Gaming VC Holdings SA

Results for the year ending 31 December 2006

CONTENTS

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

On behalf of the Board of Gaming VC SA, I am pleased to present the results of the company's trading for the year ended 31 December 2006. I also want to share the important changes we implemented during 2006, and the new direction we have carefully planned to pursue in 2007 and beyond. I am confident that we are stronger, more knowledgeable, and in a better position to generate increased returns for our shareholders in the future.

The financial results for the year ended 31 December 2006 show an operating profit of €13.5 million (2005: €13.9 million), before share option charges and taking €8.3 million of accelerated amortisation charges on the Group's software licences, plus a €33.3 million write down of goodwill primarily driven by the potential impact of the continuing German Laender's regulatory position against the online gaming industry. Since the year end the Board has been encouraged by the position taken by the EU Commission, and the healthy debate in Germany at the quarterly sessions of the Laender Prime Ministers on the regulation of online gaming.

The Board has recommended a final dividend of 13p gross (c €0.193) giving a total distribution of 26p (c €0.386) for the year (2005: 42p (c €0.604)). The final dividend will be paid on 29 May 2007 to all shareholders on the register at the close of business on 27 April 2007.

We have made important changes in management and the Board during the year. I accepted the position of non-executive chairman on 1 November 2006. At the same time, we announced that Steve Barlow was stepping down from his position as Chief Executive, and that a search has been started for a replacement with extensive online gaming experience. I am pleased that the search was completed and that Kenneth Alexander was appointed Chief Executive effective 1 March 2007. Mr Alexander's initial views on strategy and structure are included in the Chief Executive's review. Shareholders will be asked to confirm Mr. Alexander's appointment to the Board at the AGM which will be held on 15 May 2007.

During the year, the Board accepted resignations from Dr. Robert Willis and Scott Miller as Executive Directors, and also from their Board positions. The Board appreciates their service to Gaming VC in the initial development of the Group.

I am confident that we now have a stronger and more experienced management team to take the Group to the next stage of its development. The Core business in Germany is cash generative, and the first three months of the 2007 financial year are in line with expectations. With experienced financial and operating management leading the business, we are able to expand with confidence into new European markets outside of Germany.

Adrian J. R. Smith
Chairman

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

I am delighted to be in a position to give my first statement as Chief Executive since my appointment on 1 March 2007. In this report I would like to give you an insight into the challenges the Group currently faces and what our objectives will be in the coming year in taking the business forward.

Notwithstanding more encouraging announcements by the EU Commission on the regulatory environment surrounding online gaming in Germany, diversification into other European markets is the key strategic objective for Gaming VC during the next twelve months. The Group is confident that it will obtain a gaming licence in Italy in Q2 2007 which will permit the introduction of a sportsbook. The Group envisages a subsequent launch of bingo and tournament poker. Opportunities are also being looked at to secure licences or to enter new territories enabling diversification into new markets outside Germany. No investment will be made in any new market until a comprehensive business plan and experienced local executives are in place.

The Group's German customer base has been built by means of off-line direct mail marketing and this marketing strategy has remained the core marketing strategy in recruiting new customers.

Ongoing, other marketing channels will be targeted which are expected to lower the Group's customer acquisition costs. Accordingly, direct mail marketing will be used on a smaller scale for retention purposes for our established higher value German customers. However, new recruitment channels focusing on online and affiliate marketing will make our marketing more efficient and are more suited to an online business.

This change in focus to concentrate more on online marketing will require different marketing skills from those that have been required in the past and recruitment has commenced to effectively implement this strategy.

The change in strategy from direct mail to online marketing, with a dedicated marketing team possessing the skills to implement the revised strategy, is expected to improve the growth prospects of Gaming VC and materially improve marketing efficiency.

Customer Retention Management (CRM) will also have an increased focus ongoing in the business. The gaming industry is maturing and the levels of sophistication employed to maintain and work the existing customer database is increasing all the time. To improve in this area, work has also started to recruit the necessary expertise and to invest in the most appropriate tools to implement effective CRM. It is expected that these actions will increase lifetime values and reduce attrition, both critical areas for online gaming operations as the market matures and focus increases on maintaining the existing customer base.

As well as diversifying geographically during the new financial year there will be diversification in terms of Gaming VC's product range. A strategic review is being carried out to ensure that the Group is operating on the optimal platform for its business requirements and we will be looking to offer an increased range of gaming products, including fixed odds games and bingo, and explore the possibility of launching a sportsbook in conjunction with our entry into new markets.

Casino

	2006	**2005**	**% Change**
New registrations	52,774	32,840	61%
New depositing customers	22,916	18,023	27%
Daily average revenue	€105,091	€109,907	(4.4%)
Total revenue	€38,358,324	€40,116,120	(4.4%)

Casino revenues fell by 4% despite new depositing customers increasing by 27% year-on-year. This reflects a disappointing third quarter and a high-staking account in December 2006 which reduced that month's revenue by €0.3 million which was subsequently recovered in January 2007. This trend highlights the issues with our marketing strategy over the last twelve months where direct mail marketing and CRM efforts not deliver growth in total volumes despite an increase in depositing customers.

Poker

	2006	2005	% Change
New registrations	25,957	7,308	255%
New depositing customers	11,845	3,355	353%
Daily average revenue	€6,051	€1,779	240%
Total revenue	€2,208,489	€327,362	575%

Poker has demonstrated solid growth during the financial year and has compensated for the slight fall in Casino revenues. Similarly to the Casino, the marketing efforts on Poker will concentrate on online measurable channels to deliver the growth in our Poker offering.

Group Financial Performance

The total gross wagers placed were €1.6 billion (2005: €1.6 billion) and net revenues were €40.6 million (2005: €40.4 million). The gross profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 was €29.4 million (2005: €30.8 million). The small decrease in gross margin has arisen due to both the impact of the one high stake roulette player discussed above, and the increased percentage of lower margin poker business in the total wagers placed. The primary operating cost element for the Group are the turnkey online casino services provided by Boss Media SA and its subsidiaries.

In the financial year there were no significant one-off jackpot winners on the Group's slot machine games with associated ''progressive'' jackpots, although 3 players won over €0.1 million each in the year (2005: none). The total of the available jackpots at the end of December 2006 was €2.2 million (2005: €1.7 million) with the largest available individual jackpot being €1.3 million (2005: €0.8 million). Upon this jackpot becoming payable it will be a charge against the relevant period's gross profit. The last major jackpot win was for €0.5 million in November 2004.

The Group operating profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 before exceptional items and share option charge was €13.5 million (2005: €13.9 million) after the deduction of distribution and administrative expenses. The Group incurred €41.6 million of exceptional charges in the year (2005: nil), these consist of €8.3 million of accelerated amortisation charges on the Groups software licences and a €33.3 million write down of goodwill after considering the potential impact of the continuing German Laender's regulatory position against the online gaming industry in the foreseeable future. This resulted in a Group operating loss after exceptional items of €28.9 million (2005: profit of €13.4 million).

Net operating expenses before goodwill impairment in the year of €25.1 million (2005: €17.4 million) are analysed as distribution, administration and amortisation costs as detailed below.

Distribution costs of €7.1 million (2005: €7.4 million) reflect the third party marketing costs incurred by the Group to recruit active members to the Casino.

The major items within the administrative expenses (excluding amortisation) incurred during the financial year are detailed below:

	2006	2005
	€'000	€'000
Employment costs	**3,434**	2,378
Travel	**886**	1,121
Legal, accounting and tax	**1,682**	1,941
Re-organisation costs	**–**	545
All other costs	**775**	1,207
Total administrative expenses	**6,777**	7,192

Employment costs which are analysed in note 2 to the financial statements, include €0.4 million settlement for contractual obligations to Mr S Barlow and Mr S Miller on their standing down as Executive Directors of the Group.

Of the total €44.4 million amortisation and impairment charge (2005: €2.8 million), detailed in note 6 to the financial statements, €41.6 million was an exceptional charge in 2006. €8.3 million reflects accelerated amortisation of the Group's software licenses following a review that identified a reduced beneficial life of the licenses due to both technical developments and price pressure on royalties in the market place; €33.3 million reflects an ongoing concern regarding the continued uncertainty in the German regulatory position.

Net financing income for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 of €0.1 million (2005: net financing costs €0.6 million) are analysed in note 3 to the financial statements. The majority of Group revenues are in Euros, as are both the cost of sales and marketing. Employment costs are primarily US Dollar denominated and most legal, tax and accounting services are incurred in Sterling. Dividend payments are also Sterling denominated.

The Group intends to add new gaming licences within the EU in 2007 to those already held in Curacao. The impact of this will be to strengthen the EU business operationally but it will increase the overall group tax charge going forward. It is expected that Gaming VC will increase its tax charge from a current base level of 2% of operating profits to closer to 10% by 2008. The final charge will depend on both the markets where growth is achieved and future developments on taxation in the domiciles Gaming VC operates in.

In the reporting period the Group generated €17.9 million (2005: €17 million) from operating activities. After payment of dividends totalling €15.6 million during the year, the Group's closing cash balance as at 31 December 2006 was €9.4 million (2005: €7.2 million). The Group had no significant capital expenditure during the year and does not envisage any material capital expenditure in 2007.

Dividends

The Board considers that the current dividend policy remains appropriate for the Group. The core business is cash generative and not capital intensive and we will continue to return excess capital to shareholders, as appropriate.

The Board recommends a final dividend of 13p (gross) (c €0.193) per share (2005: 21p per share), making a total distribution of 26p per share (c €0.386) for the year. This will be paid on 29 May 2007 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 27 April 2007.

While the total dividend for 2006 will be greater than the earnings per share in the year, given the financial performance of the Group in 2006 and the positive start to 2007, the Board considers the final dividend is appropriate. As at 31 March 2007 our cash balances were more than sufficient to cover the final dividend.

Outlook

Trading for the first three months of the 2007 financial year has been in line with expectations. Likely benefits of the revised marketing strategy include increased player acquisition numbers with an associated reduction in customer acquisition costs together with an increased retention of the existing customer base. It is expected that these initial benefits will be experienced in the last quarter of the financial year. The impact of the associated costs of this strategy which will be incurred before the benefit is received will be offset by the savings made on a significant reduction in the use of direct mail as a marketing tool.

Gaming VC has started 2007 in a much stronger and more competitive position than last year. Management's combined experience in the online gaming industry places Gaming VC in an excellent position to diversify its operations into new European territories. I am confident for the future.

Kenneth Alexander
Chief Executive

KPMG

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To the Shareholders of Gaming VC Holdings S.A.

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Gaming VC Holdings S.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2006 and the consolidated statements of income, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 8 to 25.

Board of directors' responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibility of the Réviseur d'Entreprises

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as adopted by the Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the judgement of the Réviseur d'Entreprises, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the Réviseur d'Entreprises considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the board of directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements as set out on pages 8 to 25 give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2006, and of its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The consolidated management report, which is the responsibility of the board of directors, is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements.

Luxembourg, April 18, 2007

KPMG Audit S.à r.l.
Réviseurs d'Entreprises

Ph. Meyer

Consolidated income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2006

In thousands of euro	*Note*	**Before goodwill impairment**	**Goodwill impairment**	**Total Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Revenue	1	**40,573**	**–**	**40,573**	40,443
Cost of Sales		**(11,158)**	**–**	**(11,158)**	(9,677)
Gross profit		**29,415**	**–**	**29,415**	30,766
Net operating expenses including exceptional items and share option charges		**(25,075)**	**(33,274)**	**(58,349)**	(17,404)
Operating profit before exceptional items and share option charge		**13,505**	**–**	**13,505**	13,853
Share option charge		**(893)**	**–**	**(893)**	(491)
Exceptional items	6	**(8,272)**	**(33,274)**	**(41,546)**	–
Operating (loss)/profit before financing		**4,340**	**(33,274)**	**(28,934)**	13,362
EBITDA		**15,536**	**–**	**15,536**	16185
Depreciation		**(35)**	**–**	**(35)**	(21)
Amortisation and impairment		**(11,161)**	**(33,274)**	**(44,435)**	(2,802)
Financial income	3	**163**	**–**	**163**	46
Financial expense	3	**(68)**	**–**	**(68)**	(601)
Net financing income/costs		**95**	**–**	**95**	(555)
(Loss)/Profit before Tax		**4,435**	**(33,274)**	**(28,839)**	12,807
Income tax expense	4	**–**	**–**	**–**	(13)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**4,435**	**(33,274)**	**(28,839)**	12,794
Basic earnings per share (euro)	10			**(0.93)**	0.41
Diluted earnings per share (euro)	10			**(0.93)**	0.41

Consolidated statement of recognised income and expense

For the year ended 31 December 2006

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
(Loss)/Profit and total recognised income and expense for the year	**(28,839)**	12,794

Consolidated balance sheet

As at 31 December 2006

In thousands of euro	*Note*	**31 December 2006**	31 December 2005
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**56**	46
Intangible assets	6	**58,548**	102,752
Total non-current assets		**58,604**	102,798
Trade receivables	7	**1,892**	2,151
Other receivables and prepayments	7	**417**	531
Cash and cash equivalents	8	**9,407**	7,233
Total current assets		**11,716**	9,915
Total assets		**70,320**	112,713
Equity			
Issued share capital	9	**38,608**	38,608
Share premium	9	**57,926**	67,522
Retained earnings	9	**(29,853)**	4,109
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**66,681**	110,239
Liabilities			
Income tax payable	4	**18**	18
Trade and other payables	12	**1,317**	1,140
Accrued expenses	12	**1,101**	1,316
Withholding tax on dividends	12	**1,203**	–
Total current liabilities		**3,639**	2,474
Total liabilities		**3,639**	2,474
Total equity and liabilities		**70,320**	112,713

Consolidated statement of cashflows

For the year ended 31 December 2006

In thousands of euro	*Note*	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		**40,833**	38,911
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		**(22,934)**	(21,966)
Net cash from operating activities		**17,899**	16,945
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		**154**	46
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	**(45)**	(67)
Acquisition of intellectual property	6	**(231)**	(75)
Net cash from investing activities		**(122)**	(96)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of transaction costs		**–**	(867)
Dividend paid		**(15,612)**	(9,559)
Net cash from financing activities		**(15,612)**	(10,426)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,165**	6,423
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**7,233**	1,270
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		**9**	(460)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**9,407**	7,233

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Significant accounting policies

Gaming VC Holdings SA (the ''Company'') is a company registered in Luxembourg that was incorporated on 30 November 2004. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2006 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the ''Group'').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 18 April 2007.

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as adopted by the European Union.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in euro, rounded to the nearest thousand. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments, financial instruments held for trading or classified as available for sale. However, no such financial instruments were held during the year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently by Group entities.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable or convertible are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intragroup balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Business combinations

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. The cost of a business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the Group, plus any costs directly attributable to the combination. The identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are measured initially at fair value at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to euro at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to euro at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to euro at foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to euro at rates approximating to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on retranslation are recognised directly in a separate component of equity.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy g).

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

• buildings	40 years
• plant and equipment	3-12 years
• fixtures and fittings	5-10 years

The residual value, if not insignificant, is reassessed annually.

(f) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Acquired goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. At the date of acquisition, goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing.

Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognised directly in profit or loss.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy g).

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value at acquisition date. The valuation methodology used for each type of identifiable asset category is detailed below:

• Magazine-related	Cost
• Consulting	Income (cost saving)
• Software licence	Income (incremental value plus loss of profits)
• Trademarks	Relief from royalty
• Goodwill	Residual balance

Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(iv) Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. Other intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- consulting agreements 3-5 years
- capitalised development costs 2-4 years
- software licence agreements 2-3 years

(g) Impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use and is determined for an individual asset. If the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. Discount rates reflecting the asset specific risks and the time value of money are used for the value in use calculation.

For goodwill and trademarks that have an indefinite useful life, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date.

(h) Share capital

(i) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(i) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Group operates a defined contribution plan. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

(ii) Share-based payment transactions

The share option programme allows Group employees to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using a black-scholes valuation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

(l) Revenue

Revenue comprises proceeds from gaming activities. In accordance with industry practice, gaming revenue represents ''customer drop'' or net revenue which comprises amounts staked net of customer winnings and not the handle or wagered amount.

(m) Expenses

(i) Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(ii) Net financing costs

Net financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method, interest receivable on funds invested, dividend income, foreign exchange gains and losses.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

(n) Tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is more probable than not that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

(o) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

(p) Short-term deposits

Short-term deposits comprise cash deposits held with highly credit rated financial institutions with original maturities of more than three months and up to one year.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits held with banks.

(r) New standards

The Company adopted the following new IFRS standards and interpretations. These new standards and interpretations do not have a material impact on the accounting policies of the Company.

- IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources.
- Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Net Investment in a Foreign Operation.
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Cash Flow Hedge Accounting of Forecast Intra-group Transactions.
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – The Fair Value Option.
- Amendments to IAS 39 and IFRS 4 Financial Guarantee Contracts.
- IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

- IFRIC 5 Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds.
- IFRIC 6 Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.
- IFRIC 7 Applying the restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2006, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. These include:

- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Capital Disclosures require extensive disclosures about the significance of financial instruments for an entity's financial position and performance, and qualitative and quantitative disclosures on the nature and extent of risks. IFRS 7 and amended IAS 1, which become mandatory for the Group's 2007 consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 8 Operating Segments.
- IFRIC 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.
- IFRIC 8 Scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment.
- IFRIC 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives.
- IFRIC 10 Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment.
- IFRIC 11 IFRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions.
- IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements.

The Company has not yet determined the potential effect of the new standards and interpretation not yet effective.

1 Segment reporting

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business and geographical segments.

Business segments

Based on risks and returns the management considers that the primary reporting format is by business segment. The directors consider that there are two business segments being the casino operation of games of chance and skilled based games, primarily Poker which was launched in the last quarter of 2005.

Geographical segments

Within the year the core business activity has been concentrated in the German language countries.

Development specifically tailored for other European language countries is ongoing. Owing to current legislation in the US the company continues to block access to its games to potential players located there.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the year to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one year.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Segment assets are based on the location of the assets themselves.

Games of Chance

	Germany		Austria		Switzerland		Other Countries		Consolidated	
In thousands of euro	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005
Revenue	**28,669**	30,074	**7,161**	7,673	**1,807**	1,203	**721**	1,166	**38,358**	40,116
Segment assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	**111,598**	112,599	**111,598**	112,599
Capital expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	**266**	67	**266**	67

Games of Skill

	Germany		Austria		Switzerland		Other Countries		Consolidated	
In thousands of euro	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005	**2006**	2005
Revenue	**1,661**	219	**354**	69	**66**	10	**134**	29	**2,215**	327
Segment assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	**268**	114	**268**	114
Capital expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	**10**	75	**10**	75

Assets and liabilities are not specifically allocated to business segments as the total assets and liabilities of the Group are utilised, managed and reported centrally across all business segments. Consequently, it is not possible to provide a meaningful allocation of assets and liabilities for each business segment as this cannot be done on a reasonable basis.

All segments are continuing operations.

2 Personnel expenses

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Wages and salaries	**2,400**	1,713
Compulsory social security contributions	**154**	135
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**(13)**	39
Equity-settled transactions	**893**	491
	3,434	2,378

3 Net financing costs

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Interest income	**154**	46
Net foreign exchange gain through profit	**9**	–
Financial income	**163**	46
Interest expenses and bank charges	**(68)**	(141)
Net foreign exchange loss through profit	**–**	(460)
Financial expenses	**(68)**	(601)
Net financing income/(expenses)	**95**	(555)

4 Income tax expense

Current tax

Current tax for the current and prior periods is classified as a current liability to the extent that it is unpaid. Amounts paid in excess of amounts owed are classified as a current asset. There is a current tax liability of €18,043 at 31 December 2006 (2005: €18,043).

Recognised in the income statement *In thousands of euro*	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Current tax expense		
Current year	**–**	13
Adjustments for prior period	**–**	–
	–	13
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**–**	–
Reduction in tax rate	**–**	–
Benefit of tax losses recognised	**–**	–
	–	–
Total income tax expense in income statement	**–**	13

Reconciliation of effective tax rate *In thousands of euro*	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
(Loss)/Profit before tax	**(28,839)**	12,807
Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate	**–**	2,818
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions (Rates decreased)	**–**	(2,805)
	–	13

No deferred tax asset was recognised as the Group considers that it is more probable than not that no future taxable profits will be available against which the asset could be utilised.

5 Property, plant and equipment

In thousands of euro	Fixtures and Fittings	Total Property Plant and Equipment
Cost		
Balance at 1 January 2006	67	67
Other acquisitions	45	45
Balance at 31 December 2006	112	112
Depreciation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 January 2006	21	21
Depreciation charge for the year	35	35
Balance at 31 December 2006	56	56
Carrying amounts		
At 1 January 2006	46	46
At 31 December 2005	56	56

Capital expenditure related primarily to the initial set up of office machines and computer equipment for management and administrative support.

6 Intangible assets

In thousands of euro	Goodwill	Trade-marks	Software licence	Consulting	Magazine	Total
Cost						
Balance at 1 January 2005	73,613	15,144	11,840	419	4,500	105,516
Acquisitions	–	–	75	–	–	75
Balance at 31 December 2005	73,613	15,144	11,915	419	4,500	105,591
Balance at 1 January 2006	73,613	15,144	11,915	419	4,500	105,591
Acquisitions	–	–	231	–	–	231
At 31 December 2006	**73,613**	**15,144**	**12,146**	**419**	**4,500**	**105,822**
Amortisation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 January 2005	–	–	16	1	20	37
Amortisation for the year	–	–	1,197	105	1,500	2,802
Balance at 31 December 2005	–	–	1,213	106	1,520	2,839
Balance at 1 January 2006	–	–	1,213	106	1,520	2,839
Amortisation for the year	–	–	9,556	105	1,500	11,161
Impairment loss for the year	33,274	–	–	–	–	33,274
At 31 December 2006	**33,274**	**–**	**10,769**	**211**	**3,020**	**47,274**
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2005	73,613	15,144	10,702	313	2,980	102,752
At 31 December 2006	**40,339**	**15,144**	**1,377**	**208**	**1,480**	**58,548**

Valuation methodologies

The valuation methodology for each type of identifiable intangible asset is detailed below.

Asset	Valuation methodology
Magazine-related	Cost
Consulting	Income (cost saving)
Software licence	Income (incremental value plus loss of profits)
Trade-marks	Relief from royalty
Goodwill	Residual balance

The valuation conclusions, for the assets acquired through business combinations, were cross-checked relative to the overall consideration paid in the transaction over net tangible assets, to ensure that the proportion of value attributed to (i) each identifiable intangible asset: and (ii) to all of the identified intangible assets combined in the total purchase price appears reasonable.

In addition, the implied weighted average return on assets was reconciled with the cost of capital derived for the business as a whole to check for the reasonableness of values placed on intangible assets and the discount rates/returns used.

Amortisation and impairment charge

The amortisation for the year and the accelerated amortisation on the software licence are recognised in the following line items in the income statement. The accelerated amortisation of the Group's software licenses, as an exceptional item, follows a review that identified a reduced beneficial life of the licenses due to both technical developments and price pressure on royalties in the market place.

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Net operating expenses	**2,889**	2,802
Exceptional items	**8,272**	–

Impairment tests for cash-generating units containing goodwill

An Impairment Review was carried out at the year end of the Company's goodwill in the Casino operation. The carrying values of the assets were compared with the recoverable amounts, these were determined with the assistance of independent valuers. The carrying amount was determined to be higher than its recoverable amount and an impairment loss of €33,274 thousand (2005: nil) was recognised. The impairment loss was allocated fully to goodwill and is shown as an exceptional item in the income statement.

In performing the Impairment Review the following information was used.

- Historical financial performance, unaudited financial results for the year ended 31 December 2006
- Market analysis of the online gaming industry specifically:
    - Market growth for the online industry
    - Market forecasts from independent analysts and researchers
    - Technology advances (including increases in internet penetration)
    - Perceived threats to the industry.
- Net revenue forecasts for 2007
- Long-term rate of growth of 2% based on the industry average and taking into consideration increased competitive pressures, due to large online gaming companies looking aggressively to increase non-US sources of Income.
- Tax rate of 1.5% based upon the Company's current corporation tax rate.
- Discount rate post-tax of 30% based on the discount rate implied in the Casino-Club acquisition, a theoretically derived cost of equity based on an adjusted CAPM model and the nature of the intangible asset being valued.

The following units have significant carrying amounts of goodwill:

In thousands of euro	**31 December 2006**	31 December 2005
Casino operation: GVC Corporation II BV	**40,339**	73,613

7 Receivables and prepayment

In thousands of euro	**31 December 2006**	31 December 2005
Trade receivables	**1,892**	2,151
Interest receivables	**11**	–
Prepayments	**406**	531
	2,309	2,682

Trade receivables include funds held by Web Dollar as of 31 December 2006 amounting to €1.9 million (2005: €2.2 million), which corresponds to the revenue generated over the last 3 weeks of the 12 month period ended 31 December 2006.

Prepayments include payment as at 31 December 2006 for goods or services which will be consumed after 1 January 2007.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

In thousands of euro	**31 December 2006**	31 December 2005
Bank balances	**2,341**	7,233
Treasury deposits	**7,066**	–
Cash and cash equivalents	**9,407**	7,233

9 Capital and reserves

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

In thousands of euro	*Note*	Attributable to equity holders of the parent Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2005		38,608	67,522	383	106,513
Equity settled transactions net of tax	12	–	–	491	491
Dividend paid in year		–	–	(9,559)	(9,559)
Total recognised income and expense		–	–	12,794	12,794
Balance at 31 December 2005		38,608	67,522	4,109	110,239
Balance at 1 January 2006		38,608	67,522	4,109	110,239
Equity settled transactions net of tax	12	–	–	893	893
Dividend paid in year		–	(9,596)	(6,016)	(15,612)
Total recognised income and expense		–	–	(28,839)	(28,839)
Balance at 31 December 2006		**38,608**	**57,926**	**(29,853)**	**66,681**

Share capital

Ordinary shares	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
On issue at beginning of year	**31,135,762**	31,135,762
On issue at end of the year	**31,135,762**	31,135,762

At 31 December 2006, the authorised share capital comprised 49,600,000 ordinary shares (2005: 49,600,000). The ordinary shares have a par value of €1.24.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividends

After the balance sheet date the following dividends were proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for and there are no income taxes consequences.

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
GBP 0.13 (€0.193) per qualifying ordinary share (2005: GBP 0.21 (€0.302))	**6,009**	9,472

10 Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2006 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of €28,838,575 (2005: Profit of €12,793,954) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2006 of 31,135,762 (2005: 31,135,762), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
(Loss)/Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	**(28,839)**	12,794
Exceptional item (note 6)	**41,546**	–
Profit before exceptional item	**12,707**	12,794

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

In shares	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Issued ordinary shares at beginning of the year	**31,135,762**	31,135,762
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at end of the year	**31,135,762**	31,135,762

Earnings per share

In euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Basic earnings per share	**(0.926)**	0.411
Basic earnings per share before exceptional items	**0.408**	0.411

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2006 was based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of €28,838,575 (2005: €12,793,954) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2006 of 31,135,762 (2005: 31,135,762), calculated as follows:

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
(Loss)/Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)	**(28,839)**	12,794
Exceptional item (note 6)	**41,546**	–
Profit before exceptional item	**12,707**	12,794

Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)

In shares	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at end of the year	**31,135,762**	31,135,762
Effect of share options on issue	**–**	–
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at end of the year	**31,135,762**	31,135,762

Diluted earnings per share

In euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Diluted earnings per share	**(0.926)**	0.411
Diluted earnings per share before exceptional items	**0.408**	0.411

11 Employee benefits

Share-based payments

At 2 December 2004, the Group established a share option programme that entitles key management personnel and senior employees to purchase shares in the Group. At 23 January and 16 May 2006, grants were made available to eligible individuals under the programme as detailed below. In accordance with the programme options are exercisable at the market price of the shares at the starting date of employment or the date of grant.

Share-based payments

Grant date/employees entitled	Number of instruments	Contractual life of options
Option grants to eligible individuals at 23 January 2006	375,000	Ten years
Option grants to eligible individuals at 16 May 2006	140,000	Ten years

Vesting

Options will vest and become exercisable as to one quarter on the first anniversary of the date of grant, and the balance becoming exercisable in 36 equal monthly instalments over the following three years.

The number of weighted average exercise prices of share options is as follows:

	Weighted average exercise price 2006 GBP	**Number of options 2006**	Weighted average exercise price 2005 GBP	Number of options 2005
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**4.58**	**840,365**	4.20	310,000
Granted during the year	**3.55**	**515,000**	4.81	530,365
Forfeited during the year	**4.66**	**(291,467)**	–	–
Outstanding at the end of the year	**4.06**	**1,063,898**	4.58	840,365
Exercisable at the end of the year		**229,652**		77,500

The options outstanding at 31 December 2006 have a weighted average contractual life of 8.75 years.

The fair value of services received in return for share options granted are measured by reference to the fair value of share options granted. The estimate of the fair value of the services received is measured on a Black-Scholes valuation model. The contractual life of the option (10 years) is used as an input into this model. Expectations of early exercise are incorporated into the Black-Scholes model.

The option exercise price for individuals who were employed at 21 December 2004 was the market price on admission to AIM of GBP 4.20 and for all other individuals the average market price on grant date.

	16 May 2006	**23 January 2006**		28 September 2005		2004
Fair value of share options and assumptions	**GBP**	**GBP**	**GBP**	GBP	GBP	GBP
Fair value at measurement date	**1.23**	**1.10**	**0.94**	1.95	1.58	1.33
Share price	**3.83**	**3.89**	**3.89**	5.50	5.50	4.20
Exercise price	**4.20**	**2.98**	**3.59**	4.20	5.50	4.20
Expected volatility (expressed as weighted average volatility used in the modelling under Black-Scholes model)	**65%**	**65%**	**65%**	45%	45%	45%
Option life (expressed as weighted average life used in the modelling under Black-Scholes model)	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	4.8	4.8	4.8
Expected dividends	**8%**	**8%**	**8%**	5%	5%	4%
Risk-free interest rate (based on national government bonds)	**4.70%**	**4.16%**	**4.16%**	4.22%	4.22%	4.51%

The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

There are no market conditions associated with the share option grants.

12 Trade and other payables

In thousands of euro	**31 December 2006**	31 December 2005
Other trade payables	**1,317**	1,140
Accrued expenses	**1,101**	1,316
Withholding tax on dividends	**1,203**	–
	3,621	2,456

13 Related parties

Identity of related parties

The Group has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries (see note 14) and with its directors and executive officers.

Transactions with key management personnel

Directors of the Company and their immediate relatives control 7.23% of the voting shares of the Company as detailed below:

In shares	**31 December 2006**	31 December 2005
Steve Barlow	**2,251,927**	2,551,927
Scott Miller	**–**	2,265,927
Dr Robert Willis	**–**	2,551,927

In addition to their salaries, the Group also contributes to a post-employment defined contribution benefit plan on their behalf.

The key management personnel compensations are as follows:

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Post-employment benefits	**22**	35

Total remuneration is included in ''personnel expenses'' (see note 2):

In thousands of euro	**Year ended 31 December 2006**	Year ended 31 December 2005
Directors	**1,430**	903

14 Group entities

Significant subsidiaries

	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		31 December 2006	31 December 2005
Gaming VC (Cyprus) Limited	Cyprus	**100%**	100%
Gaming VC (Jersey) Limited	Jersey	**100%**	100%
GVC Corporation BV	Netherland Antilles	**100%**	100%
GVC Corporation II BV	Netherland Antilles	**100%**	100%

15 Accounting estimates and judgements

Management discussed with the Audit Committee the development, selection and disclosure of the Group's critical accounting policies and estimates and the application of these policies and estimates, main accounting estimates and judgements for the year relate to the valuation of intangible assets (see note 6).

16 Subsequent events

There have been no subsequent events between 31 December 2006 and the date of the signing of these accounts that merit inclusion.

DIRECTORS

Adrian J R Smith, Non-Executive Director Chairman (63)

Adrian is the CEO of the Woolton Group, and has significant public company and corporate governance experience, having been the Non-Executive Chairman of the Carter and Carter Group from 2002 through to its flotation in 2005. He serves on the board of Tutogen Medical Inc. in the USA. His management experience includes Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Grant Thornton LLP and Arthur Andersen LLP, as well as Procter and Gamble.

Nigel Blythe-Tinker, Non-Executive Director (56)

Between January 1999 and May 2004, Nigel was the Group Company Secretary and Head of Legal at William Hill plc as well as a member of the executive management team. He was involved in the highly successful flotation of William Hill plc at an enterprise value of £1.46 billion. He was associated with William Hill's discharge of US high yield debt and financial and corporate restructuring of the business. His additional responsibilities to the William Hill plc board were for corporate governance, statutory and regulatory compliance, legal matters (including worldwide litigation), its insurance portfolio and group services. Nigel was also actively involved in William Hill plc's acquisition and transactional programme. Prior to this, he held various positions including Company Secretary and Head of the Legal department for Thorn Lighting Group plc, Head of Legal Services at Framlington Group plc and Assistant Secretary of The Rank Organisation plc.

Lee Feldman, Non-Executive Director (39)

Lee is the Managing Partner of Twin Lakes Capital LLC, a private equity firm based in New York and focused on growth capital investments primarily in technology, media and consumer branded products. Prior to this he was a partner in SOFTBANK Capital Partners, a US private equity fund focused on technology and media enterprises. His extensive experience has been in private equity investing, as well as corporate and business development activities. Prior to his partnership in SOFTBANK Capital Partners, he was Vice President of corporate development at Ziff-Davis, which, prior to its sale, was a New York Stock Exchange quoted media company focused on technology with annual revenues exceeding US $1 billion. Prior to this, he was a member of the senior management team of two leveraged roll-ups and began his career as a corporate lawyer practising with a major New York City law firm.

Steven Barlow, Non-Executive Director (48)

Steven, co-founder of Gaming VC and CEO from the IPO in December 2004 till November 2006, has in excess of 23 years of technology and management experience. His recent involvement with SOFTBANK Capital Partners has been in connection with an online gambling transaction. Steven previously served as a Director and President of Gamecraft Inc., a US slot machine manufacturer. In this capacity he held several gaming licences for land based casino jurisdictions throughout the United States. At Gamecraft, he was instrumental in securing a US distribution agreement with Mikohn Gaming Corporation for a series of slot machine poker games known as ''Heads up Poker''. Additional previous directorships include ThingWorld.com, where, as a co-Founder, he served as Chairman, CEO and CTO; at ThingWorld.com Steve raised US$26 million from strategic investors that included Microsoft, Intel, CMGI and the Kraft Group. As CEO he managed 150 employees. Prior to this, for 9 years he held technical and management positions at IBM/Lotus Development Corporation.

Kenneth J Alexander, Chief Executive Officer (37)

Kenny is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. He started his career as an accountant at Grant Thornton and joined Sportingbet PLC in February 2000 where he held the position of Finance Director for European operations. In April 2002, Kenny was appointed Managing Director of Sportingbet's European Operations. In this position, Kenny was directly responsible for 150 employees from 16 countries overseeing trading, marketing, finance, IT, product development and customer service. In addition he had overall responsibility for all Sportingbet's sports book and gaming sites in Europe. Kenny was instrumental in developing Sportingbet's operations in new European markets including Turkey, Spain, Greece, Germany, France and Italy and driving cross-selling initiatives in these markets. Under Kenny's leadership, the business became one of the most profitable gaming operations in Europe.

Gerard Cassels, Finance Director (45)

Gerard an experienced Finance Director of listed companies, and has worked both in Europe and the US. Between 2001 and 2004, he was Group Finance Director for NMT Group PLC, the medical device design, development and licensing company. Prior to that he was Group Finance Director of Inveresk PLC, the niche specialty paper and board manufacturer. Gerard started his career at KPMG in the corporate finance department and is a qualified chartered accountant.

ADVISERS

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