

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Coral Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2020

DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

DIRECTORS

S Smith

C Sutters

Ladbrokes Coral Corporate Director Limited

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ladbrokes Coral Corporate Secretaries Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

15 Canada Square

London

E14 5GL

REGISTERED OFFICE

3rd Floor

One New Change

London

EC4M 9AF

STRATEGIC REPORT for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report on Coral Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020. The comparative period was for the year ended 31 December 2019.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The result for the financial year amounted to a profit of £12,009,000 (2019: £3,319,000). There were no dividends paid during the year (2019: £nil).

BUSINESS REVIEW AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company provides financing facilities to other group companies.

The result for the financial year includes interest payable on loans from other group companies of £1,094,000 (2019: £17,020,000) and interest receivable from other group companies of £13,097,000 (2019: £20,346,000).

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

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

The Company has no other significant risks or uncertainties other than those that arise from being a part of the Entain plc. The significant risks or uncertainties, including the Company's exposure to financial risk management and those arising from Brexit are dealt with on pages 72 to 75 presented in the Annual Report 2020 of Entain plc.

EVENTS SINCE THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Company has evaluated subsequent events for the period from 31 December 2020 to the date of signing these financial statements of which there were non identified.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

In performing their duties under the Companies Act 2006 the Board are required to describe how they have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f).

When making decisions throughout the year the directors have taken into consideration, and had regard to, the Company's shareholders, stakeholders, business relationships, employees, reputation for high standards, the community and environment and the impact of the Board's decision making on the long term success of the business.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Entain plc and therefore the directors have also considered the wider context in which the Company operates to adhere to the high standards of professionalism, culture, values, ethics, strategy, employee well-being, and environmental and social responsibility set by the Entain group.

In discharging their duties under section 172 the directors have access to the full resource, assistance, support and guidance offered by the Entain group and are committed to driving further improvements in shareholder and stakeholder engagement.

The 2020 annual report and accounts for Entain plc can be found here: <https://entaingroup.com/investor-relations/financial-reports/>

On behalf of the board



S Smith
Director
15 December 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The comparative period was for year ended 31 December 2019.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company is a holding company within the Entain plc Group, and provides finance to other group companies.

GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is a subsidiary of the Group headed by Entain plc (the Group) and responsible for reporting the trading results of a retail estate held by the Group in the United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) and is therefore integral to the Group's business model. Consequently, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is based on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The Group has prepared financial forecasts comprising operating profit, balance sheet and cash flows covering the 36-month period to 2024. In preparing these forecasts, the directors have assessed the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the business and have revised the cash flow forecasts for 2022 to take account of the consequent reduction in profits and net cash inflows. These revised forecasts indicate that the Company will remain within its present facilities and that there is sufficient covenant headroom even under the sensitised downside scenarios.

Entain plc has indicated its intention not to seek repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2020 amounted to £496,777,000 and to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, until at least 31 December 2022 and for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

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

DIRECTORS

The following served as directors during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements:

S Smith

C Sutters

Ladbrokes Coral Corporate Director Limited

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES AND INSURANCE

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the year ended 31 December 2020

MODERN SLAVERY

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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

By order of the board



S Smith
Director
15 December 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of declaration of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CORAL LIMITED (continued)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coral Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

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

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

Our conclusions based on this work:

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

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

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Entain plc's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as provisions for impairment. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CORAL LIMITED (continued)

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test for all full scope components based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included: unusual revenue pairings; unusual journals with a credit or debit to entry to cash; and, unusual journals in seldom used pairings.
- Evaluated the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

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

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

This company, as a holding company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

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

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

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

Strategic report and directors' report

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CORAL LIMITED (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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



**Mark Flanagan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

Chartered Accountants
St Nicolas House
Park Row
Nottingham
NG1 6FQ

22 December 2021

Coral Limited

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31 December 2020

		Year ended 31 December 2020 £000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £000
Operating expenditure		6	(7)
Operating profit/(loss)		6	(7)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	13,097	20,346
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1,094)	(17,020)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		12,009	3,319
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		12,009	3,319

All operations of the company are continuing.

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Coral Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up Share capital £000	Share Premium Account £000	Retained Earnings £000	Total Shareholders' funds £000
At 1 January 2019	264	35,601	3,426,592	3,462,457
Loss for the financial period	-	-	3,319	3,319
At 31 December 2019	<u>264</u>	<u>35,601</u>	<u>3,429,911</u>	<u>3,465,776</u>
At 1 January 2020	264	35,601	3,429,911	3,465,776
Profit for the financial period	-	-	12,009	12,009
At 31 December 2020	<u>264</u>	<u>35,601</u>	<u>3,441,920</u>	<u>3,477,785</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Coral Limited

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2020

		31 December 2020 £000	31 December 2019 £000
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	8	3,450,575	3,450,575
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	9	500,298	592,620
Cash and cash equivalents		23,689	19,053
		523,987	611,673
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	10	(496,777)	(596,472)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		27,210	15,201
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,477,785	3,465,776
NET ASSETS		3,477,785	3,465,776
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	264	264
Share premium account		35,601	35,601
Profit and loss account		3,441,920	3,429,911
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		3,477,785	3,465,776

The financial statements on pages 9 to 20 were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 December 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:



S Smith
Director
15 December 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Coral Limited (the 'Company') is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The principal activities are that of a holding company within the Ladbrokes Coral Group, and providing finance to other group companies.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed within directors and advisors on page 1.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of Coral Limited have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards which comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102 and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements cover the year ended 31 December 2020. The comparative period covers the year ended 31 December 2019.

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying accounting policies.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemptions set out below on the basis that it is a qualifying entity since its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of Entain plc which are available from 3rd Floor, One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF.

- Preparation of a cash flow statement
- Disclosure of related party transactions with and between wholly owned subsidiaries
- Disclosures relating to financial instruments.

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Key accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are addressed below.

(i) Asset value and impairment (notes 9)

If there is an indication that an asset is included in the balance sheet at less than its recoverable amount, an impairment review is undertaken. A value in use calculation is performed using discounted forecast future cash flows and is compared to the fair value of the asset less costs to sell. The higher of these two values is compared to the carrying value and if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, the impairment is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The company is a subsidiary of the Group headed by Entain plc (the Group) and responsible for reporting the trading results of a retail estate held by the Group in the United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland) and is therefore integral to the Group's business model. Consequently, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is based on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern.

The Group has prepared financial forecasts comprising operating profit, balance sheet and cash flows covering the 36-month period to 2024. In preparing these forecasts, the directors have assessed the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the business and have revised the cash flow forecasts for 2022 to take account of the consequent reduction in profits and net cash inflows. These revised forecasts indicate that the Company will remain within its present facilities and that there is sufficient covenant headroom even under the sensitised downside scenarios.

Entain plc has indicated its intention not to seek repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 31 December 2020 amounted to £496,777,000 and to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, until at least 31 December 2022 and for the foreseeable future. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

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

Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value using exchange rates when fair value was determined.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs on interest bearing loans are recognised in the profit and loss account on an accruals basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Finance income

Interest receivable is recognised on a receipts basis from money held on short-term deposit on money markets and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account. Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior period. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

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

(ii) Deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforcement right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the Company to make a single net payment.

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

Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments. Borrowings are carried at their issue proceeds net of finance costs less amounts repaid. Finance costs are amortised over the life of the related borrowing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets

Basic financial assets including loans to fellow group companies and investments are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved. These amounts are recognised in the Statement of changes in equity.

Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same Group. Where appropriate, transactions of a similar nature are aggregated unless, in the opinion of the directors, separate disclosure is necessary to understand the effect of the transactions on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2020

4. DIRECTORS', AUDITORS' AND EMPLOYEES' REMUNERATION

The directors who have served during the period are also directors of other undertakings within the group and spend an immaterial amount of their time on activities relating to the company. As such, none of their remuneration is considered to be for qualifying services to the company (2019: £nil).

The auditors' remuneration has been paid by a fellow subsidiary company. The amount in respect of the company is £2,500 (2019: £2,500).

The company does not have any employees (2019: none). Management services are provided to the company by a fellow subsidiary company. No charge is made for these services (2019: £nil).

5. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £000
Interest receivable from group companies	13,022	18,544
Bank interest	75	160
Gain from foreign exchange translations	-	1,642
	<u>13,097</u>	<u>20,346</u>

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £000
Interest payable to group companies	-	16,983
Bank interest	110	37
Loss from foreign exchange translations	984	-
	<u>1,094</u>	<u>17,020</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2020

7. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

a) Current tax:

The company makes and receives no payment for group relief for the year (2019: nil) and as a result the tax charge is £nil (2019: £nil).

b) Factors affecting the total tax charge:

The tax on the profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year differs from (2019: differs from) the average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are reconciled below:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £000	Year ended 31 December 2019 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	12,009	3,319
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by average standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	2,282	631
Transfer pricing adjustment	-	(32)
Group relief claimed for nil payment	(2,282)	(599)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge for the year	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In the Budget on 11 March 2020 the Chancellor announced that the standard rate of UK Corporation Tax would increase from the planned 17% rate to 19% on 1 April 2020. This change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020 and therefore the deferred tax assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date are calculated at the substantively enacted rate of 19%.

In the Budget on 3 March 2021 the Chancellor announced that the standard rate of UK Corporation Tax would increase from the planned 19% rate to 25% on 1 April 2023. This change was enacted on 24 May 2021.

Coral Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

8. INVESTMENTS

a) Shares in group companies

£000

Cost and net book value:

At 1 January and 31 December 2020

3,450,575

b) Investments:

Name of company	Nature of business	Place of incorporation
Coral Racing Limited	Provision of leisure activities	Great Britain
Coral Stadia Limited	Provision of leisure activities	Great Britain
Romford Stadium Limited	Provision of leisure activities	Great Britain
Eurobet Holding SRL	Provision of leisure activities	Italy
Eurobet Italia SRL	Provision of leisure activities	Italy
Brickagent Italia SRL	Provision of leisure activities	Italy
Eurobet International SPA	Provision of leisure activities	Italy
Coral Group Trading Limited	Provision of corporate services	Great Britain
Coral Estates Limited	Asset management company	Great Britain
Brickagent Limited	Provision of administration	Great Britain
Coral Eurobet Holdings Limited	Holding company	Great Britain
Coral Eurobet Limited	Holding company	Great Britain
Coral (Holdings) Limited	Holding company	Great Britain
Reuben Page Limited	Holding company	Great Britain
Gala Coral Pension Trustee Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Gala Coral Secretaries Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Gala Coral Nominees Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Gala Coral Properties Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Coral (Stoke) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
C L Jennings (1995) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Joe Jennings Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain

Coral Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

8. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Name of company	Nature of business	Place of incorporation
Joe Jennings (1995) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Lightworld Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Vegas Betting Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Chas Kendall (Turf Accountants) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Bloxhams Bookmakers Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
J G Leisure Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Choicebet Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Forster's (Bookmakers) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Sports (Bookmakers) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Arthur Prince (Turf Accountants) Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain
Reg. Boyle Limited	Dormant company	Great Britain

Coral Group Trading Limited and Coral Eurobet Holdings Limited are directly owned by the Company, all other subsidiaries are indirectly owned.

The registered offices of all subsidiaries are as follows:

Country of incorporation	Registered office address
Great Britain	3rd Floor, One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF
Italy	Via Alessandro Marchetti No.105, Rome 00148, Italy
Gibraltar	57/63 Line Wall Road, Gibraltar
Israel	Menahem Begin 125, Tel Aviv, Israel
Ireland	Arthur Cox Building, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2, Ireland
Philippines	Cagayan Economic Zone Sta.Ana, Cagayan, Philippines

Coral Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2020

9. DEBTORS

	31 December 2020 £000	31 December 2019 £000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	500,116	592,496
Other debtors	182	124
	<u>500,298</u>	<u>592,620</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment. Amounts owed by group companies bear interest at a rate linked to the group's borrowing costs.

10. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2020 £000	31 December 2019 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	496,777	596,472

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment. Amounts owed to group companies bear interest at a rate linked to the group's borrowing costs.

11. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

<i>Allotted and fully paid:</i>	Ordinary shares of £0.0001 each	
	Number	£000
At 31 December 2020 and at 31 December 2019	2,645,457,400	264

12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is a subsidiary of Coral Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The only group in which the results of Coral Limited are consolidated is that headed by Entain plc, a company incorporated on the Isle of Man. Consolidated financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from Entain plc, 3rd Floor, One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF.

As at 31 December 2020 the ultimate parent company and controlling party of the group was Entain plc.