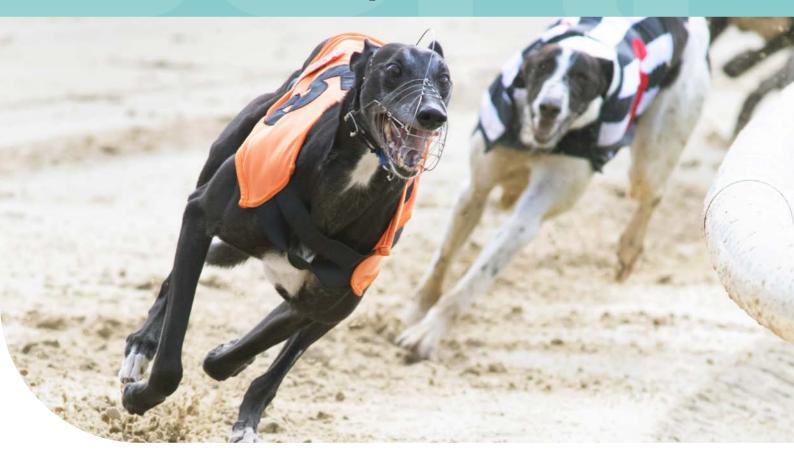
Annual Report & Accounts 2022/23







Supporting licensed greyhound racing in Great Britain.

BGRF

British Greyhound Racing Fund



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Joe Scanlon, Chairman, BGRF Personal Statement

BGRF income for the year 2022-2023 totalled £7.6m, substantially up on last year's income of £6.65m.
Bookmakers' voluntary contributions are made to the BGRF six months in arrears and so this total reflected bookmaker trading on the sport of greyhound racing for the year 1st October 2021 to 30th September 2022, showing some recovery post-pandemic but nevertheless appearing somewhat disappointing when compared with pre-Covid trends.

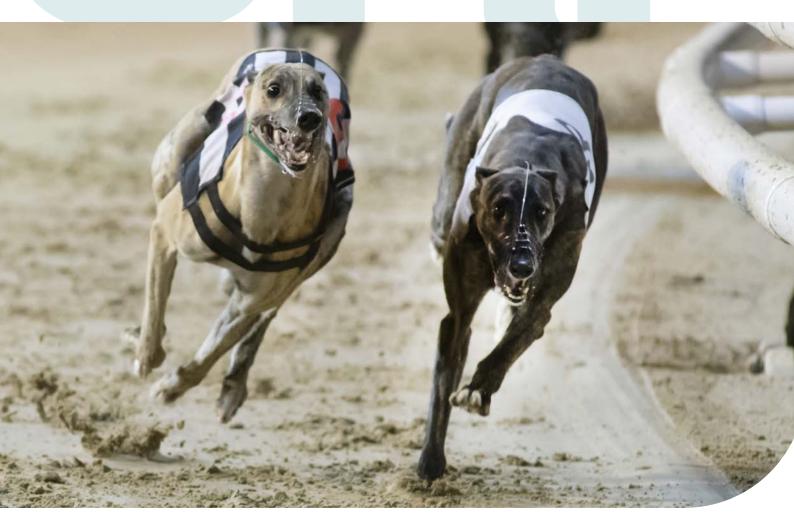
Unlike horseracing, greyhound contributions are non-statutory, though the major contributors have been consistent in their support since the outset of the BGRF and moreover back their contributions with our system of voluntary auditors' statements. However, whilst Government has recently announced that the Horserace Levy will be reviewed in 2024, the BGRF has no such mechanism and will rely instead on a further voluntary agreement to be reached between the Greyhound Board of Great Britain and



the bookmakers. Whilst our aspirations have never been higher, our income has fallen over the past ten years in real terms by nearly 25%. It is my hope that both sides of the industry will come together as they did in 2016 with the help of the good offices of DCMS under the chairmanship of Lord Lipsey to find solutions to address this shortfall.

During the year BGRF grants have continued to focus on our core values of animal welfare and integrity for the sport. We continue to express our wholehearted support for the work of the Greyhound Board of Great Britain as they proceed to implement their Greyhound Strategy under the leadership of Professor Madeleine Campbell. The GBGB still faces many pressures on the political front as they seek to convince decision-makers in Westminster, the Scottish Parliament and the Senedd that the sport of greyhound racing is absolutely welfare-centred and provides enjoyable entertainment worthy of political support.

During the year BGRF grants have continued to focus on our core values of animal welfare and integrity for the sport.



During the year we were delighted when Oxford Stadium reopened under Kevin Boothby, a well-known and established promoter, taking the total of GBGB-regulated stadia now to twenty. Greyhound racing remains one of the most popular spectator sports and the individual stadia are important leisure assets, as well as employers, in their local communities. We should never underestimate the commitment of the promoters and stadia staff in providing excellent welfare provision, including significant investment in safe running surfaces and track preparation, all of which is regulated and backed by the GBGB.

We thank our contributors for their support as always and we list these on page 22. The betting industry has faced many serious challenges over the past few years, despite which the major bookmakers remain wholly committed to supporting the BGRF. The GBGB, on behalf of the sport, is charged with all aspects of political representation and

works with the betting industry with shared values and an absolute focus on welfare provision to ensure a healthy and prosperous future for greyhound racing. There are many challenges facing both sides however, both legislative and the ongoing problems of high inflation and increasing interest rates and the board of the BGRF remains a useful forum for the two sides to come together to reach united decisions.

The sport of greyhound racing has now been around for over one hundred years and I am confident that despite the many challenges we face it will prove to be resilient for the future.

Joe Scanlon

Chairman, British Greyhound Racing Fund October 2023

Director's Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 surplus or deficit of the Company for that period.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements

comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is to collect the voluntary contributions based on off-course Greyhound betting turnover and to use the funds arising for the enhancement of the sport of greyhound racing as licensed by the Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited. The rate of contribution as recommended by the Betting and Gaming Council and the Greyhound Board of Great Britain has been agreed at 0.6% of greyhound turnover.

The Fund provides a forum for discussion between the two industry sectors furthering good relations to be maintained between the parties. There is a common interest in improving and promoting all aspects of licensed greyhound racing.

Covid-19 pandemic and after

The pandemic had a significant impact on BGRF income. Greyhound Racing was shut down by Government regulations from 24 March until 31 May 2020 resulting in zero bookmaker turnover on the sport. Racing behind closed doors was able to start from 1 June 2020 and throughout the remainder of 2020 and up to 17 May 2021, retail betting shops, in common with other high-street retail outlets, faced either lengthy closure or tiered restrictions which severely curtailed their ability to trade on greyhound racing. Nevertheless, the BGRF was able to maintain an operating income, ending the year 2021-22 with income of £6.65M.

The financial year 2022-23 showed improvement, ending with total income of £7.6M. As bookmakers make their contributions six months in arrears, the year included trading from October 2021 to March 2022, a time when retail trading was recovering from the effects of the pandemic. The good performance of online betting which





forms an increasing proportion of BGRF income has helped stabilise the position and indications for income in 2023-24 are good.

As a grant-making body, the BGRF is able to tailor its expenditure to its means and so the core business of the BGRF is expected to remain sound.

Results

The deficit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £56,905 (2022 - deficit £51,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C Benn (B)

M Bird (A)

R E Corden (A)

I C Foster (A) (appointed 7 April 2022)

S J Franklin (A)

W Glass (A)

P Harnden (A)

W King (E)

G R Knight (B) (appointed 8 December 2022)

R Lang (B)

J C McKenna (A)

W Roseff (C)

J M Scanlon (Chairman of the Board)

S Walmsley (D)

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk 1: The maintenance of the voluntary agreement between the bookmaking and greyhound racing industries upon which contributions rest; and

Risk 2: The continuing popularity of greyhound racing as a gambling medium.

Minimising risk: The company maintains reserves considered prudent to ensure that it is able to meet all liabilities in the event of an unpredicted deficit or reduction in income.

Financial instruments

The company has positive cash reserves and no loans or overdrafts to account for. Cash is placed overnight in a Special Interest Bearing Account to achieve the best available low-risk earnings.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Haysmacintyre LLP, are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006 by virtue of an elective resolution passed by the members on 20 October 2005.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M S Woodruff

Secretary

11th July 2023



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of British Greyhound Racing Fund Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of British Greyhound Racing Fund Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Reserves and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its deficit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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



Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to revenue and management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Inspecting correspondence with regulators and tax authorities:
- Discussions with management including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud.
- Evaluating management's controls designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Identifying and testing journals, in particular journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, postings by unusual users or with unusual descriptions; and
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their critical accounting estimates

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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.

Jeremy Beard for and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP

Statutory Auditors
10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG
13th July 2023



Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31st March 2023	NOTE	2023 £	2022 £
Income Grants offered	4	7,605,091 (7,466,788)	6,653,242 (6,526,266)
GROSS SURPLUS Administrative expenses		138,303 (203,568)	126,976 (178,177)
OPERATING (DEFICIT) Interest receivable and similar income	5	(65,265) 8,360	(51,201) 201
(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX		(56,905)	(51,000)
(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(56,905)	(51,000)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£NIL). The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Financial Position

As at 31st March 2023 NOTE	£	2023 £	£	2022 £
CURRENT ASSETS Cash at bank and in hand 9	1,558,519		1,779,816	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10	1,558,519 (683,339)		1,779,816 (847,731)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS		875,180		932,085
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES NET ASSETS		875,180 875,180		932,085
RESERVES Profit and loss account 12		875,180 875,180		932,085 932,085

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

J M Scanlon (Chairman of the Board) Director

11th July 2023

The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.





Statement of Changes in Reserves

For the year ended 31st March 2023	Income and expenditure account	Total reserves £
At 1 April 2021 Deficit for the year	983,085 (51,000)	983,085 (51,000)
At 1 April 2022 Deficit for the year	932,085 (56,905)	932,085 (56,905)
At 31 March 2023	875,180	875,180

The notes on pages $14\ {\rm to}\ 19$ form part of these financial statements.



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st March 2023

1. General information

British Greyhound Racing Fund Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 17 Godliman Street, London, EC4V 5BD.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The Directors have reviewed the Company's cash flow forecasts until December 2024 and the wider economic climate and have concluded that the going concern basis remains an appropriate basis of preparation for these financial statements given the likely cash flows 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Since the introduction of GPT the rate of contribution, which is based on turnover, has been agreed between the Betting and Gaming Council and the Greyhound Board of



Great Britain Limited.

The current applicable rate is 0.6%. The company has no statutory power to collect its income and has to rely for verification on voluntary certificates supplied by the auditors of the following major companies relating to the contributions they make: (in alphabetical order) bet365 Group, Entain PLC (formerly Ladbrokes-Coral), Flutter Group (Betfair, Paddy Power Leisure), Kindred Group (Platinum Gaming Ltd, 32Red Ltd), Petfre (Gibraltar) Ltd (Betfred online), WHG International (William Hill online). In future years certificates are expected to be received from all signatories to the BGRF Memorandum of Understanding.

Income represents contributions received during the period.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.5 Grants offered

All grants approved by the directors during the period where there was a constructive or contractual obligation were charged to the income and expenditure account.

Grants offered have been reduced by £NiI (2022: £32,374) in respect of grants approved in prior years which had not been taken up by the recipients by 31 March 2023.

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value and are measured subsequently at amortised cost.



2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the

tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

3. Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The directors consider there to be no significant judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty within these financial statements.

4. Income

The whole of the income is attributable to the company's principal activity. All income arose within the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st March 2023

5. Operating Surplus	2023 £	2022
The operating surplus is stated after charging: Auditors remuneration	12,500	10,900
-		

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Directors Office & Management	14 1	14 1
	15	15

7. Directors' Remuneration	2023 £	2022 £
Directors' emoluments	47,725	47,020
	47,725	47,020



8. Taxation	2023 £	2022 £
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	-	-

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2022 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(56,905)	(51,000)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	(10,812)	(9,690)
EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	8,446	30,654
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(16,959)	(20,964)
Utilisation of tax losses	19,325	-
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	-	-

In common with similar organisations, the company is taxed according to HMRC's non-statutory arrangement for Trade Protection and similar associations.







Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st March 2023

9. Cash and cash equivalents	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,558,519	1,779,816
	1,558,519	1,779,816
10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	656,523	829,690
Other taxation and social security	5,336	4,961
Accruals and deferred income	21,480	13,080
	683,339	847,731
11. Financial instruments	2023 £	2022 £
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(678,003)	(842,770)

Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise accruals and trade creditors.

12. Reserves

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

The reserve comprises the accumulated surpluses and deficits of the company.





13. Company status

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

At 31 March 2023 the total of such guarantees amounted to £6 (2022: £6).

14. Related party transactions

The following directors of the company who served during the year, are also directors, key management or otherwise related parties as defined by FRS 102, of companies which received grants during the period:

	2023 £	2022 £
Arena Racing Corporation - 5 stadia (R E Corden)	624,198	677,595
Yarmouth Stadium (S Franklin)	110,416	110,670
Swindon Stadium (W Glass)	127,520	151,835
Entain - 4 stadia (R Lang)	558,815	611,600
Pelaw Grange Stadium (J C McKenna)	31,245	35,685

Grants given comprised prize money, welfare & integrity support and racecourse grants exclusive to welfare projects.

It is the company's policy that where a director is a related party of a stadium applying for a racecourse project grant, the director must leave the room during the meeting and take no part in the decision.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, M Bird, R E Corden, I Foster, S J Franklin, W Glass, P Harnden and J C McKenna, directors of the company, were also directors of Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited. Grants of £4,967,950 (2022: £4,106,900) were made to Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited during the year ended 31 March 2023.

15. Controlling party

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.

General Information

Directors as at 12th July 2023

CHAIRMAN	J M Scanlon	
DIRECTORS	Appointed by	Notes
C Benn	Betting and Gaming Council	
M Bird	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
R Corden	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
I Foster	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
S Franklin	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
W Glass	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
R Haddow	Betting and Gaming Council (appointed 5th July 2023)	
P Harnden	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
W King	Scottish Independent Bookmakers' Association	
G R Knight	Betting and Gaming Council	
R Lang	Betting and Gaming Council	
J McKenna	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	
S Walmsley	National Association of Bookmakers	
COMPANY SECRETARY	M S Woodruff	
COMPANY NUMBER	2732295	
REGISTERED OFFICE	17 Godliman Street	
	London, EC4V 5BD	
AUDITORS	Haysmacintyre	
	10 Queen Street Place	
	London, EC4R 1AG	
PHOTOGRAPHY	Steve Nash Photography	
	www.steve-nash.co.uk	
DESIGN & PRINT	J E Burns Graphics Ltd	
	Derby, DE22 1GF	





AcknowledgementsBGRF acknowledges with thanks contributions from the following companies and sole traders:

32Red Ltd 888 UK Ltd bet365 Group Ltd	Kindred Group	Stoke-on-Trent	London Gibraltar Staffordshire
BetVictor		Stoke-on- hent	Gibraltar
Betway Ltd		Guernsey	Channel Islands
BresBet Ltd			Sheffield
Deeside Bookmakers Ltd		Banchory	Aberdeenshire
Entain plc			London
Entain plc - LC International			Gibraltar
Flutter Entertainment plc	Power Leisure Bookmakers Ltd	Clonskeagh	Dublin 4
Flutter Group plc (PPB Digital)			London
Hestview Ltd	T/A Sky Betting & Gaming		Leeds
William Hill Organization Ltd	(Retail)		London
Jennings Racing Limited	T/A JenningsBet		Epping
Livescore Betting & Gaming			Gibraltar
Petfre (Gibraltar) Ltd			Gibraltar
Platinum Gaming Ltd	Kindred Group		London
Virgin Bet Ltd	T/A Virgin Bet		Gibraltar
WHG (International) Ltd			Gibraltar

The above companies are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding in respect of retail and/or online betting including matched betting and have undertaken to provide voluntary auditors' certificates to the BGRF for greyhound contributions.

H Backhouse (Baker Street) Ltd	T/A Backhouse Bet	Bradford-on-Avon	Wiltshire
Done Brothers (Cash Betting) Ltd	T/A Betfred		Warrington
GR Racing Ltd	T/A BetGed	Rotherham	South Yorkshire
Goodwin Racing Ltd		Uckfield	East Sussex
William King Bookmakers Ltd			Glasgow
Roar Betting UK Ltd			London
Scotb123 Ltd		Loanhead	Midlothian
Star Racing Ltd	T/A Star Sports		Hove





Grants to Stadia

		£
Harlow	Starting Traps	10,000
Harlow*	Tractor	10,000
Newcastle	Hydraulic trap arm	9,718
Sheffield	Water bowser	5,432
Yarmouth	Boreholes for track watering	9,306
TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED		44,456

*The calendar year maximum per stadium is £10,000 but we here report on grants made during the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023



British Greyhound Racing Fund

British Greyhound Racing Fund Limited

Genesis House, 17 Godliman Street, London, EC4V 5BD www.bgrf.co.uk

Registered in England and Wales - N° 2732295