

# **HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A.**

Member of  **opap** Group



## **FINANCIAL REPORT**

**For The Financial Year from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024**

**ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS, AS  
ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**May 2025**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.....	4
B.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT .....	5
1.	General Information .....	6
2.	Financial Progress and Performance of Financial Year 2024 .....	7
3.	Significant Events During Financial Year 2024 and Their Impact On the Financial Statements.....	8
4.	Description of Main Risks and Uncertainties.....	9
5.	Significant Transactions of the Company With Related Parties .....	14
6.	Subsequent Events.....	15
7.	Strategy and Perspectives for 2025.....	15
8.	Environmental Issues .....	15
9.	Labor Issues .....	16
C.	ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS .....	17
	Report on the audit of the financial statements .....	19
1.	Statement of Financial Position.....	23
2.	Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income .....	24
3.	Statement of Changes in Equity .....	25
4.	Cash Flow Statement.....	26
D.	NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS .....	27
1.	General Information .....	27
2.	Nature of Operations - Overview.....	27
3.	Basis of Preparation.....	28
4.	Summary of Material Accounting Policies.....	36
5.	Intangible Assets.....	49
6.	Right-of-use assets & Lease liabilities.....	50
7.	Deferred Tax Asset.....	51
8.	Trade Receivables .....	52
9.	Other Current Assets.....	53
10.	Cash and Cash Equivalents .....	53
11.	Equity.....	54
12.	Employee Benefit Plans .....	54
13.	Trade Payables .....	55
14.	Other Current Liabilities.....	55

15.	<i>Revenue (GGR)</i> .....	56
16.	<i>GGR Contribution</i> .....	56
17.	<i>Agents' Commissions</i> .....	56
18.	<i>Other Direct Costs</i> .....	57
19.	<i>Other Operating Income</i> .....	57
20.	<i>Payroll Expenses</i> .....	57
21.	<i>Other Operating Expenses</i> .....	58
22.	<i>Financial Income / (Costs)</i> .....	58
23.	<i>Income Tax</i> .....	59
24.	<i>Related Party Disclosures</i> .....	60
25.	<i>Other Disclosures</i> .....	61
26.	<i>Financial instruments and financial risk factors</i> .....	62
27.	<i>Subsequent events</i> .....	67

## **A. REPRESENTATIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Members of the Board of Directors of HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (the “Company”):

- Kamil Ziegler, Chairman of the Board of Directors,
- Odysseas Christoforou, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors,
- Petros Xarchakos, Member of the Board of Directors and Operational Finance Director

Certify and declare, as far as we know, that:

a) The Financial Statements of HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. for the financial year from 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2024, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as adopted by the European Union (“EU”), truthfully represent the Issuer’s assets, liabilities, equity and income.

b) The Board of Directors’ report reflects the Company’s true evolution, performance and position as well as the description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

**Athens, 30 May 2025**

**Chairman of the BoD**

**Vice-Chairman of the BoD**

**Member of the BoD & Operational  
Finance Director**

**Kamil Ziegler**

**Odysseas Christoforou**

**Petros Xarchakos**

**B. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Under the provisions of articles 150-152 of L.4548/2018 and the Company's Articles of Association, we submit for the financial year from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 the annual Board of Directors' report, which includes the audited Financial Statements, the notes to the Financial Statements and the audit report by the certified auditor.

The report describes the financial results of the Company for the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, as well as the significant events which took place in 2024 and the most significant events after the year end. The report also contains a description of the main risks and uncertainties and the expected course and development of the Company, the number and the nominal value of shares and finally, the material transactions with the Company's related parties.

## **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (the “Company”) was established on 22.12.2014 and is based in Athens at 112 Athinon Avenue. Its purpose of business is the exercise of the exclusive right to organize and conduct terrestrial and online<sup>1</sup> mutual horseracing betting in Greece, under the terms and conditions of the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement with the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund, the general legislative and regulatory framework, as well as the general regulatory framework.

### **Number and nominal value of shares**

The share capital of the Company as at 31.12.2024 amounts to € 404.17 th., divided into 8,083,346 ordinary registered shares worth € 0.05 each. The sole shareholder of the Company is OPAP INVESTMENT LTD, a 100% subsidiary of OPAP S.A..

### **Other Information**

Legal Form: Société Anonyme

General Electronic Commercial Registry No: 132846101000

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry

VAT No.: 800627020

Auditors: PricewaterhouseCoopers SA, SOEL Reg. No 113, Despina Marinou, Certified Auditor  
Accountant (SOEL Reg. No 17681).

<sup>1</sup> As per the Concession Agreement, after October 12, 2020, Company’s exclusivity on Online Mutual Horseracing Betting applies only to live horse races conducted by the Company itself.

## 2. FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE OF FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

The basic financials are presented below:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023	Δ %
Revenue (GGR)	6,801	8,996	(24.4%)
GGR contribution	(2,163)	(2,530)	14.5%
Net gaming revenue (NGR)	4,638	6,466	(28.3%)
Profit / (loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	(747)	11,516	(106.5%)
Profit / (loss) before Tax	(1,566)	7,466	(121.0%)
Profit / (loss) after Tax	(1,875)	3,784	(149.6%)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash outflows from operating activities	(1,019)	(1,666)	38.8%
Cash outflows from investing activities	(164)	(26)	(529.7%)
Cash inflows from financing activities	2,995	2,257	32.7%

For the fiscal year 2024, the Company recorded lower performance in terms of Revenue (GGR) and Net gaming revenue (NGR) compared to the previous year. This decline mainly reflects the cessation of the organization and conduct of Greek horse races on 30.01.2024, following its release, pursuant to article 3.1 (ix) of the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, from the relevant obligation, given that the number of the registered horses with the Greek Jockey Club has fallen and consistently remains below 300 on average for the last two consecutive Concession Years (2022 and 2023). Specifically, in 2024, GGR from Greek horseracing activity declined by 91.5% year-on-year, while GGR from foreign operations increased slightly by 0.83%.

The decline in the profitability metrics for the fiscal year 2024 such as Profit/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), Profit/(loss) before Tax and Profit/(loss) after Tax relates to the gain that had positively impacted the 2023 results. This gain was related to the cessation of the Greek horse racing activity and the early termination of the Lease Agreement for the Markopoulo Racecourse (comparing with the contractual end day of the Concession Agreement). As a result, 2023 EBITDA was positively impacted by €13,332 thousand, Profit/(Loss) before Tax by €12,716 thousand, and Profit/(Loss) after Tax by €9,989 thousand. Consequently, on an adjusted basis, the year-on-year variation in profitability for 2024 would have been positive by 58.8% for EBITDA, 70.2% for Loss before Tax, and 69.8% for Loss after Tax.

### **3. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING FINANCIAL YEAR 2024 AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **1. Developments regarding Greek horse races**

On 30.01.2024, HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A., after having informed all parties involved, proceeded to the cessation of the organization and conduct of Greek horse races, following its release, pursuant to article 3.1 (ix) of the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, from the relevant obligation, given that the number of the registered horses with the Greek Jockey Club has fallen and consistently remains below 300 on average for the last two consecutive Concession Years (2022 and 2023). In addition, on the above date, HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. exercised its contractual right to terminate the 24.04.2015 Lease Agreement of Markopoulo Racecourse. The leasehold was delivered to the lessor ODIE S.A. under special liquidation on 01.04.2024.

Regarding the above developments, it is noted that the Company, from 2016 and onwards, has made every reasonable and best effort for the revival and development of the Greek horse racing activity, which already before the time of its takeover by the company had fallen into an extremely precarious situation. However, despite the significant and long-term efforts of the Company and its continuous major investments (amounting to dozens of millions of euros), by far exceeding the contractual obligations of the company, Greek horse races and mutual betting on Greek races kept declining significantly, thus leading eventually to an irreversible situation, as evidenced by the dramatic decline in the number of registered horses with the Greek Jockey Club. In that context, despite the above efforts of the company, Greek horse races steadily remained a hugely loss-making and unsustainable business.

It is noted that the activity of the Company in relation to the provision of mutual betting on foreign horse races is not affected by the above developments and normally continues, under the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, which the company strictly adheres to.

Finally, it is noted that there is no impact in the 2024 annual financial report since the financial impact of this event was fully incorporated into the 2023 Company's Financial Statements.



#### **4. DESCRIPTION OF MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES**

##### **Risk related to political and economic conditions, as well as market conditions and developments in Greece**

In 2024 the Greek economy continued recording solid GDP growth, above euro area, on the back of high investment levels, further reduction in unemployment and solid private consumption. The economy is projected to maintain its growth momentum in 2025 supported by European funds, prudent fiscal policy, strong private consumption and a thriving tourism sector, while at the same time the forecasted reduction of debt levels alongside primary surpluses that are estimated to exceed 2% of GDP are expected to improve Greece's creditworthiness and positively impact confidence in the economy. On the other hand, existing geopolitical risks arising from conflicts in Ukraine and Middle East and the uncertainty surrounding global trade policies such as the recent U.S. tariffs on EU imports, could weigh negatively on euro area projected growth. While Greece's direct exposure to these tariffs is limited, indirect effects - such as higher input costs, inflationary pressures, and reduced consumer confidence could affect domestic demand. Price increases in key export sectors, particularly food and beverages, may further weigh on disposable income, with potential implications for broader consumption patterns. An early resolution of geopolitical conflicts and an improvement of global trade conditions could, however, improve economic sentiment and the outlook for the year. Furthermore, inflation in Greece is expected to gradually decline throughout the year despite still existing pressures from energy and housing that negatively affect consumer confidence. Notwithstanding, the anticipated deceleration of euro area inflation is possible to allow further interest rate reductions by the European Central Bank in order to boost sluggish economic growth.

The Company's activity is significantly affected by disposable income and private consumption, which in turn are affected by the current economic conditions in Greece, such as the GDP, unemployment, inflation, taxation levels and increased energy costs. As such, a potential deterioration of the aforementioned indicators together with a decline in economic sentiment and/or consumer confidence, could result in a decrease of the gaming related frequency and spending of the Company's customers.

##### **Change in regulatory requirements**

The gaming sector in Greece is intensively regulated by the Hellenic Gaming Commission. The Greek authorities may unilaterally alter the legislative and regulatory framework that governs the provision of the games offered by the Company, whilst respecting obligations coming from

valid concession agreements. Modifications of the Greek regulatory framework, drive evolving challenges for the Company and may have a substantial impact, due to the restrictions of betting activities or the increase of compliance costs.

HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. consistently complies with regulatory standards and its obligations under its licence and continuously monitors, analyses and addresses changing regulatory requirements in an efficient and effective manner.

A potential inability on the Company's part to comply with the regulatory and legal framework, as in force from time to time, could have a negative impact on the Company's business activities. Additionally, potential restrictions on advertising can reduce the ability to reach new customers, thus impacting the implementation of the strategic objectives to focus on sustainable value increase of the Company's business activities.

The Company participates in the public consultations of laws and regulations proposals and drafts, related to the business activities of the Company which are submitted by the competent authorities (Hellenic Gaming Commission, Ministry of Finance etc.). Furthermore, the Company continually adapts to the changing regulatory/legal framework, while through appropriate policies, processes and controls a rational and balanced gaming regulation has been achieved.

#### **Tax Change risk**

The Company's business activities and the sector in which it operates are subject to various taxes and charges, such as the special contribution regarding the games which is calculated based on the Gross Gaming Revenue (GGR), the tax on players' winnings and the income tax of legal entities.

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes to the existing gaming taxation status or the gaming tax rates, creating unexpected increased costs for the business and impacting the implementation of Company's strategic objectives for sustainable revenues and additional investments. The Company is seeking to promptly respond to any potential tax changes, by maintaining the required tax planning resources and developing contingency plans, so as to implement the required mitigating actions and to minimize the overall impact.

#### **Market risk**

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices such as exchange rates and interest rates affect the results of the Company, or the value of financial instruments held. The management of market risk consists in the effort of the Company to control its exposure to

acceptable limits, mainly through monitoring interest rates on borrowings and restricting investments in volatile financial instruments that are sensitive to market risks.

The main risks that comprise market risk are described below:

#### **i) Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or the cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuate due to foreign currency changes.

The Company operates in Greece but has entered into agreements with foreign operators in currencies other than in Euro, such as 4Racing (former Phumelela Gaming & Leisure) from South Africa and Britbet from United Kingdom.

However, there is no substantial foreign exchange currency risk as the vast majority of the transactions with the foreign operators, such as the payouts to the winners, are settled on a daily basis.

#### **ii) Interest rate risk**

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk as it doesn't have any borrowings, while deposits amounts are not significant.

### **Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Company relating to capital management is to ensure and maintain viable credit ability and reasonable capital ratios to support the business plans and maximize value for the benefit of shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to conform to changes in business and economic environment in which they operate.

### **Credit risk**

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises mainly from its operating activities and more specifically, it is linked to the collection process from its sales network. The aforementioned process leaves the Company exposed to the risk of financial loss if one of its counterparties/agents fails to meet its financial obligations.

In order to mitigate the aforementioned risk, the Company established and implements a credit risk management policy. The main characteristics of the policy are:

- The establishment of a Credit Committee responsible to approve and/or to make recommendations to the BoD for credit risk related matters.
- The classification of agents based on a credit risk scoring model which is continuously updated.

- The establishment of credit limits per agent based on their individual credit ratings.
- The immediate suspension of operation in case of overdue amounts.

The carrying value of financial assets at each reporting date is the maximum credit risk to which the Company is exposed.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company holds two types of financial assets that are subject to credit loss risk:

- Trade receivables
- Other current assets

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to impairment under IFRS 9, no impairment loss was identified due to the fact that the cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held at reputable European financial institutions.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. It is mentioned that the expected credit losses are based on the difference between the cash inflows which are receivable and the actual cash inflows that the Company expects to receive. All cash inflows in delay are discounted.

The remaining financial assets are considered to have low credit risk, therefore the Company applies the IFRS 9 general approach, and the loss allowance was limited to 12 months expected losses.

### **Liquidity risk**

The liquidity risk consists of the Company's potential inability to meet its financial obligations. The Company manages liquidity risk by performing a detailed forecasting analysis of the inflows and outflows of the Company on a yearly basis.

The aforementioned exercise takes into account:

- Revenues forecast based on expected payout ratios of the games
- Tax obligations and other financial commitment towards the government
- Financial obligations arising from the Company's loan portfolio
- Operating Expenses
- Capital Expenditure
- Extraordinary inflows and outflows

The Company's liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis from the Treasury Department and if needed makes recommendations to the CFO and the Board of Directors to assure no cash shortfalls.

### Security risk

Reliability and transparency in relation to the operation of the Company games are ensured through the adoption and implementation of effective technical and organizational security controls, which are designed to ensure the integrity, availability and confidentiality of information systems and data. The above, ensures smooth operation and protection against any security breaches, such as data leakage and theft, as well as data corruption. The applied and enforced security controls protect data processing systems, software applications, data integrity and availability as well as the operation of online services. All operationally critical applications related to the conduct and disposal of games are hosted in infrastructure which ensures high availability and smooth operational transition to Secondary Infrastructure and Services. Furthermore, system criticality is continuously evaluated whether they are directly related to the availability of the games or not, in order to be included in the existing disaster recovery plan (Disaster Recovery Plan) if necessary. Finally, applications are part of a backup program following policies and procedures according to their criticality.

### Climate risk

The Company is conscious of global climate change and environmental issues and acknowledges the possible impact of climate risks to our operations, including potential operational and reputational issues.

In mitigating such issues, we systematically work towards minimizing our potential negative environmental impact and proactively address climate related risks. We comply with current environmental legislation and regulations and incorporate sustainable practices and policies across our operations. Additionally, through the Environmental and Energy Policy of OPAP S.A., we are committed to conducting business in an environmentally responsible way, acknowledging that the protection of the environment, energy saving, and the conservation of natural resources are integral parts of responsible and sustainable business development.

## 5. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMPANY WITH RELATED PARTIES

The significant transactions with related parties as defined by IAS 24 are presented below:

### Company's transactions with related parties

2024	Expenses	Income	Payables	Receivables
	(Amounts in thousands of Euro)			
OPAP S.A.	237	11	296	5
HELLENIC LOTTERIES S.A.	-	-	8	-
TORA WALLET SINGLE MEMBER S.A.	<u>10</u>	-	<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>20</b>

2023	Expenses	Income	Payables	Receivables
	(Amounts in thousands of Euro)			
OPAP INVESTMENT LTD	-	-	-	3,000
OPAP S.A.	284	31	372	4
HELLENIC LOTTERIES S.A.	-	-	8	-
TORA WALLET SINGLE MEMBER S.A.	<u>12</u>	-	<u>4</u>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>3,004</b>

The amounts under “Expenses” and “Payables” with OPAP S.A. mainly refer to provision of support for the daily operation of the Company such as legal, compliance, human resources, accounting, rental and other services, while the respective amounts with TORA WALLET SINGLE MEMBER S.A. relate to common payment facility services in OPAP stores.

For the financial year 2023 the amount under “Receivables” with OPAP INVESTMENT LTD referred to the increase of the Company’s share capital by € 3,000 th. dated 21.12.2023 through the issuance of 300,000 new ordinary shares of nominal value of € 0.05 at an issue price of € 10.00 each (i.e. at a € 9.95 share premium each). The respective amount was received on 15.01.2024.

### Transactions and balances with Board of Directors Members

No remuneration is paid to BoD Members within fiscal year 2024, thus there is no liability by the Company for the latter.

## **6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There were no other subsequent events that require adjustments to or disclosures in the Financial Statements.

## **7. STRATEGY AND PERSPECTIVES FOR 2025**

### **Strategic Overview**

- 1.** Full compliance to the limitations imposed by the principles of "Responsible Gaming".
- 2.** Ensuring the effectiveness of the operational model of the Company.
- 3.** Full compliance with the legal and regulatory framework governing the operation of the Company.

### **Perspectives**

The Company, following its release pursuant to article 3.1 (ix) of the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement from the obligation to organize and conduct Greek horse races, continues with the provision of mutual betting on foreign horse races as provided for in the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, which the Company strictly adheres to.

In this context, the plan of HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. is focusing on:

- 1.** Implementation of the Company's new operating model, aiming to enhance productivity and upgrade its operations.
- 2.** Development and enhancement of cooperation with both existing and new foreign operators in order to further enrich the product offering.
- 3.** Continuation of the optimal utilization of the network of OPAP agencies offering mutual betting on foreign horseraces.
- 4.** Improvement of the offered services in order to attract new players.

## **8. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

The Company, as part of OPAP Group, systematically monitors and complies with all Environmental and Energy legislation and maintains all relevant permits.

## 9. LABOR ISSUES

The Company recognizes the importance of its employees as a means of achieving its goals and thus it gives a great emphasis on the health & safety and the opportunities of education and development of its workforce.

### Health and Safety

The Company, as part of OPAP Group, complies with all Health & Safety Laws and Regulations, and systematically identifies and manages all relevant Health & Safety Risks of all employees.

### Training & Development

In order to support deployment of its Strategic plan and priorities, OPAP attracts highly talented individuals and hires highly esteemed professionals for the companies of the group.

In addition, it invests significantly in its personnel development via continuous training programs, aiming to further develop and enhance its talented individuals, so that the strategic goals of the Company are actively achieved.

### Human and labour rights

The Company, as part of OPAP group, has adopted all social accountability policies of OPAP S.A., encompassing the principles of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As a result, there are specific policies against any form of discrimination in employment, forced and child labour, unfair remuneration and opportunities, that cover all employees of the Company.

**Athens, 30 May 2025**

**Chairman of the BoD**

**Vice-Chairman of the BoD**

**Kamil Ziegler**

**Odysseas Christoforou**



### **C. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The attached Financial Statements as at 31.12.2024 of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on 30.05.2025 and have also been posted on the Company's website [www.horseraces.gr](http://www.horseraces.gr).

The auditors of the Financial Statements of HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. for the years ended on 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 is the auditing firm PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A..

Attached notes on pages 27 to 67 are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

This page has been left blank intentionally.

**This audit report and the financial statements that are referred to herein have been translated for the original documents prepared in the Greek language. The audit report has been issued with respect to the Greek language financial statements and in the event that differences exist between the translated financial statements and audit report and the respective original Greek language documents, the Greek language documents will prevail.**

## **Independent auditor's report**

To the Shareholder of "HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A."

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

### **Our opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2024, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the statutory requirements of Law 4548/2018.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as they have been transposed into Greek Law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) that has been transposed into Greek Law, and the ethical requirements of Law 4449/2017, that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements in Greece. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with Law 4449/2017, and the requirements of the IESBA Code.

### **Other Information**

The members of the Board of Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information is the Board of Directors Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this section of our Report, we do not express an audit opinion or other form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above 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.

With respect to the Board of Directors Report, we considered whether the Board of Directors Report includes the disclosures required by Law 4548/2018.

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

- The information given in the the Board of Directors Report for the year ended at 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements,
- The Board of Directors Report has been prepared in accordance with the legal requirements of article 150 of Law 4548/2018.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Board of Directors Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

#### **Responsibilities of Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union and comply with the requirements of Law 4548/2018, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines 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 Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

#### **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, as they have been transposed into Greek Law, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, as they have been transposed into Greek Law, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

With respect to the Board of Directors Report, the procedures we performed are described in the "Other Information" section of our report.

Athens, 30 May 2025



The Certified Auditor Accountant

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A.  
Certified Auditors  
65, Kifissias Avenue  
151 24 Marousi  
SOEL Reg. 113

Despina Marinou  
SOEL Reg. No 17681

This page has been left blank intentionally.

**1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

<i>Amounts in thousands of euro</i>	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	5	6,600	7,177
Right-of-use assets	6	48	52
Deferred tax assets	7	<u>3,599</u>	<u>3,908</u>
<b>Total non - current assets</b>		<b>10,246</b>	<b>11,137</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Income tax receivables		10	5
Inventories		-	64
Trade receivables	8	106	255
Other current assets	9	120	3,124
Cash and cash equivalents	10	<u>3,636</u>	<u>1,824</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b><u>3,871</u></b>	<b><u>5,273</u></b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>14,117</b>	<b>16,409</b>
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	11	404	404
Share premium		32,302	32,302
Retained earnings		<u>(20,849)</u>	<u>(18,971)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>11,857</b>	<b>13,735</b>
<b>Non - current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	6	45	49
Employee benefit plans	12	10	38
<b>Total non - current liabilities</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	6	4	4
Trade payables	13	1,342	1,848
Provisions		-	3
Other current liabilities	14	<u>859</u>	<u>733</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b><u>2,205</u></b>	<b><u>2,587</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>2,260</u></b>	<b><u>2,674</u></b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<b>14,117</b>	<b>16,409</b>

The attached notes on pages 27 to 67 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**2. INCOME STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

<i>Amounts in thousands of euro</i>	Notes	01.01.2024- 31.12.2024	01.01.2023- 31.12.2023
Revenue (GGR)	15	6,801	8,996
GGR contribution	16	<u>(2,163)</u>	<u>(2,530)</u>
Net gaming revenue (NGR)		4,638	6,466
Agents' commissions	17	(1,630)	(2,132)
Other direct costs	18	(1,019)	(1,094)
Other operating income	19	887	1,008
Income from the Derecognition of Right of Use & Lease Liability regarding Markopoulo Park		-	12,988
Payroll expenses	20	(983)	(1,200)
Marketing expenses		(5)	(10)
Other operating expenses	21	(2,636)	(4,438)
Net impairment losses on financial assets		-	<u>(73)</u>
Profit / (Loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)		(747)	11,516
Depreciation and amortization	5,6	<u>(810)</u>	<u>(2,828)</u>
Results from operating activities		(1,557)	8,688
Finance income	22	72	44
Finance cost	22	<u>(80)</u>	<u>(1,266)</u>
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		(1,566)	7,466
Income tax expense	23	<u>(310)</u>	<u>(3,683)</u>
Profit / (Loss) after tax		(1,875)	3,784
<b>Other comprehensive income - items that will not be reclassified to Income Statement</b>			
Actuarial gain/(losses)	12	(3)	2
Related tax	23	<u>1</u>	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(3)	1
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(1,878)	3,785

The attached notes on pages 27 to 67 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



**3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

<i>Amounts in thousands of euro</i>	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as of 1 January 2023	362	23,845	(22,756)	1,450
Profit for the year	-	-	3,784	3,784
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	-	<b>3,785</b>	<b>3,785</b>
Share capital increase	<u>43</u>	<u>8,458</u>	-	<u>8,500</u>
Balance as of 31 December 2023	404	32,302	(18,971)	13,735
Balance as of 1 January 2024	404	32,302	(18,971)	13,735
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,875)	(1,875)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	-	-	<b><u>(1,878)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,878)</u></b>
Balance as of 31 December 2024	404	32,302	(20,849)	11,857

The attached notes on pages 27 to 67 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

**4. CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

<i>Amounts in thousands of euro</i>	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit / (Loss) before income tax		(1,566)	7,466
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation & Amortization	5,6	810	2,828
Net finance costs	22	8	1,222
Employee benefit plans	12	(33)	9
Loss allowance of trade receivables	8	-	73
Income from the Derecognition of Right of Use & Lease Liability regarding Markopoulo Park		-	(12,988)
Derecognition of grant related to capital expenditure of Markopoulo Park		-	<u>(415)</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b>(783)</b>	<b>(1,805)</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>			
Decrease in inventories		64	7
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables		154	(15)
Increase / (Decrease) in payables (except banks)		<u>(414)</u>	<u>248</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b>(980)</b>	<b>(1,565)</b>
Interest paid		<u>(39)</u>	<u>(102)</u>
<b>Cash outflows from operating activities</b>		<b>(1,019)</b>	<b>(1,666)</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of intangible assets	5	(228)	(59)
Interest received		<u>64</u>	<u>33</u>
<b>Cash outflows from investing activities</b>		<b>(164)</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Share capital increase		3,000	5,500
Payment of lease liabilities	6	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(3,243)</u>
<b>Cash inflows from financing activities</b>		<b><u>2,995</u></b>	<b><u>2,257</u></b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,811</b>	<b>564</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10	<u>1,824</u>	<u>1,260</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>1,824</b>

The attached notes on pages 27 to 67 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

## **D. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. (the “Company”) was established on 22.12.2014 and is based in Athens, Athinon Av. 112. Its purpose of business is the exercise of the exclusive right to organize and conduct terrestrial and online<sup>1</sup> mutual horseracing betting in Greece according to the terms and conditions of the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement with the Hellenic Republic Asset Development Fund (“HRADF”) and, the general legislative and regulatory framework.

The Financial Statements for the year ended on 31.12.2024 including the comparatives for the year ended on 31.12.2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on 30.05.2025 and are subject to approval by the General Shareholders Meeting.

### **2. NATURE OF OPERATIONS - OVERVIEW**

HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A., which is owned 100% by OPAP INVESTMENT LTD, after completion of all terms and conditions provided on the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, between HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. and HRADF, including the certification of the Concession Agreement and its appendices from the Greek Parliament that took place on 03.11.2015, acquired the exclusive right to organize and conduct terrestrial and online<sup>1</sup> mutual horseracing betting in Greece for 20 and 5 years respectively.

The financial compensation for this right amounted to € 40,501 th. and has been paid in full. In addition, according to the Concession Agreement, the Company shall pay an amount calculated as per the provision of ar.50 of law 4002/2011, on the basis of 30% of the Gross Gaming Revenue (“GGR”) for each calendar month.

On 30.01.2024, the Company, after having informed all parties involved, proceeded to the cessation of the organization and conduct of Greek horse races, following its release, pursuant to article 3.1 (ix) of the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, from the relevant obligation. Additionally, it exercised its contractual right to terminate the 24.04.2015 Lease Agreement for the Markopoulo Racecourse. It is noted that the activity of the Company in relation to the provision of mutual betting on foreign horse races is not affected by the above developments and continues normally, under the 24.04.2015 Concession Agreement, which the Company strictly adheres to.

<sup>1</sup> As per the Concession Agreement, after October 12, 2020, Company’s exclusivity on Online Mutual Horseracing Betting applies only to live horse races conducted by the Company itself.

### 3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the European Union and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC), applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and are effective as of 1 January 2024.

The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost and going concern basis. The Company's shareholder and OPAP S.A. are committed to its capital structure and intend to continue providing financial support and to take all necessary steps to ensure that the Company continues to operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the approval of the Financial Statements.

The preparation of the Financial Statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the appropriate accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 3.2. "Important accounting estimates and judgements".

All amounts presented in the Financial Statements are in thousands of euro unless otherwise stated. Any differences between the amounts included in the Financial Statements and the respective amounts included in the notes are attributed to roundings.

#### 3.1. New Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued that are mandatory for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The Company's evaluation of the effect of these new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations is as follows:

##### Standards and Interpretations effective for the current financial year

*IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (Amendments) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)*

- **2020 Amendment 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'**

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The

amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the ‘settlement’ of a liability.

- **2022 Amendments ‘Non-current liabilities with covenants’**

The new amendments clarify that if the right to defer settlement is subject to the entity complying with specified conditions (covenants), this amendment will only apply to conditions that exist when compliance is measured on or before the reporting date. Additionally, the amendments aim to improve the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period.

The 2022 amendments changed the effective date of the 2020 amendments. As a result, the 2020 and 2022 amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and should be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8. As a result of aligning the effective dates, the 2022 amendments override the 2020 amendments when they both become effective in 2024.

**IFRS 16 (Amendment) ‘Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback’** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)*

The amendment clarifies how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted. An entity applies the requirements retrospectively back to sale and leaseback transactions that were entered into after the date when the entity initially applied IFRS 16.

**IAS 7 ‘Statement of Cash Flows’ and IFRS 7 ‘Financial Instruments’ (Amendments) - Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)*

The amendments require companies to disclose information about their Supplier Finance Arrangements such as terms and conditions, carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of such arrangements, ranges of payment due dates and liquidity risk information.

The adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on Company’s financial statements.

## Standards and Interpretations effective for subsequent periods

### **IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' (Amendments) - Lack of exchangeability** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025)*

These amendments require companies to apply a consistent approach in assessing whether a currency can be exchanged into another currency and, when it cannot, in determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.

### **IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures'** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)*

IFRS 19 was issued in May 2024. It allows subsidiaries with a parent that applies IFRS in its consolidated financial statements to apply IFRS with reduced disclosure requirements. It applies to eligible subsidiaries that elect to adopt the standard in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. Eligible subsidiaries are those which do not have public accountability (as described in a relevant paragraph in IFRS for Small and Medium-sized Entities) and belong to a parent that prepares and publishes consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. These subsidiaries will continue to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS, but they can replace the disclosure requirements in those standards with reduced disclosure requirements. The new standard:

- enables subsidiaries to keep only one set of accounting records—to meet the needs of both their parent company and the users of their financial statements; and
- reduces disclosure requirements—IFRS 19 permits reduced disclosures better suited to the needs of the users of their financial statements.

The new standard has retrospective application. It has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

### **Narrow scope amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)*

These amendments issued in May 2024:

- clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;

- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement ESG targets); and
- update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

When an entity first applies the amendments, it is not required to restate comparative information, and is only permitted to do so if possible without the use of hindsight.

The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

**Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards Volume 11** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)*

The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of 5 IFRS Standards namely IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards', IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

The adoption of the amendments above is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

**IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'** *(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)*

IFRS 18 was issued in April 2024. It sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements and replaces IAS 1. Its objective is to make it easier for investors to compare the performance and future prospects of entities by changing the requirements for presenting information in the primary financial statements, particularly the statement of profit or loss. The new standard:

- presentation of two new defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss—operating requires profit and profit before financing and income taxes.

- requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures—subtotals of income and expenses not specified by IFRS that are used in public communications to communicate management's view of an aspect of a company's financial performance. To promote transparency, a company will be required to provide a reconciliation between these measures and totals or subtotals specified by IFRS.
- enhances the requirements for aggregation and disaggregation to help a company to provide useful information.
- requires limited changes to the statement of cash flows to improve comparability by specifying a consistent starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities and eliminating options for the classification of interest and dividend cash flows.

The new standard has retrospective application. It has not yet been endorsed by the EU.

The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of adoption of this new standard on the Financial Statements.

**Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, 'Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent electricity'**  
*(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)*

These amendments apply only to contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of its generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions (such as weather) and specifically only to the nature-dependent electricity component of these contracts (not to electricity certificates). Contracts in scope include both contracts to buy or sell, physically or virtually, nature-dependent electricity and financial instruments that reference such electricity.

The amendments:

- address how IFRS 9 'own-use' requirements would apply for physical PPAs;
- permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- add to IFRS 7 new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

Some of the amendments are subject to prospective application and others to retrospective application. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU.



The adoption of the amendments above is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

### **3.2. Important accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires the use of accounting estimates and judgements. Although these estimates and judgements are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, as well as historical experience, actual events may ultimately differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgments 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 effect of a change in an accounting estimate or judgement shall be recognized prospectively. Certain amounts included in or affecting the Financial Statements and related disclosure must be estimated, requiring management to make assumptions with respect to values or conditions which cannot be known with certainty at the time the Financial Statements are prepared. A "critical accounting estimate" is one which is both important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company evaluates such estimates and assumptions on ongoing basis, based upon historical results and experience, consultation with experts, trends and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances, as well as our forecasts as to how these might change in the future. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, judgments and estimates made by the Management that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements are presented below:

#### **Recoverability of trade receivables**

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which use a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Management examines at each period of Financial Statements preparation the recoverability of the amounts included in trade receivables using historical trends, statistical information, future expectations, in combination with external information such as creditability databases, lawyers consultation etc.. The credit control department also interacts with management in order to provide a more precise estimation since the latter has the past experience and the daily interaction with the debtors.

More detailed information on the impairment assessment for trade receivables is available in Note 4.9.

#### **Impairment testing relating to intangible assets**

The impairment test is a complex process requiring significant management judgment and is based on key assumptions about future profitability and cash flows and selecting the appropriate discount and long-term growth rates. The subjectivity involved in the key assumptions used by Management in the impairment review and the inherent uncertainty of those assumptions is high. The accounting treatment of intangible assets impairment is described in more detail in Note 4.7.

#### **Income taxes**

Income tax is comprised by current and deferred tax. Current tax includes tax estimate calculated from the taxable income or loss for the current period using tax rates applicable as at the balance sheet date, as well as any adjustments to the current tax relating to prior years. Estimate on deferred tax is identified in the process of recognition of deferred tax assets which is performed to the extent that is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. In addition, the tax rates used for both deferred tax assets and liabilities are the ones that are estimated to be enacted in the following years where the differences are expected to reverse. Additional information is provided in Note 4.13.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions require a reliable estimation from Management since they are reported in the Statement of Financial Position if the Company has a current legal or non-contractual obligation arising from an event that occurred in the past and if the performance of such an obligation is likely to require sacrifice of economic benefits and the relevant amount can be reliably estimated. In addition, provisions are reported as current liabilities at the current value of the expected amount. Note 4.14 provides more detailed accounting treatment of provisions.

#### **Contingencies**

The Management assesses at each reporting date any contingencies arising from legal disputes and estimates its outcome. Another factor of potential future negative impact is the open tax years and the possible additional taxes or fines. Furthermore, new laws and regulations are

examined and their potential impact in the performance of the Company is assessed. All of the aforementioned actions require a great input of judgement and estimate by Management. The recognised contingencies as at 31.12.2024 are analysed at Notes 4.14 and 26.

#### **Useful life of depreciated assets**

The Company estimates the useful life of depreciated assets including, Property Plant and Equipment, Intangible assets, Right-of Use assets and assets arising as a result of business combinations. At least annually, Management reassesses these estimates by taking into account updated conditions. Further details are provided in Notes 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### 4.1. Operating segments

Segment information is presented based on the internal management reports and information provided to the chief operating decision makers, as required by IFRS 8. An operating segment represents a separate category of games.

##### 4.2. Revenue recognition, accounting for Payout to the winners, Prizes and Other operating Income

Revenue is shown net of value-added tax and returns.

##### Revenue from games

**Gaming revenue** is reported as the difference between amounts wagered and payout to the winners and net of incentives to the players and is presented as Gross Gaming Revenue (“GGR”) in the Income statement. Revenue from any bet type of mutual betting (as well as winners’ payout) in local pools for the races organized and conducted domestically, are recognized upon the trial verdict of any submitted complaints/claim by the Stewards as provided in the Code of Racing, upon the applicable provisions and the official results after the “All good” is given to the race. Revenue from any type of mutual betting on horseraces (as well as winners’ payout) for races organized and conducted abroad are recognized after the official race results, and if more than one horserace is conducted, after the results of the last of them.

**Amounts wagered** do not represent the Company’s statutory revenue measure and comprise the amounts received from the players or that are receivable by the end of the year. Amounts wagered are the Company’s turnover from mutual horseraces betting including the gross receipts from mutual betting.

**Payout to the winners** is recognized on the date that the horse race is occurred. Payout (winning) claims at the end of each reporting period are classified under “Trade payables” in the Statement of Financial Position and finally, the unclaimed winnings are attributed to the State when the relevant legal claim period expires.

### Other operating income

Other operating income includes income from renting stables at Markopoulo facilities, plus any charges for electricity, water and other public spending. Other operating income is accounted for the period during which the services are provided.

### Prizes

Prize money paid to the winners of horseraces, are recognized upon receipt of the anti-doping results by the racing organization and may exceed 24% of gross gaming revenue as defined by the concession agreement and provided that the BoD of the Company approves such a decision.

### 4.3. Finance income and Finance costs

Finance income and finance costs are recognized applying the effective interest method that is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Finance income mainly comprises interest income on bank deposits.

Finance costs mainly comprise interest expense on leases and other finance costs.

### 4.4. Expenses

Expenses are recognized in the Income Statement on an accrual basis.

### 4.5. Property, plant and equipment

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The historical cost includes all the directly attributable expenses for the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent expenditure is added to the carrying value of property, plant and equipment or is booked as a separate fixed asset only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and their cost can be accurately and reliably measured.

Upon sale of property, plant and equipment, any difference between the proceeds and the book value is presented as profit or loss in the Income Statement. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance is presented as an expense in the period they occur.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over their useful life, as follows:

Buildings	10-20 years
Plant & Machinery	3-9 years
Furniture and other equipment	3-10 years

The residual values and useful economic life of property, plant and equipment are subject to reassessment at each reporting date. When there are objective indications that the book value of property, plant and equipment exceeds their recoverable amount, the difference (impairment) is immediately presented as expense in the Income Statement.

Assets up to a value of € 1.5 are fully amortized during the year.

#### 4.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets include software and concession rights.

**Software:** Software licences are carried at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method during the assets' useful life that range from 1 to 4 years.

**Concession Rights:** The exclusive right of the Company to organize and conduct terrestrial and online<sup>1</sup> mutual horseracing betting in Greece that is subject to the Concession Agreement is recognized initially at cost and subsequently at amortized cost decreased by any impairment losses (refer to Note 4.7, for the impairment test procedures). The 20-year concession right granted by the Hellenic Republic to the Company to organize and conduct mutual betting on horse races has been stated at cost, and will be amortized during the 20 year period.

Intangible assets up to a value of € 1.5 are fully amortized during the year.

#### 4.7. Impairment of non - financial assets

Assets that are depreciated are also subject to an impairment review when there is evidence that their value will not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value-in-use. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of these assets (cash generating unit - CGU) is greater than its recoverable amount. Fair value less costs of disposal is the amount received from the sale of an asset at an arm's length transaction in which participating parties have full knowledge and participate voluntarily, after deducting any additional direct cost for the sale of the asset. Value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows that are expected to flow into the Company from the use of the asset and from its disposal at the end of its estimated useful life.

<sup>1</sup> As per the Concession Agreement, after October 12, 2020, Company's exclusivity on Online Mutual Horseracing Betting applies only to live horse races conducted by the Company itself.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash generating unit level.

An impairment loss is recognised at profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value, reflecting market conditions less costs to sell and value in use, based on an internal discounted cash flow evaluation. If the book value of a cash generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount, then impairment loss is recognized.

All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist such that the previously recognized impairment is reversed.

#### 4.8. Leases

##### The Company as lessee

A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For such contracts, the lessee recognises a right of use asset and a lease liability.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment, with similar terms, security and conditions. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. In addition, periods covered by an option to terminate the lease held by the Company are included only if the Company is reasonably certain that these options will not be exercised.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to Income Statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Lease liability is remeasured if there is a modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease; when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Right-of-use assets (“RoU”) are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

RoU assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. They are depreciated over the shorter of the underlying asset’s useful life and the lease term on a straight line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset’s useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option.

#### **The Company as a lessor**

The leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in Income Statement as revenue from non-gaming activities on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **4.9. Financial Assets**

Financial assets include cash and other financial instruments. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.



## Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at amortised cost,
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification at initial recognition depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

## Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in Income Statement.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are "solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)" on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI criterion and is performed at an instrument level.

Subsequent measurement depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost (debt instruments): Assets held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows on specific dates that are exclusively consisted of repayment of principal and interest on the outstanding balance of the principal, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is calculated using the effective interest method and is included in "Finance income". Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognised directly in the Income Statement together with any foreign exchange gains / losses. Impairment losses are presented in line "Net impairment losses on financial assets".
- Fair value through other comprehensive income: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are

recognised in Income Statement. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to Income Statement. Interest income from these financial assets is included in “Finance income” using the effective interest rate method. Impairment losses are presented in line “Net impairment losses on financial assets”.

- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in Income Statement and presented in “Revenue from non-gaming activities” or “Other operating expenses” in the period in which it arises.

### Impairment

The Company assess at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired as follows:

The Company recognise an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (“ECLs”) for all debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables from agents, the Company assesses the credit risk under ECL model per agent. For other trade receivables, the Company generally uses the provisioning matrix approach. In the provisioning matrix approach, impairment is calculated as the current amount of receivables in a predetermined Days Past Due bucket, multiplied by the historical loss rate associated with that time bucket and adjusted for forward-looking information. Significant receivables are assessed individually using the expected discounted cash flows method and an expert-based approach.

For all other financial assets, the Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the ECL for exposures subject to its standard ECL model. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (ii) the time value of money; and
- (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The Company applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1. Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter (“12 Months ECL”). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any (“Lifetime ECL”). If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred if the asset is at least 30 days past due, if the external rating grade or internal rating grade has decreased by two notches since initial recognition, or if asset specific qualitative information or forward-looking information that suggest that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred is available.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

For purposes of disclosure, the Company has fully aligned the definition of default with the definition of credit impaired assets. The default definition stated above is applied to all types of financial assets of the Company.

The input parameters into the ECL model calculations are based on two approaches:

- external rating-based approach
- internal rating-based approach.

The external rating-based approach is used for borrowings to and bank deposits with counterparties with an external credit rating from one of the major rating agencies. The internal rating approach is used for borrowings to and bank deposits with counterparties without such external credit rating; the credit spread for the individual ratings are calibrated on regular basis.

The forward-looking information considered by the Company in the Standard ECL model has been derived from correlation analysis. The information considered is publicly available information about the expected year to year changes of GDP.

### **Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset expired;
- the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the asset in a transaction and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but control of the asset is not retained.

Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

### **4.10. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits as well as short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents also include amounts from electronic payment processors, as Management concluded that the process completed at the time of purchase includes adequate checks to provide evidence that the amount is readily convertible to known amount of cash and that there is an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### **4.11. Equity**

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Any excess of the fair value of the consideration received over the par value of the shares issued is recognized as share premium in shareholders' equity. Share capital issuance costs, net of related tax, are reflected as a deduction from retained earnings.

#### 4.12. Current and deferred tax

Income tax for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax is measured on the taxable income for the year using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward as well as other income tax credits to the Company are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Most changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a part of tax expense in the Income Statement. Only changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities that relate to a change in value of assets or liabilities that is charged directly to equity are charged or credited directly to equity. Deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. The Company recognizes previously unrecognized deferred tax asset are reassessed at each balance sheet date to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The Company may offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if:

- (a) The enterprise has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax claims against current tax liabilities, and

(b) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company may offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities if and only if, the enterprise:

- (a) Has a legal right to set off the amounts recorded, and
- (b) Intends to either repay/ settle the net balance or to recover the claim and pay the obligation at the same time.

#### **4.13. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. No provisions are recognized for future operating losses.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The discount pre-tax rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as borrowing cost in the profit or loss statement and specifically at line “Finance costs”.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resource as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, or the amount to be provided for cannot be measured reliably, no liability is recognised unless assumed in the course of a business combination. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Financial Statements but are disclosed, except if the probability that there will be an outflow of resources that embody economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the Financial Statements but are disclosed provided that the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### **4.14. Financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include bank loans and overdrafts, trade and other payables and finance lease liabilities.

### Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Income Statement.

The loans are divided into long term (mature in more than one year) and short term (mature in one year or less).

### Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the Statement of Financial Position only when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle such asset and liability on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

#### 4.15. Retirement benefit costs

The Company pays contributions to employee retirement benefit plans in accordance with the applicable laws and its practices.

### Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a benefit plan in which specific benefits become payable to the employee upon retirement, which are determined by certain parameters such as age, years of service or salary. For a defined benefit plan, the value of the liability is equal to the present value of the defined benefit payable at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets and of past service cost. The defined benefit liability and the related expense is estimated annually by independent actuaries using the projected credit unit method. The present value of the liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows to the interest rate

of high-quality corporate bonds or government bonds in the same currency as the liability with proportional liability duration, or interest rate that takes into account the risk and duration of the liability, where the market depth for such bonds is weak. The costs of liability are recognized in income during the rendering of insured services. The expenses for defined benefit plans, as estimated, are recognized in the Income Statement and are included in staff costs. Additionally, based on the requirements of IAS 19 (Amendment) the actuarial profits/(losses) are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.



## 5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

“Intangible assets” refer to Software and Right of games. They are analyzed as follows:

	Software	Right of games	Total
Year ended 31.12.2023			
Opening net book amount (1 January 2023)	449	7,411	7,859
Additions	59	-	59
Amortization charge	(167)	(574)	(741)
Net Book Amount (31 December 2023)	340	6,837	7,177
Year ended 31.12.2024			
Opening net book amount (1 January 2024)	340	6,837	7,177
Additions	228	-	228
Amortization charge	(232)	(574)	(806)
Net Book Amount (31 December 2024)	336	6,263	6,600

	Software	Right of games	Total
31.12.2023			
Acquisition cost	2,141	16,790	18,931
Accumulated amortisation	(1,801)	(9,953)	(11,754)
Net book value 31.12.2023	340	6,837	7,177
31.12.2024			
Acquisition cost	2,369	16,790	19,159
Accumulated amortisation	(2,033)	(10,527)	(12,559)
Net book value 31.12.2024	336	6,263	6,600

Intangible assets are mainly comprised by the 20-year exclusive right to organize and conduct mutual horseracing betting, as granted under the Concession Agreement. This right is amortized over the entire concession period, which expires on 08.01.2036.

The Company performed impairment testing procedures on the Concession Right, which didn't result in impairment.

The intangible assets of the Company have not been pledged.

## 6. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS & LEASE LIABILITIES

The Right-of-use assets analysis is as follows:

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
<b>Year that ended on 31 December 2023</b>			
<b>Opening net book amount (1 January 2023)</b>	<b>12,211</b>	-	<b>12,211</b>
Additions	56	-	56
Reassessment of leases	4,202	-	4,202
Termination of leases	(21,779)	-	(21,779)
Depreciation charge	(1,264)	-	(1,264)
Termination depreciation	<u>6,625</u>	-	<u>6,625</u>
<b>Net book amount (31 December 2023)</b>	<b>52</b>	-	<b>52</b>
	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
<b>Year that ended on 31 December 2024</b>			
<b>Opening net book amount (1 January 2024)</b>	<b>52</b>	-	<b>52</b>
Termination of leases	(16)	(42)	(59)
Depreciation charge	(4)	-	(4)
Termination depreciation	<u>16</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>59</u>
<b>Net book amount (31 December 2024)</b>	<b>48</b>	-	<b>48</b>

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
<b>31/12/2023</b>			
Acquisition cost	72	42	115
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(63)</u>
<b>Net book value (31 December 2023)</b>	<b>52</b>	-	<b>52</b>
<b>31/12/2024</b>			
Acquisition cost	56	-	56
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(9)</u>	-	<u>(9)</u>
<b>Net book value (31 December 2024)</b>	<b>48</b>	-	<b>48</b>

The Company's "Termination of leases" for the fiscal year 2023 primarily relates to the exercise of the contractual termination right regarding the lease agreement for the Markopoulo Park, following the Company's release pursuant to Article 3.1 (ix) of the Concession Agreement dated 24.04.2015 from the obligation to organize and conduct Greek horse races.

The Statement of Financial Position includes the following amounts related to lease liabilities:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current lease liabilities	45	49
Current lease liabilities	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>

The Company's interest expense on lease liabilities amounts to € 1 (2023: € 1,144). The Company's total payments for lease liabilities in 2024 amount to € 5 (2023: € 3,243).

## **7. DEFERRED TAX ASSET**

The deferred taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the balance sheet method using the principal tax rate, i.e. 22%.

The movement in deferred taxes is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<b>Opening balance, net deferred asset</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>7,591</b>
Charge recognized in Income Statement (Note 23)	(310)	(3,683)
Charge recognized in Other comprehensive income	<u>1</u>	-
<b>Closing balance, net deferred asset</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>3,908</b>

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities per category during the year is as follows:

	Net balance at 1 January 2024	Recognized in Income Statement	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at 31 December 2024
Intangible assets	3,898	(302)	-	3,597
Right-of-use assets	(11)	1	-	(10)
Lease liabilities	12	(1)	-	11
Employee benefits	8	(7)	1	2
Provisions	<u>1</u>	<u>(1)</u>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>(310)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,599</b>

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities per category during the prior year was as follows:

	Net balance at 1 January 2023	Recognized in Income Statement	Balance at 31 December 2023
Property, plant and equipment	222	(222)	-
Intangible assets	4,206	(307)	3,898
Right-of-use assets	(2,686)	2,675	(11)
Lease liabilities	5,728	(5,716)	12
Employee benefits	7	2	8
Provisions	1	-	1
Accrued liabilities	<u>114</u>	<u>(114)</u>	-
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>(3,683)</b>	<b>3,908</b>

The decrease in deferred tax asset in 2023 mainly related to the early termination of the Agreement of Markopoulo Racecourse, following the exercise of the contractual termination right (comparing with the contractual end day of the Concession Agreement) which resulted to the derecognition of the Right of Use Asset for the Markopoulo Park amounting to € 15,154 as well as the derecognition of the respective Lease Liability amounting to € 28,142. The net deferred tax implication of the abovementioned derecognitions was a deferred tax expense of € 2,858.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxing authority.

## 8. *TRADE RECEIVABLES*

The trade receivables analysis is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Receivables from agents	124	268
Doubtful receivables from agents	24	22
Other receivables	<u>439</u>	<u>447</u>
<b>Sub total trade receivables</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>737</b>
Less loss allowance of trade receivables	<u>(482)</u>	<u>(482)</u>
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>255</b>

The Company's "other receivables" mainly include receivables from horse owners and trainers relating to services provided to them such as rentals and common expenses charges for the stables, veterinary clinic services etc.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is concentrated in the doubtful receivables from the agents and others' receivables. According to IFRS 9 requirements, an assessment of the credit risk under ECL model was conducted per agent and the calculated amount was equal to the carrying amount of the loss allowance before the assessment. The Company considers the loss allowance for trade receivables as of 31.12.2024 to be adequate and reflective of the underlying credit risk.

The Company has not pledged its receivables as collateral.

## 9. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The "other current assets" analysis is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Prepayments	9	9
Receivables from taxes	26	-
Prepaid expenses	86	115
Subscribed capital unpaid	-	<u>3,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3,124</b>

OPAP INVESTMENT LTD, according to the meeting of its Board of Directors dated 21.12.2023, approved the increase of the Company's share capital by € 3,000 through the issuance of 300,000 new ordinary shares of nominal value of € 0.05 (in absolute amount) at an issue price of € 10.00 (in absolute amount) each (i.e. at a € 9.95 share premium each). The respective amount was paid on 15.01.2024.

## 10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The "cash and cash equivalents" analysis is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash in hand	16	107
Short term Bank deposits	<u>3,619</u>	<u>1,717</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>1,824</b>

"Short-term bank deposits" are comprised by current accounts, short-term time deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of the acquisition and amounts from

electronic payment processors, which, at the time of purchase, are readily convertible to known amount of cash and that there is an insignificant risk of changes in value. The effective interest rates are based on floating rates and are negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

## **11. EQUITY**

### **Share capital**

The share capital of the Company amounts to € 404, divided into 8,083,346 ordinary registered shares worth € 0.05 (in absolute amount) each. OPAP INVESTMENT LTD has a 100% shareholding in the share capital of the Company.

## **12. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**

### **Defined Benefit Plan**

Under Greek labor law (L.2112/1920), employees are entitled to a retirement plan in the form of a lump-sum payment with the amount of payment varying in relation to the employee's compensation and length of service. The 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 liability arising from the above obligation is calculated by an independent firm of actuaries using actuarial valuation methods, which require the use of estimates (refer also to Note 4.15).

The analysis of the plans in Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Opening balance	38	31
Current service cost	(5)	9
Interest cost	1	1
Settlement cost (result)	474	-
<b>Total cost recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>9</b>
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from financial assumptions	-	(4)
Actuarial (gain) arising from experience adjustment	3	2
<b>Total actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in Equity</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Payments	(503)	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>

The principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuations of 2024 and 2023 are the following:

	2024	2023
Discount rate	3.18%	3.59%
Expected salary increase percentage	2.10%	2.10%
Average service in the company	9.41	5.75
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.10%

The following table presents the actuarial liability of the Company in case that the discount rate and the expected wages would increase or decrease by 0,5%:

Sensitivity analysis	Actuarial liability	Percentage change
Increase in discount rate by 0.5%	10	-1%
Decrease in discount rate by 0.5%	10	1%
Increase of the expected wages' increase by 0.5%	10	1%
Decrease of the expected wages' increase by 0.5%	10	-1%

### **13. TRADE PAYABLES**

The “trade payables” analysis is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Suppliers (services, assets, etc.)	901	1,508
Payout to the winners	226	89
Unclaimed winnings	145	182
Other payables	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,848</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60-90 days.

### **14. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

The other current liabilities analysis is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Guarantee deposits from agents	2	2
Wages and salaries	2	32
Accrued expenses	789	525
Insurance contributions payable	2	43
Other liabilities	17	18
Other taxes (VAT and withholding taxes from games)	<u>47</u>	<u>112</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>733</b>

The balance of “Accrued expenses” refers to expenses incurred in the current period, which have not yet been invoiced as at 31.12.2024.

### **15. REVENUE (GGR)**

The Revenue (GGR) analysis is as follows:

01.01.2024- 31.12.2024	Greek	Foreign			Total
		Great Britain	France	South Africa	
Amounts wagered	837	11,505	4,454	10,407	27,203
Payout	(628)	(8,672)	(3,264)	(7,838)	(20,402)
Revenue (GGR)	209	2,832	1,191	2,569	6,801

01.01.2023- 31.12.2023	Greek	Foreign			Total
		Great Britain	France	South Africa	
Amounts wagered	9,883	10,701	5,050	10,360	35,994
Payout	(7,425)	(8,074)	(3,695)	(7,804)	(26,997)
Revenue (GGR)	2,458	2,627	1,355	2,556	8,996

### **16. GGR CONTRIBUTION**

According to the Concession Agreement, the Company shall pay a contribution calculated as per the provision of ar.50 of law 4002/2011, on the basis of 30% of the GGR for each calendar month.

### **17. AGENTS' COMMISSIONS**

Agents' commission is calculated at a fixed rate of 6% on the amounts wagered. In the year ended 31.12.2024 agents' commission amounts to € 1,630 (2023: € 2,132).



**18. OTHER DIRECT COSTS**

The “other direct costs” analysis is as follows:

	2024	2023
Fees to system providers	734	779
Management fees	118	156
Foreign providers' fees (above 16%)	148	139
Financial institutions fees	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,094</b>

**19. OTHER OPERATING INCOME**

The “other operating income” analysis is as follows:

	2024	2023
Grants	1	110
Rental income	62	282
Reduction of balance related to previous years' prizes	487	-
Other income	<u>338</u>	<u>616</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1,008</b>

“Other income” in 2024 includes an amount of € 324, relating to a VAT refund from the Greek tax authorities, following the completion of the tax audit for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 (refer to Note 25). In the previous year, “Other income” included a gain of € 415 arising from the derecognition of a liability related to grants.

**20. PAYROLL EXPENSES**

The “payroll expense” analysis is as follows:

	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	443	953
Social security costs	55	180
Other staff costs	15	58
Employee benefit plans	(5)	9
Termination compensation	<u>474</u>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,200</b>

As at 31.12.2024 the number of the employees of the Company is 1 (31.12.2023: 44).

## 21. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The “other operating expenses” analysis is as follows:

	2024	2023
IT related costs	58	73
Utilities & Telecommunication costs	253	847
Rentals	774	39
Professional fees	151	465
Broadcasting fees	353	675
Other taxes (other than income tax), tax fines and penalties	61	849
Repairs and maintenance	199	1,050
Other	724	377
Inventory consumption	<u>64</u>	<u>64</u>
<b>ΣΥΝΟΛΟ</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>4,438</b>

“Other taxes (other than income tax), tax fines and penalties” in previous year included an amount of € 634 which resulted from the completion of the tax audit for the fiscal years 2017-2018 by the Greek tax authorities. The Company’s subcategory “Other” in 2024 includes a wide range of expenses, such as, legal fees of € 145 (2023: € 19), prior year and extraordinary expenses € 354 (2023: € 31), insurance expenses of € 57 (2023: € 149), subscription expenses of € 32 (2023: € 1) etc.

## 22. FINANCIAL INCOME / (COSTS)

The analysis of finance income and cost is as follows:

	2024	2023
Interest expense on leases	(1)	(1,144)
Other financial expenses	(78)	(121)
Capital cost of pension plans	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
<b>Finance costs</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(1,266)</b>
Interest income on bank deposits	63	33
Other financial income	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
<b>Finance income</b>	<b><u>72</u></b>	<b><u>44</u></b>
<b>Net finance costs</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(1,222)</b>

The significant decrease in “Interest expense on leases” compared to the previous year is attributed to the early termination of the Lease Agreement for the Markopoulo Racecourse, which resulted to the derecognition of the Right of Use Asset and Lease liability for the Markopoulo Park.

“Other financial expenses” mainly include commissions on letters of guarantee of € 33 (2023: € 50) and exchange differences of € 39 (2023: € 19).

### 23. INCOME TAX

The income tax charged to the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 is analysed as follows:

#### Amounts recognized in the Income Statement

	2024	2023
Deferred tax	(310)	(3,683)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>(310)</b>	<b>(3,683)</b>
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	<b>(19.8%)</b>	<b>49.3%</b>

#### Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

	2024	2023
Deferred tax	<u>1</u>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

The corporate income tax rate in Greece is 22%.

The tax losses incurred in 2024 amount to € 4,007 (2023: € 6,210). The accumulated tax losses as at 31.12.2024 amount to € 32,875 (31.12.2023: € 38,771). Based on the approved business plan and the Management estimations relating to the utilisation of the future taxable income, no deferred tax asset could be recognised.

Tax losses can be offset against future taxable earnings over the next 5-year period.

Regarding the variation of “Income Tax” between the comparative periods refer to Note 8.

The reconciliation of income and deferred tax is the following:

	2024	2023
<b>Profit / (Loss) before tax</b>	<b>(1,566)</b>	<b>7,466</b>
Tax according to the tax rate	344	(1,643)
Tax effect from expenses/income that are not tax deductible	(27)	(157)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax asset on tax carry forward losses	(627)	(1,883)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>(310)</b>	<b>(3,683)</b>

## 24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The term “related parties” include companies that are controlled by the Company’s main shareholders, companies controlled by members of the BoD or key management personnel, as well as close members of their family. The Company’s income and expenses for the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 as well as the balances of receivables and payables for the same periods that have arisen from related party transactions, as defined by IAS 24, are analyzed as follows:

2024	Expenses	Income	Payables	Receivables
	(Amounts in thousands of Euro)			
OPAP S.A.	237	11	296	5
HELLENIC LOTTERIES S.A.	-	-	8	-
TORA WALLET SINGLE MEMBER S.A.	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>20</b>

2023	Expenses	Income	Payables	Receivables
	(Amounts in thousands of Euro)			
OPAP INVESTMENT LTD	-	-	-	3,000
OPAP S.A.	284	31	372	4
HELLENIC LOTTERIES S.A.	-	-	8	-
TORA WALLET SINGLE MEMBER S.A.	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>3,004</b>

The amounts under “Expenses” and “Payables” with OPAP S.A., for both financial years, mainly refer to provision of support for the daily operation of the Company such as legal, compliance, human resources, accounting, rental and other services, while the respective amounts with TORA WALLET SINGLE MEMBER S.A. relate to common payment facility services in OPAP stores.

For the financial year 2023, the amount under “Receivables” with OPAP INVESTMENT LTD refer to the increase of the Company’s share capital by € 3,000 dated 21.12.2023 through the issuance of 300,000 new ordinary shares of nominal value of € 0.05 (in absolute amount) at an issue price of € 10.00 (in absolute amount) each (i.e. at a € 9.95 share premium each). The respective amount was paid on 15.01.2024.

## 25. OTHER DISCLOSURES

### Contingent liabilities

#### Unaudited fiscal years

Fiscal periods that ended up to 31.12.2023 have been audited by its statutory auditors, in accordance with article 82, par. 5 of Law 2238/1994, and the article 78, par. 1 of L. 5104/2024 and received the Tax Compliance Reports without differences. In any case and according to POL. 1006/05.01.2016, Greek companies subject to the Tax Certificate process are not excluded from a tax audit by tax authorities. The tax authorities reserve the right to carry out an audit within the prescribed limitation period, as mentioned above. The right of the Greek State to audit and impose taxes and fines for the years up to 2018 has expired.

During 2023, the Company was subject to a tax audit by the Greek tax authorities for the fiscal years 2017 and 2018. The audit resulted in additional charges of € 634, which were recognized under “Other operating expenses” in the 2023 Income Statement. In 2024, the finalization of the audit process led to a VAT refund of € 324 from the Greek tax authorities, which was recorded under “Other operating income” in the 2024 Income Statement.

The fiscal years 2019 - 2023 remain unaudited from Greek tax authorities. In a future tax audit additional taxes and surcharges are likely to be imposed, amounts which are expected to be immaterial.

The tax Compliance Report process for the fiscal year 2024 is in progress and no significant tax differences are expected.

#### Off balance sheet assets and liabilities

The guarantees that the Company has received as well as granted in order to secure its assets/liabilities are stated below:

HORSE RACES SINGLE MEMBER S.A. has given guarantees to HRADF, amounting to € 3,500 (2023: € 3,500).

Additionally, the Company has received letters of guarantee, securing receivables, amounting to € 46 (2023: € 137).

Finally, the Company is committed to allocate an amount equal to 1.5% of its gross gaming revenue to the Greek Jockey Club for its operational costs with a minimum annual allocation of € 500 up to a maximum of € 200,000 on total amounts wagered. For any amount exceeding this threshold, a rate of 0.5% is applied, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Concession Agreement.

## 26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

### 26.1. Fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuing technique:

**Level 1:** quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2:** other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

**Level 3:** techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

During the year there were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 fair value measurement, and no transfers into and out of level 3 fair value measurement.

The following tables compare the carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments that are carried at amortized cost to their fair value:

	31.12.2024			
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade receivables	106	-	-	106
Cash and cash equivalents	3,636	-	-	3,636
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables (excluding contracts' liabilities)	1,342	-	-	1,342
Lease liabilities	49	-	-	49
Other financial liabilities	791	-	-	791

	31.12.2023			
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade receivables	255	-	-	255
Cash and cash equivalents	1,824	-	-	1,824
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Trade payables (excluding contracts' liabilities)	1,848	-	-	1,848
Lease liabilities	52	-	-	52
Other financial liabilities	527	-	-	527

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities equals their carrying amounts.

## **26.2. Risk related to political and economic conditions, as well as market conditions and developments in Greece**

In 2024 the Greek economy continued recording solid GDP growth, above euro area, on the back of high investment levels, further reduction in unemployment and solid private consumption. The economy is projected to maintain its growth momentum in 2025 supported by European funds, prudent fiscal policy, strong private consumption and a thriving tourism sector, while at the same time the forecasted reduction of debt levels alongside primary surpluses that are estimated to exceed 2% of GDP are expected to improve Greece's creditworthiness and positively impact confidence in the economy. On the other hand, existing geopolitical risks arising from conflicts in Ukraine and Middle East and the uncertainty surrounding global trade policies such as the recent U.S. tariffs on EU imports, could weigh negatively on euro area projected growth. While Greece's direct exposure to these tariffs is limited, indirect effects - such as higher input costs, inflationary pressures, and reduced consumer confidence could affect domestic demand. Price increases in key export sectors, particularly food and beverages, may further weigh on disposable income, with potential implications for broader consumption patterns. An early resolution of geopolitical conflicts and an improvement of global trade conditions could, however, improve economic sentiment and the outlook for the year. Furthermore, inflation in Greece is expected to gradually decline throughout the year despite still existing pressures from energy and housing that negatively affect consumer confidence. Notwithstanding, the anticipated deceleration of euro area inflation is possible to allow further interest rate reductions by the European Central Bank in order to boost sluggish economic growth.

The Company's activity is significantly affected by disposable income and private consumption, which in turn are affected by the current economic conditions in Greece, such as the GDP, unemployment, inflation, taxation levels and increased energy costs. As such, a potential deterioration of the aforementioned indicators together with a decline in economic sentiment and/or consumer confidence, could result in a decrease of the gaming related frequency and spending of the Company's customers.

## **26.3. Market risk**

Market risk arises from the possibility that changes in market prices such as exchange rates and interest rates affect the results of the Company or the value of financial instruments held. The management of market risk consists in the effort of the Company to control its exposure to acceptable limits. The Company's exposure to these risks is insignificant as the value of financial instruments that may be impacted by such changes is low.

The main risks that comprise market risk are described below:

**i. Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or the cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuate due to foreign currency changes.

The Company operates in Greece but has entered into agreements with foreign operators in currencies other than in Euro, such as 4Racing (former Phumelela Gaming & Leisure) from South Africa and Britbet from United Kingdom.

However, the Company is not facing significant currency risk as the vast majority of the transactions with the foreign operators, such as the payouts to the winners, are settled on a daily basis.

**ii. Interest rate risk**

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk as it doesn't have any borrowings, while deposits amounts are not significant.

**26.4. Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Company relating to capital management is to ensure and maintain strong credit ability and healthy capital ratios to support the business plans and maximize value for the benefit of shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes the necessary adjustments to conform to changes in business and economic environment in which they operate.

**26.5. Credit risk**

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises mainly from agents' bad debts. The main credit risk management policy is the establishment of credit limits per agent, as well as the suspension of operation in case of overdue amounts. Additionally, the Company is taking all necessary steps to mitigate credit risk exposure towards financial institutions. The Company is also exposed towards credit risk in respect of entities with which it has deposited funds or with which it has other contractual relationships.

The Company manages credit risk exposure to its agents through various practices. Credit Limits per agent based on their credit class evaluation are applied. Their liability (balance) at any time cannot exceed this credit limit. In case their balance reaches the credit limit they can no longer accept wagers (automatic process) unless their balance is decreased (e.g. through payments towards the Company or payments of winnings from the Company's playslips to players).



### Impairment of financial assets

The Company holds two types of financial assets that are subject to credit loss risk:

- Trade receivables
- Other current assets

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to impairment under IFRS 9, no impairment loss was identified due to the fact that the cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held at reputable European financial institutions.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. It is mentioned that the expected credit losses are based on the difference between the cash inflows which are receivable and the actual cash inflows that the Company expects to receive. All cash inflows in delay are discounted.

The remaining financial assets are considered to have low credit risk, therefore the Company applies the IFRS 9 general approach, and the loss allowance was limited to 12 months expected losses.

Assets subject to credit risk as at the date of the Statement of Financial Position are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
<i>Financial Assets Categories</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,636	1,824
Trade and other receivables	<u>226</u>	<u>3,380</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>5,204</b>

### 26.6. Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk consists of the Company's potential inability to meet its financial obligations. The Company manages liquidity risk by performing a detailed forecasting analysis of the inflows and outflows of the Company on a yearly basis.

The aforementioned exercise takes into account:

- Revenues forecast based on expected payout ratios of the games
- Tax obligations and other financial commitment towards the government
- Financial obligations arising from the Company's loan portfolio
- Operating Expenses
- Capital Expenditure
- Extraordinary inflows and outflows

The Company's liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis from the Treasury Department which if needed makes recommendations to the CFO and the Board of Directors to ensure no cash shortfalls occur.

The analysis of the undiscounted contractual payments of the financial liabilities of the Company is analyzed as follows:

	Short Term		Long Term		Total undiscounted liabilities
31.12.2024	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Lease liabilities	2	2	17	28	49
Trade payables	1,342	-	-	-	1,342
Other current liabilities	<u>791</u>	-	-	-	<u>791</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,183</b>

	Short Term		Long Term		Total undiscounted liabilities
31.12.2023	Within 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	
Lease liabilities	2	2	20	35	60
Trade payables	1,848	-	-	-	1,848
Other current liabilities	<u>527</u>	-	-	-	<u>527</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,434</b>

## 26.7. Climate change risk

The Company is conscious of global climate change and environmental issues and acknowledges the possible impact of climate risks to our operations, including potential operational and reputational issues.

In mitigating such issues, we systematically work towards minimizing our potential negative environmental impact and proactively address climate related risks. We comply with current environmental legislation and regulations and incorporate sustainable practices and policies across our operations. Additionally, through the Environmental and Energy Policy of OPAP S.A., we are committed to conducting business in an environmentally responsible way, acknowledging that the protection of the environment, energy saving, and the conservation of natural resources are integral parts of responsible and sustainable business development.

**27. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There were no other subsequent events that require adjustments to or disclosures in the Financial Statements.

Athens, 30 May 2025

Chairman of the BoD

Vice-Chairman of the BoD

Member of BoD & Operational  
Finance Director

Kamil Ziegler

Odysseas Christoforou

Petros Xarchakos