



Annual Report & Accounts **2023/24**



**Supporting licensed
greyhound racing
in Great Britain.**



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Joe Scanlon, Chairman, BGRF Personal Statement

BGRF income for the year 2023-24 totalled £7.3m, a drop of 4% from 2022-23 (£7.6m). This total income was based on bookmaker trading on the sport of greyhound racing during the year 1st October 2022 to 30th September 2023 and is paid to the BGRF six months in arrears. The year-end total was disappointing but not unexpected and the primary reason for the decline was thought to be the introduction of affordability checks by the major bookmakers in advance of actual statutory implementation.

For the current year to March 2025, the forecast is around £7m as this trend continues. There are some signs that income might be starting to stabilise, but at the time of writing it is still too early to tell. This is a very long way from our historic highs, in real terms, of £10m to £14m or, as in one exceptional year, over £20m. Whilst we learn to make every pound work twice as hard we shall nevertheless reach a point where income is simply not enough to match our ambitions.

Greyhound contributions continue to be non-statutory and the major contributors have been consistent in their support since the outset of the BGRF and moreover the majority back their contributions with our system of voluntary auditors' statements. We estimate that the voluntary system succeeds in raising between 90% and 95% of income attributable to UK-facing greyhound bets (based on Gambling Commission statistics). Opinions are divided on whether greyhound racing would benefit from a statutory levy and it is the Greyhound Board of Great Britain (GBGB) that is charged with considering such options and deciding whether to pursue change.

At the time of writing, in the autumn of 2024, we have a new national Government in place and the GBGB will continue to develop and strengthen its existing links with MPs and Government Ministers and their departments. In addition, the Horserace Levy is already under review in 2024, and the outcome of this, together with any possible implications for the BGRF, is awaited. However, we have to be realistic about the new Government's legislative priorities and the likelihood of the sport's needs, however urgent, being addressed in the near future.

Nevertheless, the GBGB will have a very busy year ahead in Westminster, the Scottish Parliament and the Senedd. The BGRF is pleased to be able to support their work and help provide funding towards a modern sport that is wholly welfare-centred and provides enjoyable entertainment worthy of continuing political support.

Whilst our welfare aspirations remain high, our income continues to fall significantly in real terms. BGRF grants have continued to focus on our core values

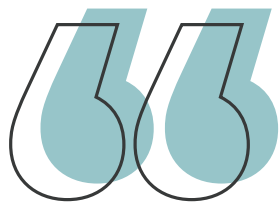
of animal welfare and integrity for the sport. For the year 2024-25 the BGRF has decided that grants for individual welfare-related projects at stadia are no longer affordable. However, it would be remiss of me not to mention the significant investment some of our major tracks have made in welfare provision and general improvements to customer facilities.

During the year the Valley Stadium in Wales opened under Harlow promoter David Barclay, whilst, sadly, historic Henlow finally closed its doors, leaving the total of GBGB-regulated stadia at a total of twenty. Whilst the number of stadia has over time reduced the opposite is true as to the number of races staged. With two content suppliers, ARC & SIS vying for both retail and online bookmaker customers the impact on greyhound numbers is reaching a critical stage. The last two years have seen a significant increase in short field sizes. Five- or even four-runner races are now all too common. I'm told this is due to a shortage of available greyhounds. Reduced field sizes have a detrimental effect on gambling turnover which as a consequence result in reduced funding for the sport. This begs the question is there too much greyhound racing being staged in the UK and is it sustainable at current levels? Whilst I leave the politics of the sport for others to agree it's my wish that both sides can come together and formulate a more balanced programme.

A list of BGRF voluntary contributors appears on page 22. We thank them as always for their strong support. We continue to approach the minority of non-payers in our effort to achieve higher levels of voluntary support. Now more than ever we appreciate that the betting industries and the sport of greyhound racing are uniquely linked and the health of one will always depend upon the health of the other. The BGRF board is a forum where both sides can discuss issues and concerns and improve mutual understanding. Doubtless the challenges and opportunities of working under a new Government will make a significant impact on the future of both.

Joe Scanlon

Chairman, British Greyhound Racing Fund
September 2024



Whilst we learn to make every pound work twice as hard we shall nevertheless reach a point where income is simply not enough to match our ambitions.



Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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.

Review of the business

The financial year 2022-23 showed good recovery from the significant effects of the pandemic that was experienced by greyhound racing and betting, with total income reaching £7.6m. At the time, we believed that indications for the year 2023-24 were good. However, we have ended the year 2023-24 at a little over £7.3m and indications for 2024-25 are not positive.

The BGRF collects its contributions six months in arrears and so the effects of bookmaking trends are delayed. It was evident in the second half of last year that betting turnover was suffering from the early introduction of the Government's affordability checks both online and in the shops. Although these had not yet become a legal requirement, all or most of the major bookmakers introduced affordability checks in order to demonstrate their willingness to protect the minority of vulnerable bettors. For the BGRF, this has meant that the expected income for 2024-25 is now no more than £7.1m and may well be considerably less.

As a grant-making body, the BGRF is able to tailor its expenditure to its means and so the core business of the BGRF, namely supplying the funds to ensure proper welfare protections throughout the sport, is expected to remain sound.

Results

The deficit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £24,608 (2023 - deficit £56,905).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

C Benn (B)
M Bird (A)
R E Corden (A)
I C Foster (A)
S J Franklin (A)
W Glass (A)
R A Haddow (B) (appointed 05/07/2023)
P Harnden (A)
W King (E)
G R Knight (B)
R Lang (B)
J C McKenna (A)
W Roseff (C) (resigned 05/07/2023)
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
9 July 2024



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 2024, 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 2024 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. 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.

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.

Thomas Wilson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Haysmacintyre LLP
Statutory Auditors
10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1AG
9 July 2024

Financial Statements



Statement of **Comprehensive Income**

For the year ended 31st March 2024

	NOTE	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	4	7,317,016	7,605,091
Grants offered		(7,175,933)	(7,466,788)
GROSS PROFIT		141,083	138,303
Administrative expenses		(193,876)	(203,568)
OPERATING LOSS	5	(52,793)	(65,265)
Interest receivable and similar income		28,185	8,360
(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX		(24,608)	(56,905)
(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(24,608)	(56,905)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2024 (2023:£NIL).
The notes on pages 14 to 19 form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Financial Position

As at 31st March 2024

	NOTE	£	2024 £	£	2023 £
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash at bank and in hand	9	1,082,765		1,558,519	
		1,082,765		1,558,519	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(232,193)		(683,339)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS					
			850,572		875,180
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES					
			850,572		875,180
NET ASSETS					
			850,572		875,180
RESERVES					
Profit and loss account	12		850,572		875,180
			850,572		875,180

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

Date: 9 July 2024

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





Statement of **Changes in Reserves**

For the year ended 31st March 2024

	Income and expenditure account £	Total reserves £
At 1 April 2022	932,085	932,085
Deficit for the year	(56,905)	(56,905)
At 1 April 2023	875,180	875,180
Deficit for the year	(24,608)	(24,608)
At 31 March 2024	850,572	850,572

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

Notes to the **Financial Statements**

For the year ended 31st March 2024.

1. General information

British Greyhound Racing Fund Limited is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is 1 Knightrider Court, London, EC4V 5BJ.

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 2025 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 £10,000 (2023: £Nil) in respect of grants approved in prior years which had not been taken up by the recipients by 31 March 2024.

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 2024.

5. Operating Surplus

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

Auditors remuneration

2024 £	2023
13,500	12,500

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

The wages and salaries figure above is considered to be key management personnel remuneration for the period.

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

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Directors	14	14
Office & Management	1	1
	15	15



7. Directors' Remuneration

	2024 £	2023 £
Directors' emoluments	50,589	47,725
	50,589	47,725

8. Taxation

	2024 £	2023 £
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	—	—

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2023 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 19%).
The differences are explained below:

	2024 £	2023 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(24,608)	(56,905)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023 - 19%)	(6,152)	(10,812)
EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	8,563	8,446
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(6,063))	(16,959)
Utilisations and movements in tax losses	3,652	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 2024.

9. Cash and cash equivalents	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,082,765	1,558,519
	1,082,765	1,558,519

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	209,922	656,523
Other taxation and social security	5,621	5,336
Accruals and deferred income	16,650	21,480
	232,193	683,339

11. Financial instruments	2024 £	2023 £
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(226,572)	(678,003)

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 2024 the total of such guarantees amounted to £6 (2023: £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:

	2024 £	2023 £
Arena Racing Corporation - 5 stadia (R E Corden)	652,561	624,198
Yarmouth Stadium (S Franklin)	119,290	110,416
Swindon Stadium (W Glass)	123,360	127,520
Entain - 4 stadia (R Lang)	556,010	558,815
Pelaw Grange Stadium (J C McKenna)	37,905	31,245

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 2024, 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 £4,651,000 (2023: £4,967,950) were made to Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited during the year ended 31 March 2024.

15. Controlling party

The directors consider there to be no ultimate controlling party.



British Greyhound Racing Fund

General Information

Directors as at 9th July 2024.

CHAIRMAN J M Scanlon

DIRECTORS	Appointed by	Notes
C Benn	Betting and Gaming Council	B
M Bird	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
R Corden	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
I Foster	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
S Franklin	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
W Glass	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
R Haddow	Betting and Gaming Council	B
P Harnden	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
W King	Scottish Independent Bookmakers' Association	E
G R Knight	Independent Director	C
R Lang	Betting and Gaming Council Limited	B
J McKenna	Greyhound Board of Great Britain Limited	A
S Walmsley	UCORB Limited T/A the United Council of Racecourse Bookmakers	D

COMPANY SECRETARY M S Woodruff

COMPANY NUMBER 02732295

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London, EC4V 5BJ

AUDITORS Haysmacintyre
10 Queen Street Place
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PHOTOGRAPHY Steve Nash Photography
www.steve-nash.co.uk

DESIGN & PRINT J E Burns Graphics Ltd
Derby, DE22 1GF



Acknowledgments

BGRF acknowledges with thanks contributions made during the financial year from the following companies and sole traders:

32Red Limited	Kindred Group	London
888 UK Limited		Gibraltar
bet365 Group Limited		Stoke-on-Trent
Betway Limited		Guernsey
BresBet Ltd		Sheffield
BV Gaming Ltd T/A BetVictor		Gibraltar
Entain plc		London
Entain plc - LC International	Re: Ladbrokes & Coral Digital	Gibraltar
Flutter Entertainment plc (PPB Retail)	Power Leisure Bookmakers Ltd	Clonskeagh, Dublin
Flutter Group plc (PPB Digital)		London
Hestview Limited	T/A Sky Betting & Gaming	Leeds
Jennings Racing Limited	T/A JenningsBet	Epping
Livescore Betting & Gaming		Gibraltar
Petfre (Gibraltar) Ltd (Done Bros Digital)		Gibraltar
Platinum Gaming Limited	Kindred Group	London
Virgin Bet Limited	T/A Virgin Bet	Gibraltar
WHG (International) Ltd		Gibraltar
William Hill Organization Ltd (Retail)		London

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 covering greyhound contributions to the BGRF.

H Backhouse (Baker Street) Ltd	T/A Backhouse Bet	Bradford-on-Avon
Done Brothers (Cash Betting) Ltd (Retail)	T/A Betfred	Warrington
G R Racing Ltd	T/A BetGed	Rotherham
Goodwin Racing Ltd		Uckfield
William King Bookmakers Ltd		Glasgow
Roar Betting UK Limited		London
Star Racing Ltd	T/A Star Sports	Hove

Grants to **Stadia**

BGRF grants to stadia have been limited to welfare projects for some years and to a maximum grant of £10,000 per stadium in each calendar year.

Nevertheless, uptake was low and a total of just £44,253 was granted.

During 2024-25, grants to stadia have been discontinued as a reflection of the BGRF's declining income.

		£
Central Park	Track watering bowser	7,878
Kinsley	Track preparation tractor	6,375
Yarmouth	Kennel air-conditioning	10,000
Sunderland	Track preparation tractor	10,000
Newcastle	Outer running rail	10,000
TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED		44,253





British Greyhound Racing Fund

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