

COME ON MALTA LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2024

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Come On Malta Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Come On Malta Limited as at 31 December 2024, and of the company's financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Small and Medium-sized Entities) Regulations (S.L. 281.05) and the Schedule accompanying and forming an integral part of those Regulations (GAPSME); and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386).

What we have audited

Come On Malta Limited's financial statements, set out on pages 4 to 14, comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements of the Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Malta. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these Codes.



Independent auditor's report - continued

To the Shareholders of Come On Malta Limited

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with GAPSME and the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386), 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



Independent auditor's report - continued

To the Shareholders of Come On Malta Limited

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

We also have responsibilities under the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) to report to you if, in our opinion:

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or that returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us.
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.
- We have not received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

Other matter – use of this report

Our report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's shareholders as a body in accordance with Article 179 of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior written consent.

Romina Soler

Romina Soler
Principal

For and on behalf of

PricewaterhouseCoopers

78, Mill Street
Zone 5, Central Business District
Qormi
Malta

6 October 2025

COME ON MALTA LIMITED
Annual Report and Financial Statements - 31 December 2024

Statement of financial position

		As at 31 December	
	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	2	295,188	293,688
Trade and other receivables	3	107,043,948	92,298,105
Total non-current assets		107,339,136	92,591,793
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,223	3,870
Total current assets		2,223	3,870
Total assets		107,341,359	92,595,663
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital		103,010	103,010
Other reserves		(510)	(510)
Retained earnings		27,730,762	32,739,916
Total equity		27,833,262	32,842,416
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	4	79,508,097	59,753,247
Total current liabilities		79,508,097	59,753,247
Total liabilities		79,508,097	59,753,247
Total equity and liabilities		107,341,359	92,595,663

The notes on pages 6 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 14 were authorised for issue by the board on 6 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ebba Ahlgren

Ebba Margareta Ahlgren
Director

Raffaele Amodio

Raffaele Amodio
Director

Income statement

		Year ended 31 December	
	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Investment income	5	15,000,000	-
Administrative expenses		(9,029)	(6,045)
Other (losses)/gains - net		(125)	848,618
Profit before tax		14,990,846	842,573
Tax expense		-	(42,129)
Profit for the year	6	14,990,846	800,444

The notes on pages 6 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Small and Medium-Sized Entities) Regulations, Legal Notice 289 of 2015 (GAPSME), and the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386).

The company's intermediate parent company, European Entertainment Intressenter Topco AB (note 11) prepared consolidated financial statements in a manner equivalent to that required by the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) and these were delivered to the Registrar of Companies in Malta. Accordingly, Come On Malta Limited is exempt from the preparation of consolidated financial statements by virtue of Article 174 of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386). These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

As at 31 December 2024, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €79,505,874 (2023: €59,749,377). Cherry Malta Limited, the immediate parent of the Company, confirmed it will continue to support the operations of the Company for a minimum period of twelve months following the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The company's financial results and financial position are measured in the functional currency, i.e. euro ("€"), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. These financial statements are presented in euro ("€"), i.e. the presentation currency, which is the currency in which the company's share capital is denominated.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other (losses)/gains - net'.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.3 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for by the cost method of accounting, i.e. at cost less impairment. If applicable, cost is adjusted to reflect changes in consideration arising from contingent consideration amendments. Cost also includes directly attributable costs of the investment. Provisions are recorded where, in the opinion of the director, there is an impairment in value. Where there has been an impairment in the value of an investment, it is recognised as an expense in the period in which the impairment is identified.

The results of the subsidiaries and associates are reflected in these financial statements only to the extent of dividends receivable. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of investments in subsidiaries, associates and other non-financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and other non-financial assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1.5 Financial assets

1.5.1 Classification

The company classifies its financial assets, other than investments in subsidiaries in the loans and receivables category. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments on initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the asset. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (notes 1.6 and 1.7).

1.5.2 Recognition and measurement

The company recognises a financial asset in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.5 Financial assets - continued

1.5.2 Recognition and measurement - continued

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership or has not retained control of the asset.

1.5.3 Impairment

The company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists. The criteria that the company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flow from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment loss. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The asset's carrying amount is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in note 1.6.

1.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables comprise amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.6 Trade and other receivables - continued

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment (note 1.5.3). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade and other receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at face value. In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks.

1.8 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.9 Financial liabilities

The company recognises a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, including transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The company derecognises a financial liability from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract or arrangement is discharged, is cancelled or expires.

1.10 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.11 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.12 Current and deferred tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

1.12 Current and deferred tax - continued

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

1.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Revenue is recognised upon performance of services, and is stated net of sales tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below.

(a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(b) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

1.14 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

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2. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

	2024 €	2023 €
Year ended 31 December		
At 1 January	293,688	293,688
Additions	1,500	-
At 31 December	295,188	293,688
	2024 €	2023 €
At 31 December		
Cost and net book amount	295,188	293,688

3. Trade and other receivables

	2024 €	2023 €
Amounts owed by immediate parent	106,851,997	92,298,105
Amounts owed by subsidiaries	18,892	-
Amounts owed by other group entities	173,059	-
	107,043,948	92,298,105

Although amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand, the Company does not expect to receive repayment within 12 months after financial year end and accordingly, they are classified as non-current.

4. Trade and other payables

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade payables	2,041	-
Amounts owed to subsidiaries	79,473,867	59,742,813
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries	26,000	-
Amounts owed to other group entities	696	-
Accruals and deferred income	5,493	10,434
Current	79,508,097	59,753,247

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

5. Investment income

	2024 €	2023 €
Dividend from subsidiary	15,000,000	-

6. Profit for the year

Profit for the year is stated after charging the following:

	2024 €	2023 €
Annual statutory audit	3,000	2,280

7. Tax expense

During 2019, the Company agreed to form part of a Fiscal Unit for Maltese income tax purposes in terms of the Consolidated Group (Income Tax) Rules ('Consolidated Group tax rules'), with the companies forming part of the Cherry Malta Group. These Rules allow a group of companies to elect to be treated as one single taxpayer and to compute their chargeable income or losses on a consolidated basis.

In terms of the agreement, Cherry Malta Limited, the immediate parent company, is considered as the 'principal taxpayer' of the fiscal unit and assumes the rights, duties and obligations under the Maltese Income Tax Act relative to entities forming part of the fiscal unit.

On adoption of the Consolidated Group tax rules, the Maltese tax liabilities otherwise due on the taxable profits of the Company can be set off against the 6/7ths tax refund otherwise due thereon to Cherry Malta Limited, resulting in the principal taxpayer to immediately recognising tax at the 5% effective tax rate.

As part of this process, the Company entered into a tax sharing and funding agreement with Cherry Malta Limited and the other companies that form part of the Fiscal Unit. Such an agreement provides for the allocation of income taxes to the fiscal unit members.

The allocation of tax within the Fiscal Unit is calculated as if each member entity was an individual entity for tax purposes, with taxes allocated by reference to the chargeable income/losses of each member entity and recognised fully in each member entity's owned financial statements.

Under the terms of this agreement, the parent, as principal taxpayer, assumes the obligation to remit taxes to the Maltese Inland Revenue, and the member entities compensate Cherry Malta Limited for their share of tax payable assumed by the parent or conversely be compensated for their share of any tax receivable. The Company did not generate tax profits during the year ended 31 December 2024 and accordingly, no current tax liabilities arose during the year that would have been payable to the parent company which acts as the principal taxpayer (2023: €42,129).

As a result, the Company recognises current tax liabilities, deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits arising from this allocation process as a liability towards or asset receivable from the parent.

7. Tax expense - continued

Since the tax consolidation regime allows for a full integration of the tax position of its members, during 2024 and 2023, each entity within the Fiscal Unit including the Company, has applied an equivalent effective tax rate of 5% for the computation of current and deferred tax.

8. Dividends

	2024 €	2023 €
Final dividends paid on ordinary shares		
Net dividends distributed	20,000,000	10,000,000
Dividends per share	194.16	97.08

9. Related party transactions

Come On Malta Limited forms part of the Cherry Group, which comprises European Entertainment Intressenter Topco AB and its subsidiaries. Cherry Malta Limited is the Company's immediate parent (refer to note 11).

The transactions entered into with the subsidiary and the immediate parent, comprising dividend income and dividend distributions, are disclosed in notes 5 and 8 to the financial statements.

Year-end balances with related parties, arising principally from cash advances, dividend income and dividend distributions are disclosed in notes 3 and 4 to the financial statements.

10. Significant risks and uncertainties

Come On Malta Limited forms part of the Cherry Group (hereinafter referred to as 'Cherry'). Gaming is in most national markets strictly regulated by law, and all gaming operations are, in principle, subject to regulations and a licensing process. The legal situation for online gaming is continually changing in different geographical markets, and local regulations are often in conflict with EU regulations, which creates an uncertain legal environment. Outside EU the regulatory frameworks are more fragmented with the potential consequence of higher uncertainty. Cherry's operations are therefore influenced to a considerable extent by political decisions. New interpretations and changes in the application of existing regulations can in combination with new laws have either a positive or a negative impact on Cherry's operations. These uncertainties can represent a risk for the Group's ability to grow and develop the business, as changes in legislation or enforcement practices could force the Company to exit markets, or even result in financial sanctions or unexpected tax exposures. Regulatory compliance, including Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Terrorism Financing (CTF), is complex with non-compliance potentially having financial repercussions, including the risk of licence withdrawal. The directors consider that they are not exposed to material gaming tax that has not been provided for based on their assessment of the laws as they stand today.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group was primarily exposed to the Nordic region and Germany, and Cherry is working actively to remain informed of any changes concerning gaming legislation. The Group currently holds licences in Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, and Ontario.

10. Significant risks and uncertainties - continued

Norway operates a monopoly model for gambling and continues to explore ways to restrict the offering of gambling services by international operators. Maltese licensed operators, including Cherry Malta and/or any of its group entities, provide their gambling offering in line with Maltese law and regulations attached to the Malta Gaming Authority licence. The directors believe that Norway cannot impede Malta licensed gambling operators (including Cherry Malta Limited and/or its subsidiaries) from providing an international gambling offering, which is in contrast to the freedom to provide services under the EU/EEA law.

Finland is currently in the final stages of overhauling its gambling legislation - shifting from a state monopoly to a licensing model. The government submitted the updated bill to Parliament in March 2025, and it is expected to pass by autumn of 2025. The new law is scheduled to take effect from 1 January 2026. Licensing applications for private operators are expected to open in early 2026. The new licensed market for online betting and casino games is expected to launch by 1 January 2027. The Group intends to apply for a license in Finland as soon as this is possible.

People who suffer from an addiction to gaming may sue companies within the Cherry group as a result of their gaming abuse. Even if such claims were overruled, they could give rise to substantial legal costs and possibly a loss of confidence in Cherry, which by extension would lead to a reduction in earnings. Cherry's gaming sites give customers the opportunity to decide the extent of the amount they wish to play, and there are several gaming responsibility tools for players on the sites where the player can decide to block himself and limit the amount to spend on playing, amongst others. Additionally, Cherry has a dedicated team that monitors players' gameplay and intervenes where necessary to assist players that show signs of problem gambling. The team uses real-time systems that aid with identifying harmful play and interacting with players.

Cherry has contracts with several suppliers in gaming and payment solutions, which are very important for Cherry's operations. Cherry engages several consultants and partners for the development, operation and marketing of its online activities. If any of these consultants or partners fail to meet their obligations in relation to Cherry this could have a negative effect on operations.

In certain countries, such as Germany and Austria, certain player claims have been lodged as a result of a change to the legal environment. The Group intends to vigorously defend such claims on the basis of legal advice sought on this matter.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company's licensed subsidiaries and associates operated in the Swedish market through its Swedish licence and the Dutch market through their NGA licence.

11. Statutory information

Come On Malta Limited is a limited liability company and is incorporated in Malta.

The immediate parent company of Come On Malta Limited is Cherry Malta Limited, a Company registered in Malta, with its registered address at 3rd floor, Spinola Park, Triq Mikiel Ang Borg, St. Julians, SPK 1000, Malta.

The ultimate parent company of Come On Malta Limited is European Entertainment S.a.r.l., a Company registered in Luxembourg, with its registered address at 2, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, L-1653 Luxembourg. The financial statements of Come On Malta Limited have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's intermediate parent European Entertainment Intressenter Topco AB.