not form an integral part of related hardware, are capitalised as intangible assets at cost and amortised over their useful economic life. Costs associated with maintaining software are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life or the remaining operating licence period through which benefit is anticipated to be derived from the asset. Assets under construction are not amortised until they are brought into use. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use or disposal of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

The value of separately acquired and internally generated intangible assets is amortised in equal instalments as follows:

Operating licence:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| - Operating licence | The period to the end of the operating licence |
|---------------------|--|

Other software:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Central gaming software and retail software | The shorter of 10 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |
| - Instant win games (IWGs) | The shorter of 2 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |
| - Other digital software | The shorter of 3 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |

Impairment of intangible assets

The Company uses forecast cash flow information and estimates of future earnings to assess whether intangible assets are impaired with reference to their useful economic lives. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. All impairment charges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

g) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less depreciation. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes the estimated cost of removing and disposing of the terminal assets held at retailer sites. Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis to write off the cost of these assets in equal instalments either over their expected useful lives or the operating licence period which runs to November 2034.

The depreciation basis for the principal asset categories are as follows:

Terminal related assets

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| - Gaming system hardware | The shorter of 10 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |
| - Permanent point-of-sale equipment | The shorter of 5 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |

Computer equipment and other plant and equipment

- | | |
|---|---|
| - IT hardware | The shorter of 2 - 5 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |
| - Fixtures and fittings & other plant and equipment | The shorter of 5 years and the period to the end of the operating licence |

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Tangible assets (continued)

The residual values and useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually. If an asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the excess carrying amount is immediately written down and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

h) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. For contracts where the Company is a lessee, a right-of-use asset is recognised, representing the Company's right to use the underlying asset and a corresponding lease liability is also recognised for the Company's obligation to make lease payments during the lease term. The lease term of each contract is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

For short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset and depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. If a lessee transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Intangible assets' policy.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the Company's statement of financial position.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is increased to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reduced for payments made. The lease liability is remeasured for lease modifications or reassessments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

h) Leases (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise: (a) Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable; (ii) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date; (iii) The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; (iv) The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and (v) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Company's statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount of to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever: (i) The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate, (ii) The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used). (iii) A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement – financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- a) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or the amortised cost of the financial liability." The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement – financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost and contract assets. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

j) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company may hold derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk exposure. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in interest rates. At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Company documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Company also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect the statement of comprehensive income.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to the statement of comprehensive income.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

k) Pensions

The Company provides pensions to its employees under defined benefit superannuation schemes and a defined contribution scheme.

In relation to the defined contribution scheme, contributions are accrued and recognised in operating profit or loss in the period in which they are earned by the relevant employees.

For the defined benefit schemes, the difference between the market value of the schemes' assets and the actuarially assessed present value of the schemes' liabilities, calculated using the projected unit credit method, is disclosed as an asset/liability on the statement of financial position.

The amount charged to operating profit or loss is the actuarially determined cost of pension benefits promised to employees earned during the year plus any benefit improvements granted to members during the year.

The expected return on the pension schemes' assets during the year and the increase in the schemes' liabilities due to the unwinding of the discount rate during the year are shown as financing costs in the statement of comprehensive income.

Any difference between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved and any changes to the liabilities due to changes in assumptions or because actual experience during the year was different to that assumed, are recognised as actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income.

l) Taxation

Current tax is recognised based on the amounts expected to be paid or recovered under the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences that arise between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their corresponding tax base. A temporary difference is a taxable temporary difference if it will give rise to taxable amounts in the future when the asset or liability is settled. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be offset. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised are not discounted. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are classified as non-current irrespective of the expected timing of the reversal of the underlying taxable temporary difference. Current tax assets and liabilities are shown separately in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

m) **Foreign Currency**

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€m), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from trading are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or expense'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses.

n) **Going Concern**

The Financial Statements which report net assets of €252.0m (2023: net liabilities of €269.6m) and net current assets of €13.8m (2023: €8.9m) have been prepared on the going concern basis. The Directors have reviewed the Company's projections, with particular reference to its operating cash flow, commitments and liquidity and are satisfied that it has sufficient resources to continue in business over the next twelve months from the date of signing of the accounts. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

o) **Non-trading items**

Certain items, by virtue of their nature and amount, are disclosed separately in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information. These items relate to events or circumstances that are not related to normal trading activities and are labelled collectively as 'non-trading items'. Non-trading items include restructuring costs, gains and losses on disposals of tangible assets and internal strategic business reviews. Non-trading items are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

p) **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

q) **Dividends**

Dividends payable are recognised once appropriate approvals or payments have been made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

3. SALES

The Company generates revenue primarily from the sale of tickets comprising wagers placed across a portfolio of games that include draw based games and scratch cards and interactive instant win games. In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by type of game.

	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Draw based games	540.1	531.5
Scratch cards and instant win games	315.6	297.9
	<u>855.7</u>	<u>829.4</u>

Included in other payables are the following contract liabilities:

- (i) €2.3m (2023: €2.2m) advance consideration received from customers for wagers on draws which have not yet taken place; and
- (ii) €1.0m (2023: €0.8m) advance consideration received from customers for additional tickets (both draw entries and scratch cards) to be issued as prizes under the respective games' rules.

4. OPERATING PROFIT

	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Gaming systems and data communication costs	9.8	9.0
Staff costs (Note 5)	19.8	18.7
Other administrative costs	11.8	12.9
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 10)	31.4	29.3
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	2.9	3.1
Amortisation of right of use assets (Note 12)	1.1	0.9
Administrative expenses	<u>76.8</u>	<u>73.9</u>

Auditors' Remuneration

	€'000	€'000
Audit of the group financial statements	143	133
Other assurance	95	108
	<u>238</u>	<u>241</u>

There was no remuneration in relation to non-audit services and taxation services in the year (2023: €nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

5. STAFF COSTS

The average number of people employed by the Company was as follows:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Average number of employees		
Marketing and distribution	62	58
Administration	118	148
	<u>180</u>	<u>206</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of employees (including executive directors) was:

	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	17.1	15.9
Social security costs	1.9	1.7
Other retirement benefits (Note 19)	0.8	1.1
	<u>19.8</u>	<u>18.7</u>

Payroll costs comprise costs of €19.8m (2023: €18.7m) expensed to the income statement and €1.7m (2023: €1.5m) capitalised as part of intangible assets relating to internally generated software.

6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Emoluments paid in respect of qualifying services	0.9	1.0
Pension contributions paid in respect of qualifying services	-	0.1
	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>

Retirement benefit charges of €0m (2023: €0.1m) arise from pension payments relating to two directors (2023: one director). Any further disclosures required by Section 305/6 of the Companies Act 2014 are €nil for both years.

7. NON-TRADING COSTS

	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Restructuring costs	2.7	3.2
Loss on impairment of Intangible assets	1.2	0.7
Loss on Disposal of Tangible assets	0.1	-
Non-trading costs	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

8. FINANCE COSTS	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Interest payable on term loans	-	13.2
Amortisation of loan fees	-	0.9
Finance cost of leases	0.3	0.1
Unrealised loss on interest rate swap	-	0.4
Interest expense on loans due to related parties	-	20.4
Other finance income	(0.3)	(0.3)
Finance expense	-	34.7

9. TAXATION	Year Ended 31/12/2024 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
a) Corporation tax		
Current taxation charge/(credit) for the year	1.0	(0.1)
Deferred tax credit (Note 21)	0.2	(1.5)
Total taxation charge /(credit)	1.2	(1.6)

The taxation charge is based on a corporation tax rate of 12.5% for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: 12.5%). All taxable temporary differences have been recognised and are reflected in the deferred taxation balance. It is noted the deferred tax asset is €1.2m, see Note 21.

b) Reconciliation of tax charge

	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m	Year Ended 31/12/2023 €m
Loss before taxation	(5.9)	(42.4)
Taxation on loss at the standard rate of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%)	(0.7)	(5.3)
Factors affecting charge:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3.3	3.7
Losses utilised from prior year	(1.4)	-
Double Taxation Relief	(0.1)	-
Interest Income	0.1	-
Total taxation charge /(credit)	1.2	(1.6)

PREMIER LOTTERIES IRELAND DAC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Operating licence €m	Computer software €m	Total €m
Cost			
At 31 December 2023	408.6	65.8	474.4
Additions	-	7.9	7.9
At 31 December 2024	408.6	73.7	482.3
Accumulated amortisation			
At 31 December 2023	185.6	41.8	227.4
Charge for the financial year	20.4	11.0	31.4
At 31 December 2024	206.0	52.8	258.8
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	202.6	20.9	223.5
At 31 December 2023	223.0	24.0	247.0

In the current year, an internal impairment indicator existed which prompted an impairment test of intangibles. Based on this assessment, an internally generated intangible asset capitalised in the year was considered to be fully impaired and all costs previously capitalised are recognised as an impairment charge in the Income Statement (Note 7).

11. TANGIBLE ASSETS	Terminal related assets €m	Computer equipment and other plant and equipment €m	Total €m
Cost			
At 31 December 2023	13.8	14.2	28.0
Additions	-	1.4	1.4
Disposals	-	(0.6)	(0.6)
At 31 December 2024	13.8	15.0	28.8
Accumulated depreciation			
At 31 December 2023	12.0	8.7	20.7
Charge for the financial year	1.3	1.6	2.9
Disposals	-	(0.5)	(0.5)
At 31 December 2024	13.3	9.8	23.1
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	0.5	5.2	5.7
At 31 December 2023	1.8	5.4	7.2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

<u>Right-of-use assets</u>	Buildings €m	IT Equipment €m	Total €m
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	9.2	0.1	9.3
Additions	9.9	-	9.9
At 31 December 2024	19.1	0.1	19.2
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	6.7	0.1	6.8
Charge for the financial year	1.1	-	1.1
At 31 December 2024	7.8	0.1	7.9
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	11.3	0.1	11.4

The Company leases several assets including buildings and IT equipment. The average lease term is 6.7 years (2023: 6.2 years).

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	2024 €m	2023 €m
Amortisation expense on right-of-use assets	1.0	0.9
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.4	0.1

The total cash outflow for leases amount to €1.4m (2023: €1.0m)

Lease Liabilities	2024 €m	2023 €m
Analysed as:		
Non-current	9.4	1.9
Current	0.2	0.7
	9.6	2.6
Maturity Analysis:		
Year 1	0.2	0.7
Year 2	0.6	0.2
Year 3	1.1	0.2
Year 4	1.2	0.3
Year 5	1.2	0.3
Onward	5.3	0.9
	9.6	2.6

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored in line with the Company's risk management framework.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:

Amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	€m	€m
Trade receivables	17.4	28.2
Amounts owed by the National Lottery Fund	18.0	19.1
Prepayments and other receivables	4.3	3.7
Corporation tax receivable	0.8	1.4
	40.5	52.4

Trade receivables represent amounts due from agents.

All trade receivables balances that are past due but not impaired or provided for are between 1 and 3 months old. The recoverability of trade receivables held with agents is assessed on bank guarantees, and deposits held, the retailers' level of credit risk and impaired accordingly. Receivable balances that are past due are considered impaired when it is deemed uneconomical to pursue recoverability of the debt. At 31 December 2024, €0.2m of trade receivables were considered impaired or provided for (2023: €0.4m).

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS

As required under the Euromillions and EuroDreams Agreement, Premier Lotteries Ireland DAC ('PLI') and the other participating lotteries in the EuroMillions and EuroDreams games have each established Trust accounts. These are used for the settlement of all amounts due and for holding amounts in respect of future prizes as well as for holding deposits made by each lottery to safeguard against non-performance of its payment and other obligations. The Law Debenture Trust Corporation plc is the independent trustee which operates the trust accounts established by PLI and the other participating lotteries to protect the interests of prize winners and players.

The trust account and interest received thereon is subject to first fixed and floating charges in favour of the Trustee. The monies held in the trust accounts, which are not available to the Company in the ordinary course of its business, are managed by the Trustee in line with the investment guidelines issued by Services aux Lotteries en Europe (S.L.E) who manage the operation of the EuroMillions and EuroDreams games.

The carrying amounts represent the actual cash amounts held in the accounts at the end of the financial period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

14. FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

a) Non-current assets: amounts falling due after more than one year:

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
EuroMillions Deposit	3.1	2.7
EuroDreams Deposit	0.5	0.6
	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.3</u>

The purpose of the EuroMillions and EuroDreams deposits are to provide assurance to other EuroMillions and EuroDreams participants for PLI's EuroMillions and EuroDreams payment and other obligations. This amount (which may vary over time) will be repayable to PLI in accordance with the Trust Deed and will remain on deposit until the end of the operating licence. The EuroMillions deposit will be payable to the Irish Government at the end of the operating licence.

b) Current assets: amounts falling due within one year:

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
EuroMillions Trust Funds held for prizes	5.2	6.2
EuroDreams Trust Funds held for prizes	5.0	1.0
	<u>10.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>

This represents the funds held for the payment of prizes.

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>58.9</u>	<u>71.1</u>

The Cash at bank and in hand balance at the end of the financial year includes:

- an amount of €26.7m (2023: €28.5m) relating to cash held for prizes.
- an amount of €9.0m (2023: €8.7m) relating to online customer account balances and retailer deposits.
- Cash held in trust €Nil (2023 €8.6m) relating to Premier Lotteries Ireland (Holdings), the entirety of the PLIH balance €8.6m was transferred to Premier Lotteries Ireland
- As part of the merger accounting for Premier Lotteries Ireland Holdings, Premier Lotteries Ireland Midco and Premier Lotteries Ireland cash previously held in trust is now deemed cash & cash Equivalent in Premier Lotteries Ireland
- PLI has not utilised an overdraft facility, available since September 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 December 2024 €'M	<i>Carrying amount</i>		
	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value			
EuroMillions Deposit and Funds held for prizes	5.2	-	5.2
EuroDreams Deposit and Funds held for prizes	5.0	-	5.0
Trade Receivables	17.4	-	17.4
Amounts owed by the National Lottery Fund	18.0	-	18.0
Prepayments and other receivables	4.3	-	4.3
Cash at Bank and in hand	58.9	-	58.9
	108.8	-	108.8
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Trade payables	-	(1.9)	(1.9)
Amounts payable to the National Lottery Fund	-	(23.0)	(23.0)
Other Payables	-	(4.4)	(4.4)
Prize liability	-	(38.4)	(38.4)
	-	(67.7)	(67.7)

31 December 2023 €'M	<i>Carrying amount</i>		
	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value			
EuroMillions Deposit and Funds held for prizes	8.9	-	8.9
EuroDreams Deposit and Funds held for prizes	1.6	-	1.6
Trade Receivables	28.1	-	28.1
Amounts owed by the National Lottery Fund	19.1	-	19.1
Prepayments and other receivables	3.8	-	3.8
Cash at Bank and in hand	71.1	-	71.1
	132.6	-	132.6
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value			
Trade payables	-	(9.8)	(9.8)
Other Payables	-	(5.3)	(5.3)
Amounts payable to the National Lottery Fund	-	(31.8)	(31.8)
Prize liability	-	(43.4)	(43.4)
	-	(90.3)	(90.3)

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- a) Credit risk
- b) Liquidity risk; and
- c) Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment of and oversight of the Company's risk management framework, including the development and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Board has established an Audit, Risk and Security Committee under Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014 with responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from retail agents

The maximum credit exposure in respect of the Company's receivables is reduced by deposits and bank guarantees held as collateral.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including whether a retail agent has a deposit or bank guarantee in place or not.

Under the Company's established credit policy, each new retail agent is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes as appropriate external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references.

The Company has a policy in place which sets out the Company's credit policy for late payments. Amounts invoiced to retail agents are typically collected within four bank working days.

Expected credit loss assessment

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the expected credit losses of trade receivables from retail agents, which comprise a very large number of small balances.

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over the past 5 financial years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit losses for trade receivables from retail agents as at 31 December 2024.

	Weighted- average loss rate	Gross carrying amount €m	Loss allowance €m
31 December 2024			
Current net of deposits held (not past due)	1.1%	17.6	(0.2)
Past due (uncollected direct debit)	0.0%	-	-
		17.6	(0.2)

Cash, cash equivalents and cash in trust

The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated BBB to A3 based on Agency ratings.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The Group has not recognised an impairment allowance in 2024 (2023: €nil).

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Amounts due from Related Parties

There are no amounts due from related parties at 31 December 2024.

The principal activity of FDJ International Lottery (FDJILH) is to carry on the business of an investment and holding company. FDJ ILH's immediate parent is Francaise de Jeux (FDJ)

Amounts due to related parties are disclosed in Note 24.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

In addition, the Company maintains the following lines of credit:

- An undrawn bank overdraft facility of €20.0m

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments.

31 December 2024 €'M	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.9)	-	-	-
Amounts payable to the National Lottery Fund	(23.0)	(23.0)	(23.0)	-	-	-
Other Payables	(4.4)	(4.4)	(4.4)	-	-	-
Prize liability	(38.4)	(38.4)	(38.4)	-	-	-
	(67.7)	(67.7)	(67.7)	-	-	-

31 December 2023 €'M	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	(9.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)	-	-	-
Amounts payable to the National Lottery Fund	(31.8)	(31.8)	(31.8)	-	-	-
Other Payables	(5.3)	(5.3)	(5.3)	-	-	-
Prize liability	(43.4)	(43.4)	(43.4)	-	-	-
	(90.3)	(90.3)	(90.3)	-	-	-

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above tables represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to derivative financial liabilities held for risk management purposes and which are not usually closed out before contractual maturity. The disclosure shows net cash flow amounts for derivatives that are net cash-settled and gross cash inflow and outflow amounts for derivatives that have simultaneous gross cash settlement.

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amount

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

17. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS

The financial liabilities of the Company consist of bank facilities provided by a syndicate of banks.

a) Non-current liabilities: amounts falling due after one year

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
Term loans	-	245.2
Repayments of term loans	-	(245.2)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Non-current liabilities represent the balances repayable on the term loans falling due after one year less the unamortised fees incurred on arranging the facilities. The loan balances were repaid in the prior year. Prior to this the fees incurred on arranging the borrowing facilities are amortised over the terms of the loans using the straight-line method. The lenders had fixed and floating charges over all of the Company's assets with the exception of the licence itself, cash held for prizes and digital customer account balances (being amounts held by the Company in respect of liabilities to players), amounts held in Trust in respect of the EuroMillions game and certain other items as set out in the licence.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

18. AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

Current liabilities: amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
Amounts due to fellow group companies	0.1	8.6
	<u>0.1</u>	<u>8.6</u>

Amounts due to fellow group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

For 2023, the carrying value of current financial liabilities approximate to fair value. Amounts above do not incur interest and are repayable on demand. See Note 24.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The pension entitlements of employees arise under a number of defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes, the assets of which are vested in independent trustees appointed by the Company for the sole benefit of employees and their dependents. Annual contributions are based on the advice of a professionally qualified actuary.

The amounts charged in the statement of comprehensive income during the year was as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	€m	€m
Defined benefit schemes	0.7	0.8
Defined contribution schemes	0.1	0.3
	0.8	1.1

The pension costs of the defined benefit scheme are assessed in accordance with the advice of an independent professionally qualified actuary.

The financial assumptions used to calculate the retirement benefit liabilities under IAS 19 were as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	Projected Unit	Projected Unit
Valuation method		
Discount rate	3.60%	3.60%
Inflation	2.10%	2.35%
Rate of salary increases	1.50%	1.65%
Increase to pensions in payment	1.50%	1.65%

The expected lifetime of a participant who is age 65 and a participant who will be aged 65 in 25 years time are shown in years below based on the mortality tables used in the calculation of the defined benefit obligation:

Age	Male	Female
65	22.5	22.3
65 in 25 years	24.3	26.1

The market value of the assets of the scheme were as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	€m	€m
Equities	4.3	4.9
Bonds	3.7	1.6
Other	1.3	1.5
Fair value of pension scheme assets	9.3	8.0
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(6.2)	(6.0)
Pension asset	3.1	2.0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Movement in fair value of pension scheme assets:	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	€m	€m
Fair value of pension scheme assets at start of financial year	8.0	6.4
Interest Income	0.3	0.3
Employer contributions	0.4	0.6
Interest gain on plan assets	(0.1)	(0.1)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	0.7	0.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fair value of pension scheme assets at end of financial year	9.3	8.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Movement in present value of defined benefit obligations:	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	€m	€m
Defined benefit obligations at start of financial year	(6.0)	(4.9)
Current service costs	(0.2)	(0.3)
Interest cost on defined benefit obligations	(0.2)	(0.2)
Benefit payments from plan assets	0.1	0.1
Members contributions	(0.1)	(0.1)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	0.2	(0.6)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Defined benefit obligations at end of financial year	(6.2)	(6.0)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, inflationary growth and mortality:

- If the discount rate was 100 basis points higher, the defined benefit obligation would decrease by €5.3m.
- If inflation growth increased by 100 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would increase by €6.6m.
- If life expectancy increased by 1 year for both men and women, the defined benefit obligation would increase by €6.3m.

20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current liabilities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
	€m	€m
Prize liability	38.2	43.4
Amounts payable to National Lottery Fund	23.0	31.7
Trade payables	6.4	6.7
VAT payable	0.2	0.3
PRSI payable	0.9	0.6
Accruals	21.2	22.8
Deferred income	5.5	7.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade and other payables	95.4	112.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

21. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred taxation assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current taxation assets with the current tax liabilities.

Outstanding offset amounts are as follows:

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
Deferred tax asset/(liability)		
As at 1 January	1.4	(0.1)
Corporation Tax credit	(0.2)	1.5
Other timing differences	-	-
At 31 December	1.2	1.4

22. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Non-Current

	31/12/2024 €m	31/12/2023 €m
As at 1 January	0.9	0.8
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income	0.1	0.1
At 31 December	1.0	0.9

Provisions are recognised where the Company has legal or constructive present obligations as a result of past events. The provision held at 31 December 2024 represents the cost of decommissioning terminals and related equipment at agent sites, and the disposal of these assets. Provisions are discounted when the effect of the time value of money is material.

23. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the 31 December 2024, capital expenditure relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment totalling €0.4m (2023: €4.8m) was contracted for in the year but not yet incurred. The €0.4m relates to a License fee agreement entered into in the year which is effective from 1 January 2025.

Fixed and floating charges held by the Trustee on the EuroMillions and EuroDreams trust accounts are set out in Note 14.

Other than those noted above, there are no significant contingent liabilities pertaining to the Company.

24. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is controlled by FDJ International Lottery Holding (FDJILH). The Company's ultimate owner and controlling party is Française des Jeux (FDJ), prior to 24 June 2024 it was Premier Lotteries Ireland MIDCO DAC whose immediate parent was Premier Lotteries Ireland Holdings DAC, whose ultimate parent was Francaise des Jeux (FDJ).

Amounts due to related parties

There is €0.1m owed to FDJ, see Note 18.

Directors' Remuneration

Total emoluments paid to or receivable by directors during the year in respect of qualifying services was €0.9m (2023: €1.1m) as set out in Note 6.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

25. SHARE CAPITAL PRESENTED AS EQUITY

a) Authorised and allotted share capital

Authorised	Number	31/12/2024 €
Ordinary shares of €0.01 each	1,000,000,000	10,000,000

Allotted, issued and fully paid	Number	€
Ordinary share of €0.01 each	1 (2023: 363,597,702)	0.01

During the financial year, issued 363,586,701 'A' Ordinary Shares of €0.01 each & 11,000 'B' Ordinary Shares of €0.01 each were re-designated into 363,597,701 Ordinary Shares of €0.01 each.

During the financial year 363,597,701 Ordinary shares acquired through the Merger with Premier lotteries Ireland and Premier Lotteries Ireland MIDCO DAC were exchanged with FDJ International Lottery Holding (FDJILH) in exchange for the issue of one Ordinary share at €0.01. The balance of €3,635,977 was moved to Capital redemption reserve

b) Rights and obligations

With regards to income:

The profits of the Company available for distribution and resolved to be distributed in accordance with the articles in respect of any financial year or other period for which the Company's financial statements are made up are to be distributed amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Article 28. Subject always to the provisions of Article 28 the Company may declare or pay a dividend on any class or classes of shares to the exclusion of any other class or classes of shares and may declare a greater dividend on any class or classes of shares than on any other class or classes of shares.

With regards to capital:

On a return of assets on liquidation, reduction of capital or otherwise, the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be distributed to the Shareholders in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on the shares held by them.

With regards to voting:

The Ordinary Shares shall confer on each holder thereof (in that capacity) the right to receive notice of and to attend, speak and vote at all general meetings of the Company.

c) Dividends paid

During the financial year the company paid a dividend of €20,000,000 to its immediate parent company, FDJ International Lottery Holding (FDJILH) (2023: €100.0m).

26. CAPITAL REDEMPTION RESERVE

During the financial year 363,597,701 Ordinary shares acquired through the Merger with Premier lotteries Ireland and Premier Lotteries Ireland MIDCO DAC were exchanged with FDJ International Lottery Holding (FDJILH) in exchange for the issue of one Ordinary share at €0.01. The balance of €3,635,977 was moved to Capital Redemption Reserve

27. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The immediate parent undertaking is FDJ International Lottery Holding (FDJILH). The ultimate parent and controlling party is La Française des Jeux (FDJ), who acquired the entire share capital of Premier Lotteries Ireland Holding (PLIH) on 3 November 2023. Consolidated financial statements are available on their website [Publications and results - FDJ \(groupefdj.com\)](https://www.fdj.com/en/publications-and-results).

Previously, the immediate parent undertaking was Premier Lotteries Ireland MIDCO DAC whose immediate was Premier Lottery Ireland Holdings DAC. From 24 June 2024, Premier Lotteries Ireland Holdings DAC and Premier Lotteries Ireland MIDCO DAC were merged into Premier Lotteries Ireland DAC.

28. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR END

The proposed dividend of €10.0m is subject to approval by shareholders passing a written resolution and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements.

No other material events have occurred since the year end date which would affect the financial statements.