EMMA GAMMA LIMITED

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements
30 June 2019

Contents

Officers and Professional Advisors

Board of Directors	Demetrios Aletraris Radka Blažková Andri Pangalou
Secretary	Cyproman Services Limited 5 Esperidon Street 4th floor 2001 Nicosia Cyprus
Independent Auditors	KPMG Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors 14 Esperidon Street 1087 Nicosia Cyprus
Bankers	Hellenic Bank Public Company Ltd PPF Banka a.s. J&T Banka a.s. Zagrebačka Banka D.D. Erste & Steiermarkische Bank D.D.
Registered Office	48 Themistokli Dervi Avenue Athienitis Centennial Building, 3rd floor, Office 303 1066 Nicosia Cyprus
Registration number	HE153920

	Notes	30.6.2019 TEUR	31.12.2018 TEUR	1.1.2018 TEUR
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Goodwill	7	446,767	--	--
Intangible assets	7	59,543	--	--
Property, plant and equipment	8	9,767	--	--
Investments in associates	15	14	166,484	166,470
Loans receivable	11	--	--	30,634
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	575	--	--
Financial assets held-to-maturity	10	114,203	--	--
Deferred tax asset		--	3	4
Total non-current assets		**630,869**	**166,487**	**197,108**
Current assets				
Loans receivable	11	14,186	60,054	--
Current tax assets		4	--	--
Trade and other receivables	12	243	--	--
Inventories	13	588	--	--
Other assets	14	4,372	57	122
Cash and cash equivalents	9	90,423	3,104	27,311
Financial assets – deposits		4,850	--	--
Total current assets		**114,666**	**63,215**	**27,433**
Total assets		**745,535**	**229,702**	**224,541**

The notes on pages 15 to 39 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

	Note	30.6.2019 TEUR	31.12.2018 TEUR	1.1.2018 TEUR
EQUITY				
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company				
Share capital	22	1	1	1
Share premium	22	111,839	111,839	111,839
Translation reserve	22	133	--	--
Retained earnings		(48,654)	(6,115)	(6,115)
Profit for the period		455,034	4,592	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**518,353**	**110,317**	**105,725**
Non-controlling interest		**29,577**	**--**	**--**
Total equity		**547,930**	**110,317**	**105,725**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	16	83,882	--	--
Bonds and notes issued	17	88,091	117,813	117,084
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	18	75	--	--
Lease liabilities	8	7,613	--	--
Deferred tax liabilities	21	10,938	274	365
Total non-current liabilities		**190,599**	**118,087**	**117,449**
Current liabilities				
Due to banks and other financial institutions	16	1,801	--	--
Bonds and notes issued	17	392	1,225	1,225
Current income tax liabilities		--	18	16
Trade and other payables	19	1,014	19	22
Other liabilities	20	3,799	36	104
Total current liabilities		**7,006**	**1,298**	**1,367**
Total equity and liabilities		**745,535**	**229,702**	**224,541**

Comparative information as at 1 January 2018 was prepared including initial application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9.

On 20 September 2019, the Board of Directors of Emma Gamma Limited authorised these condensed consolidated interim financial statements for issue.

Demetrios Aletraris
Director

Radka Blažková
Director

The notes on pages 15 to 39 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

	Note	1-6/2019 TEUR	1-6/2018 TEUR
Revenues from betting activities and casino games	23	13,716	--
Other income related to gaming	23	3,149	--
Services and material expenses	24	(3,491)	(345)
Personnel expenses	25	(3,129)	--
Impairment of loans and receivables	26	(140)	(118)
Other operating income	27	988	--
Other operating expenses	28	(701)	(226)
Profit from operations		**10,392**	**(689)**
Finance income	29	3,399	1,004
Finance expense	29	(10,300)	(3,570)
Net finance expense		**(6,901)**	**(2,566)**
Associates – Net (loss) /gain from sale of investments in subsidiaries and associates	15	456,841	--
Profit before tax		**460,332**	**(3,255)**
Income tax	30	(1,792)	34
Profit from continuing operations after tax		**458,540**	**(3,221)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation differences		188	--
Other comprehensive income for the period		**188**	**--**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**458,728**	**(3,221)**
Profit/loss attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		455,035	(3,221)
Non-controlling interests		3,505	--
		458,540	**(3,221)**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		455,168	(3,221)
Non-controlling interests		3,560	--
		458,728	**(3,221)**

The notes on pages 15 to 39 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

	Share capital TEUR	Capital reserves TEUR	Translation reserves TEUR	Revaluation reserves TEUR	Other reserves	Retained earnings TEUR	Total – Owners of the Company TEUR	Non-controlling interest TEUR	Total equity TEUR
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**1**	**111,839**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(6,115)**	**105,725**	**--**	**105,725**
Profit for the period	--	--	--	--	--	(3,221)	(3,221)	--	(3,221)
Translation reserve changes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the period	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(3,221)**	**(3,221)**	**--**	**(3,221)**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity									
Contributions by and distributions to owners									
Dividends	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries:									
Transactions with NCI without change in control	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Effect from acquisitions through business combinations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total transactions with owners	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Other movements	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**1**	**111,839**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(9,336)**	**102,504**	**--**	**102,504**

The notes on pages 15 to 39 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

	Share capital TEUR	Capital reserves TEUR	Translation reserves TEUR	Revaluation reserves TEUR	Other reserves	Retained earnings TEUR	Total – Owners of the Company TEUR	Non-controlling interest TEUR	Total equity TEUR
Balance as at 1 January 2019	**1**	**111,839**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(1,523)**	**110,317**	**--**	**110,317**
Profit for the period	--	--	--	--	--	455,035	455,035	3,505	458,540
Translation reserve changes	--	--	133	--	--	--	133	55	188
Total comprehensive income for the period	**--**	**--**	**133**	**--**	**--**	**455,035**	**455,168**	**3,560**	**458,728**
Transactions with owners recognised directly in equity									
Contributions by and distributions to owners									
Dividends	--	--	--	--	--	(47,100)	(47,100)	--	(47,100)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries:									
Effect from acquisitions through business combinations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,017	26,017
Total transactions with owners	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(47,100)**	**(47,100)**	**26,017**	**(21,083)**
Other movements	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**(32)**	**(32)**	**--**	**(32)**
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**1**	**111,839**	**133**	**--**	**--**	**406,380**	**518,353**	**29,577**	**547,930**

In June 2019, the Group distributed an interim dividend to EMMA Alpha Holding Ltd in the amount of TEUR 47,100.

The notes on pages 15 to 39 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Cash flows from operating activities	**Note**	**1-6/2019 TEUR**	**1-6/2018 TEUR**
Profit for the period after tax		**458,540**	**(3,221)**
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	7,8	601	--
(Reversal of) impairment losses	26	140	118
Revaluation of financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	10,18	(966)	--
(Gain)/loss on the sale of associates	15	(456,841)	--
Net interest income/expense	29	3,540	2,510
Tax	30	1,792	(34)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains/losses		2	--
Operating loss before changes in working capital and provisions		**6,808**	**(627)**
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other receivables		(83)	--
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other receivables		5,227	53
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables		(119,871)	(41)
Cash (used in)/from operating activities		**(107,919)**	**615**
Interest paid		(5,314)	(3,150)
Interest received		647	24
Income tax paid		(1,846)	(25)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(114,432)**	**(3,766)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of associates	15	510,000	--
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(272,397)	--
Acquisitions of investment in associates	15	--	(14)
Acquisition of financial assets		(4,850)	--
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	8	(409)	--
Acquisition of intangible assets	7	--	--
Loans (provided) / repaid	9	46,623	(12,896)
Net cash from investing activities		**278,967**	**(12,910)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from interest-bearing loans and borrowings		--	--
Bonds repaid	17	(120,000)	--
Bonds issued	17	90,000	--
Payment of lease liabilities		(116)	--
Dividends paid		(47,100)	--
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		**(77,216)**	**--**
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		87,319	(16,676)
At the beginning of the period	9	**3,104**	**27,311**
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		--	--
At the end of the period	9	**90,423**	**10,635**

The notes on pages 15 to 39 are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

1. Description of the Group

EMMA GAMMA LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 16 September 2015 as a private limited liability company under the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its Registered Office is at 48 Themistokli Dervi Avenue, Athienitis Centennial Building, 3rd Floor, 1066 Nicosia, Cyprus.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2019 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") and the Group's interest in associates.

Shareholders

The owner of the Company is as follows:

Shareholders	Country of incorporation	Type of shares	Ownership interest (%) 2019	2018
EMMA ALPHA HOLDING LTD	Cyprus	Ordinary shares	100.00	100.00

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are the provision of financing, the holding of investments and provision of betting activities and casino games.

Description of the Ownership Structure

The Company controls, directly or indirectly, other companies in Cyprus, Croatia and Slovakia. Subsidiary companies are controlled by the Company and they are fully consolidated. Investments in the associated companies are included in the consolidated financial statements using the cost value method (non-compliant with IFRS).

Consolidated subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest (%) 2019	2018
EMMA GAMMA FINANCE a.s.	Slovakia	100.00	100.00
SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o.	Croatia	100.00	--
Super Sport d.o.o.	Croatia	67.00	--
Minus5 d.o.o.	Croatia	51.00	--
Puni broj d.o.o.	Croatia	67.00	--

Equity-accounted investees (associates)	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest (%) 2019	2018
SAZKA Group a.s.	Czech Republic	--	25.00
SAZKA Group PLC[1)]	United Kingdom	25.00	25.00

[1)] entity founded in 2018; dissolution process initiated at the end of April 2019

1. Description of the Group (continued)

Acquisitions and disposals in 2019

On 14 March 2019, the Group entered into the Share Purchase Agreement selling its entire holding in Sazka Group a.s. for the total nominal consideration of TEUR 630,000 split in four variable instalments.

The following table provides the detail of transaction at the date of sale of SAZKA Group a.s:

	Notes	TEUR
Consideration, received in cash		510,000
Promissory note 1		90,000
Promissory note 2		30,000
Discount of the deferred payments		(6,689)
Proceeds from sale of associate		**623,311**
Carrying amount of SAZKA Group a.s. at cost	15 + 2 (a)	(166,470)
Gain from sale of associate		**456,841**

On 14 March 2019, the Group entered into the Share Purchase Agreement acquiring 100% shareholding in SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o. for the aggregate consideration of TEUR 302,607 and subordinated debt due from SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o. for the aggregate consideration of TEUR 117,393. On 2 May 2019, the Group completed SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o. acquisition by settlement of all debts requirements arising from the acquisition. By completing the acquisition of SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o. the Group acquired also indirect 67% shareholding in Super Sport d.o.o. and Puni broj d.o.o.

The Group has entered on 2 April 2019 into forward purchase of the remaining 33 % in Supersport in 2021 from its minority shareholder Mr. Coric for the favorable purchase price. However, simultaneously with signing of the future purchase agreement, the Group started further negotiation with Mr. Coric about the modification of such agreement. The negotiation is expected to be completed in September or October 2019 and based on the latest knowledge it shall result in the postponement of the future purchase into 2022, additional Earn-out included in the future purchase price and the right of Mr. Coric to partially cancel the sale in exchange for the non-proportional decrease of the purchase price. In case that Mr. Coric exercises his option, he would continue to be a shareholder in Supersport even after 2022 with lower shareholding (which cannot be currently determined as it depends on the future performance of Supersport).

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition of SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o.

	Note	TEUR
Intangible assets	7	67,234
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,744
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	23
Trade and other receivables	12	9,784
Cash and cash equivalents	9	30,210
Trade and other payables	19	6,877
Lease liabilities	8	7,729
Interest bearing loans and borrowings - bank	16	84,926
Interest bearing loans and borrowings – related parties	16	117,409
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	18	489
Deferred tax liabilities	21	10,699
Total identifiable net assets acquired		**(118,143)**
Non-controlling interest (on fair value of net assets)		**(26,017)**
Consideration, paid in cash		(302,607)
Goodwill	**7**	**446,767**

Cash effect on acquisition	
Consideration, paid in cash	(302,607)
Cash (acquired)	30,210
Net cash outflow	**(272,397)**

Acquisitions and disposals in 2018

On 2 February 2018, the Group co-founded SAZKA Group PLC. The Group owns 25% of the newly founded associate.

2. Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2019 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries.

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim financial reporting, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), including International Accounting Standards (IASs), promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of IASB as endorsed by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap.113 as amended from time to time; except for the following:

- **Investments in associates are accounted for using the cost value method. This accounting treatment is not in compliance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.**
- **Risk analysis is not included in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.**

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for a complete set of IFRS financial statements.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the first consolidated financial statements prepared for the consolidated Group described in Note 1. However, the Group is included in consolidated financial statements of its owner EMMA ALPHA HOLDING LTD and in consolidated financial statements of MEF HOLDINGS LIMITED; major owner of EMMA ALPHA HOLDING LTD. Comparative financial information as at 1 January 2018 was prepared including initial application of IFRS 15 and IFRS 9.

This is the first set of the Group´s condensed consolidated interim financial statements in which IFRS 16 has been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis using the historical cost method except for the following material items in the statement of financial position, which are measured at fair value:

- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Presentation and functional currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR), which is the Company’s functional currency and Group’s presentation currency. Financial information presented in EUR has been rounded to the nearest thousand (TEUR).

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are deemed to be reasonable based on knowledge available at that time. Actual results may deviate from such 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 estimate affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects the present as well as future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments made by management in preparing these consolidated financial statements in respect of impairment recognition is described in Note 4 (c) (iv) and Note 26.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next reporting period is included in the following notes:

- Note 15 “Investments in associates”: cost value measurement. This accounting treatment is not in compliance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.
- Note 21 “Deferred tax liability and asset”: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry forward tax losses can be used.
- Note 30 “Income tax expense/credit”: to determine any provision for income taxes.
- Note 11 “Loans receivable”: measurement of ECL allowance for loans and receivables - key assumptions in determining the weighted average loss rate.
- Note 1 “Description of the Group” - Acquisition of subsidiaries: fair value measurement on a provisional basis.

(e) Basis of consolidation

The Group consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the parent company, EMMA GAMMA LIMITED, and the financial statements of its subsidiaries as stated in Note 1. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income from the date on which control effectively commences until the date on which control effectively ceases.

Legal restructuring and mergers involving companies under common control are accounted for using consolidated net book values, consequently no adjustment is made to carrying amounts in the consolidated accounts and no goodwill arises on such transactions.

(ii) Associates

Associates are enterprises in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the cost value method and tested for impairment losses. This accounting treatment is not in compliance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

(iii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains or losses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated against the investment in the associate to the extent of the Group's interest in the enterprise. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(iv) Changes in the Company's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries.

Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a jointly controlled entity.

(v) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When the consideration transferred by the Company in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS 9, or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Company obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

3. Changes in significant accounting policies

The Group has initially applied IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019. A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 January 2019 but they do not have a material effect on the Group´s financial statements. As at 1 January 2019, application of IFRS 16 did not have any material effect on the Group´s financial statements. However, IFRS 16 was fully applied in entities acquired through business combination in 2019.

IFRS 16 introduced a single, on-balance sheet accounting model to lessees. A lessee recognizes right-of-use assets representing its rights to use the underlying asset and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. Lessor accounting remains similar to previous accounting policies.

The new Standard introduces a number of limited scope exceptions for lessees which include:
- Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options, and
- Leases where the underlying asset has a low value.

As at 30 June 2019, the Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in relation to lease of premises for its betting shops based in Croatia. There was no effect of adopting IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019 as the leases relate solely to the newly acquired Croatian companies in 2019.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and in stating the financial position of the Group. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by all Group entities.

(a) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is a transaction that is denominated in or requires settlement in a currency other than the functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. For initial recognition purposes, a foreign currency transaction is translated into the functional currency using the foreign currency exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. The exchange rate as published by the European Central Bank is used.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date on which the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are retranslated using the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for the differences arising on the retranslation of equity investments designed at FVOCI which are recognised in other comprehensive income (except on impairment in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss).

(ii) Financial information of foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to EUR at exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to EUR at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Income and expenses of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies are translated to EUR at exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Prior to translation, their financial statements for the current year are restated to account for changes in the general purchasing power of the local currency. The restatement is based on relevant price indices at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests.

When a foreign operation is disposed of so that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group considers cash in hand, unrestricted balances with banks and other financial institutions due within one month to be cash and cash equivalents.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; debt investments measured as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), equity investments measured as FVOCI; or financial assets measured as fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment´s fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised costs or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management´s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial asset to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the asset;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group´s management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for its purpose, consistent with the Group´s continuing recognition of the assets.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ´principal´ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ´Interest´ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of the time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs) as well as profit margin.

In assessment whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing of amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group´s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent which this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for trading, it is a derivative or it is designed as such on initial recognition.

(i) Recognition

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised in the statement of financial position when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Measurement

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt instruments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Fair value measurement

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (such as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Group determines fair values using valuation techniques.

Valuation techniques include net present value and comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other parameters used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

(ii) Amortised cost measurement principles

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount in which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, net of any relevant impairment.

(iii) Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

Gains and losses on financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Gains and losses on FVOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income (including for impairment losses but except foreign exchange gains and losses) until the asset is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

For financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset or liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortization process.

(iv) Identification and measurement of impairment

The Group has developed a provisioning policy, which describes in detail the procedures and methodology of the impairment measurement, and a write-off policy. The impairment measurement is dealt with as follows:

The Group uses for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised costs and debt investments measured at FVOCI the “expected credit loss” model (ECLs).

The Group measures loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECLs.

The Group assesses on a regular basis whether there is objective evidence that financial assets carried at amortised costs and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. Financial assets are credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of credit impairment exists for an individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the assets in a group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for credit impairment. Financial 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.

A significant increase in credit risk (SICR) represents a significant increase in the risk of default in respect of a financial assets as at the reporting date compared with the risk as at the date of initial recognition.
When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group´s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:
- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the trade or other receivable is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

In some cases the observable data required to estimate the amount of an impairment loss on a financial asset may be limited or no longer fully relevant to current circumstances. This may be the case when a borrower is in financial difficulties and there is little available historical data relating to similar borrowers. In such cases, the Group uses its experience and judgement to estimate the amount of any credit impairment loss.

All impairment losses in respect of financial assets are recognised in profit or loss and are only reversed if a subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined, net of amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

The write-off policy of the Group requires that the outstanding amount of a loan shall be written off if there is any instalment overdue for 361 or more days. However, the loan shall remain in the Company's statement of financial position even after 361 days of non-payment if it is probable that the loan will be sold in a near future, or significant recoveries are expected. In such case, the loan outstanding amount shall be derecognised at the moment of the sale or later as soon as no significant recoveries are expected.

(v) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognised a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(vi) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are off set and the net amount presented 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

(d) Intangible assets

Goodwill and gain on bargain purchase

Goodwill arising on an acquisition represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree. When the excess is negative (gain on a bargain purchase), it is recognised immediately in profit and loss. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses (refer to Note 7).

In respect of associates, the carrying amount of any goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate.

Software and other intangible assets

Software and other intangible assets that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss (as a part of “Other operating expenses”) on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives (1 - 3 years), from the date that they are available for use. Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated economic useful lives, as follows:

	Years
Other tangible assets	1 – 16
Vehicles	3 – 8
Land and buildings	5 – 50

The items of property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The depreciation and impairment losses are charged to profit or loss (as a part of "Other operating expenses").

(f) Impairment for non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Trade and other receivables are stated after deducting the appropriate allowances for any impairment.

Adjustments are made for impairment when there is evidence that the Company will not be able to collect receivables originally agreed maturity.

Special financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, failure to pay on time or delays in payments (more than 60 days maturity) are considered indicators of impairment claims. Also, it is a provision for doubtful debts total values older than 180 days. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Uncollectible accounts receivable are recorded as expenses when they are identified.

The impairment loss related to a receivable is reversed if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

(h) Equity

i. Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares issued by the Company. To the extent such shares remain unpaid as of the end of the reporting period a corresponding receivable is presented in other assets.

ii. Dividends

Dividends on share capital are recognised as a liability provided they are declared before the end of the reporting period. Dividends declared after the end of the reporting period are not recognised as a liability but are disclosed in the notes.

iii. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests consist of the minority shareholders' proportion of the fair values of a subsidiary's net assets, at the date of the original combination, plus or minus their share of changes in the subsidiary's equity since that date.

iv. Translation reserves

The translation reserves include exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from functional to the Group's presentation currency. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the translation reserves are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign assets and operations.

v. Capital reserve

The Capital reserve represents other capital contributions by shareholders of the Company out of the share capital (without issue of new shares).

(i) Other payables

Accounts payable arise when the Group has a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset. Accounts payable are measured at amortised cost, which is normally equal to their nominal or repayment value.

(j) Revenue

In accordance with IFRS 15 applied from 1 January 2018, the Group has adopted a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) the Group transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. Depending on whether certain criteria are met, revenue is recognised:

- over time, in a manner that depicts the entity's performance; or
- at a point in time, when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

IFRS 15 also establishes the principles that an entity shall apply to provide qualitative and quantitative disclosures which provide useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

The Clarifications to IFRS 15 clarify some of the Standard's requirements and provide additional transitional relief for companies that are implementing the new Standard.

The amendments clarify how to:

- identify a performance obligation - the promise to transfer a good or a service to a customer in a contract;
- determine whether a company is a principal (the provider of a good or service) or an agent (responsible for arranging for the good or service to be provided); and
- determine whether the revenue from granting a license should be recognised at a point in time or over time.

The amendments also provide entities with two additional practical expedients:

- An entity need not restate contracts that are completed contracts at the beginning of the earliest period presented (for entities that using the full retrospective method only);
- For contracts that were modified before the beginning of the earliest period presented, an entity need not retrospectively restate the contract but shall instead reflect the aggregate effect of all of the modifications that occur before the beginning of the earliest period presented (also for entities recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard at the date of initial application).

The Group has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients) with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 January 2018).

Revenues from betting activities and casino games

Revenues from betting activities represent amounts staked by the customers less betting payouts and betting taxes payable to the state. The amount paid by customers is deducted by 5% (transaction cost) and only remaining 95% of ticket amount is used to calculate the potential winning. Revenue is recognized when the result of the performance obligation is known, i.e. immediately after the bet event result occurs ("at a point in time").

Revenues from casino games represent net wins in respect of bets placed on casino games less gaming tax and amounts accrued for prize pools. Revenues from the online poker business reflect the net income (rake) earned from poker games completed by the year end. Revenue is recognized when the result of the performance obligation is known, i.e. immediately after the game result occurs ("at a point in time").

(k) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition and is not revised subsequently

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and points paid or received, transaction costs and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

(l) Fee and commission income and expenses

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income and expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are recognised as the services are rendered or received.

(m) Taxation

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income 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 end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided 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 temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates where the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and credits 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.

(n) Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations as adopted by the European Union (EU)

Several new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have not become effective at 30 June 2019 and have not been applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Listed below are those that may impact the Group's operations. The Group plans to introduce these provisions when they become effective.

(i) Standards and Interpretations adopted by the EU

- IFRS 3 (Amendments) “Definition of Business Combinations” (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).
- IAS 1 and IAS 8 (Amendments): definition of Material (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020).

A. Amendments to IFRS 3 Definition of Business Combinations

The Group is required to adopt IFRS 3 (Amendments) from 1 January 2020. The amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations narrowed and clarified the definition of a business. They also permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a group of assets rather than a business.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

B. IAS 1 and IAS 8 (Amendments)

The amendments clarify and align the definition of 'material' and provide guidance to help improve consistency in the application of that concept whenever it is used in IFRS Standards. The amendments include definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS Standards. In addition, the explanations accompanying the definition have been improved. Finally, the amendments ensure that the definition of material is consistent across all IFRS Standards.

- Old definition: Omissions or misstatements of *items* are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements (IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements).
- New definition: Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

(ii) Standards and Interpretations not adopted by the EU

- IFRS 10 (Amendments) and IAS 28 (Amendments) “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture” (effective date postponed indefinitely).

A. IFRS 10 (Amendments) and IAS 28 (Amendments)

IFRS 10 (Amendments) and IAS 28 (Amendments) “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture” (effective date postponed indefinitely).

The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28, in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves a business (as defined in IFRS 3). A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business. In December 2015, the IASB postponed the effective date of this amendment indefinitely pending the outcome of its research project on the equity method of accounting.

The Group does not expect that the Interpretation, when initially applied, will have material impact on the financial statements for the Group.

5. Operating environment

Volatility in global financial markets

Management believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Group's business in the current circumstances.

Operating environment of the Group

The Company's operations are primarily located in Cyprus, Slovakia and Croatia. Consequently, the Company is exposed to the economic and financial markets.

Within the EU, a degree of uncertainty still exists, as certain issues remain to be resolved, such as the high index of non-performing loans and unemployment.

The Group's main source of revenue derives from investments in Croatia and is based on the betting activities and casino games. As a result, the Group's revenue is highly affected from the economic environment in Croatia and the relevant local laws and regulations.

The above could affect, among others, the Group's ability to obtain new loans on favourable terms and conditions or/and its ability to achieve satisfactory turnover.

The Group's management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Group and the development of its business in the current business and economic environment

6. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Fair values of financial instruments

The Group has performed an assessment of fair values of its financial instruments to determine whether it is practicable within the constraints of timeliness and cost to determine their fair values with sufficient reliability.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets, such as publicly traded trading and available-for-sale financial assets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are valued as follows: Financial instruments whose fair value is based on quoted market prices (Level 1) or calculated using valuation techniques where all the model inputs are observable in the market, typically interest rates and foreign exchange rates, (Level 2) or calculated using valuation techniques where significant model inputs are not observable in the market (Level 3).

The Group has not recognised any financial assets or liabilities at Fair value through OCI in 2019 and in 2018.

7. Intangible assets

2018	Goodwill TEUR	Brand TEUR	Other intangible assets TEUR	Total TEUR
Acquisition cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2018	--	--	--	--
Acquisitions through business combinations	--	--	--	--
Additions	--	--	--	--
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Translation difference	--	--	--	--
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
2019				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	--	--	--	--
Acquisitions through business combinations	446,767	59,436	107	506,310
Additions	--	--	--	--
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Translation difference	--	--	--	--
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**446,767**	**59,436**	**107**	**506,310**
2018				
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at 1 January 2018	--	--	--	--
Charge for the year	--	--	--	--
Translation difference	--	--	--	--
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
2019				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	--	--	--	--
Charge for the year	--	--	--	--
Translation difference	--	--	--	--
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
Carrying amount				
As at 31 December 2018	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
As at 30 June 2019	**446,767**	**59,436**	**107**	**506,310**

As a result of acquisition of SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o. the Group recognized brand of TEUR 59,436 and goodwill of TEUR 446,767 in 2019 (refer to changes in the Group described in Note 1).

8. Property, plant and equipment

2018	Vehicles	Other tangible assets and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR
Acquisition cost				
Balance as at 1 January 2018	--	--	--	--
Acquisitions through business combinations	--	--	--	--
Additions	--	--	--	--
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Translation differences	--	--	--	--
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
2019				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	--	--	--	--
Acquisitions through business combinations	19	2,237	7,689	9,945
Additions	--	188	221	409
Disposals	--	(39)	--	(39)
Translation differences	--	19	14	33
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**19**	**2,405**	**7,924**	**10,348**
2018				
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 January 2018	--	--	--	--
Charge for the year	--	--	--	--
Impairment loss	--	--	--	--
Disposals	--	--	--	--
Translation difference	--	--	--	--
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
2019				
Balance as at 1 January 2019	--	--	--	--
Charge for the year	--	(224)	(377)	(601)
Disposals		30	--	30
Translation difference	--	(15)	5	(10)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	--	(209)	**(372)**	(581)
Carrying amount				
As at 31 December 2018	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**
As at 30 June 2019	**19**	**2,196**	**7,552**	**9,767**

In 2019, acquisitions through business combination of TEUR 9,945 relate to acquisition of SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o. described in Note 1.

The right-of-use assets are recognised in accordance with IFRS 16 and are mainly represented by leased premises for betting shops in Croatia. As at 30 June 2019, the Group disclosed lease liabilities related to right-of-use assets in total amount of TEUR 7,613 (refer to Note 3).

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	30.6.2019	31.12.2018	1.1.2018
	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR
Current accounts	88,029	3,104	27,311
Cash on hand	2,394	--	--
	90,423	**3,104**	**27,311**

10. Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group held derivatives to manage future cash flows from the payments of principal and interest according to the loan agreements (interest rate floor swaps).

All financial derivatives were stated at fair value as at 30 June 2019 based on price quotation by the bank and categorised to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

	2019	2018
At 1st January	--	--
Acquisitions through business combinations	23	--
Change in fair value	552	--
Balance at 30th June	**575**	**--**

Financial assets held-to-maturity

Financial assets held-to-maturity are represented by promissory note from KKCG AG related to the sale of SAZKA Group a.s. which was realized in March 2019.

	2019	2018
At 1st January	--	--
Additions	120,000	--
Discount on promissory note – initial recognition	(6,689)	--
Unwinding discount on promissory note (interest income)	964	--
Loss allowance (IFRS 9)	(72)	--
Balance at 30th June	**114,203**	**--**

As at 30 June 2019, financial assets held-to-maturity are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. Loss allowances were calculated based on a 12-month expected credit loss (ECL). As at 30 June 2019, loss allowances related to promissory notes amounted to TEUR 72.

The fair value of financial assets held-to maturity approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above.

11. Loans receivable

The Group has provided loans receivable of TEUR 14,186 (31.12.2018: TEUR 60,054, 1.1.2018: TEUR 30,634) which are repayable as follows:

30.6.2019	**Average interest rate**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total TEUR**
Loans to related parties	5.45%	--	14,186	--	**14,186**
					14,186

31.12.2018	**Average interest rate**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total TEUR**
Loans to related parties	5.85%	--	60,054	--	**60,054**
					60,054

1.1.2018	**Average interest rate**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 months to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Total TEUR**
Loans to related parties	5.85%	--	--	30,634	**30,634**
					30,634

As at 30 June 2019, loans receivables are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. Loss allowances were calculated based on a 12-month or a lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). As at 30 June 2019, loss allowances related to loans receivable amounted to TEUR 68 (31 December 2018: TEUR 160, 1 January 2018: TEUR 0).

The fair value of loan receivables approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above.

12. Trade and other receivables

The trade receivables amounted to TEUR 243 as at 30 June 2019 (31.12.2018 and 1.1.2018: TEUR 0).

As at 30 June 2019, all trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9. Loss allowances were calculated based on a lifetime expected credit loss (ECL). As at 30 June 2019, no loss allowances related to trade receivables were disclosed.

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above.

13. Inventories

Inventories are represented by materials and equipment for Croatian branches of TEUR 588 (31.12.2018 and 1.1.2018: TEUR 0).

14. Other assets

Other assets are represented by deferred expenses and prepayments of TEUR 4,362 (31.12.2018: TEUR 57, 1.1.2018: TEUR 56) and other tax receivables of TEUR 10 (31.12.2018: TEUR 0, 1.1.2018: TEUR 66).

15. Investments in associates

The Group has the following investments in associates, which were accounted for using the cost value method which is non-compliant with IFRS:

	Type of equity method investment	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest (%)			Carrying amount TEUR		
			30.6.2019	**31.12.2018**	**1.1.2018**	**30.6.2019**	**31.12.2018**	**1.1.2018**
SAZKA Group a.s.	associate	Czech Republic	--	25.00	25.00	--	166,470	166,470
SAZKA Group PLC	associate	United Kingdom	25.00	25.00	--	14	14	--
						14	**166,484**	**166,470**

On 14 March 2019, the Group sold its entire holding in SAZKA Group a.s. for the total nominal consideration of TEUR 630,000 (for further information refer to Note 1).

During 2018 a new entity SAZKA Group PLC was incorporated of which EMMA GAMMA LTD acquired 25% of the total shareholding.

16. Liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions

The Group's liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions as of 30 June 2019 amount to TEUR 85,683 (31.12.2018 and 1.1.2018: TEUR 0). The main items are described below.

	Maturity	Outstanding principal and interest TEUR
Bank loan – EUR	2023	10,693
Bank loan – EUR	2024	10,790
Bank loan – HRK	2023	31,910
Bank loan – HRK	2024	32,290
		85,683

Syndicated bank loans in the amount of TEUR 85,683 are secured by shareholding in Super Sport d.o.o. Bank loans payable in 1 year amount to TEUR 1,801.

The fair value of liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above. Bank loans denominated in EUR are economically hedged into HRK through the financial derivative. However, the derivative instruments are not classified as hedging derivatives; they are disclosed as derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

17. Bonds issued

On 21 July 2017, the Group issued bonds EMG 5.25/2022 (ISIN SK4120013012) of a total nominal value of TEUR 120,000 with maturity on 21 July 2022. The nominal value of each bond was EUR 1,000. Bonds bear a fixed interest rate of 5.25% p.a. Bonds were accepted for trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange and secured by pledge of shares in SAZKA Group a.s. held by the Group.

	30.06.2019 TEUR	31.12.2018 TEUR	1.1.2018 TEUR
Nominal value of bonds issued	90,000	120,000	120,000
Expenses related to the issue of bonds - amortized	(1,909)	(2,187)	(2,916)
Accrued interest	392	1,225	1,225
Total balance	**88,483**	**119,038**	**118,309**

On 23 April 2019, the Group voluntarily early repaid bonds EMG 5,25/2022 (ISIN SK4120013012) in its total nominal value plus repayment premium.

On 29 May 2019, the Group issued bonds EMG 4.90/2024 (ISIN SK4000015210) in total nominal value of TEUR 90,000. The bonds will mature as at 29 May 2024. Bonds bear the fixed interest rate of 4,90% p.a. Bonds were accepted for trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange.

The fair value of bonds issued approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above.

18. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Group hold derivatives to manage future cash flows from the payments of principal and interest according to the loan agreements (cross currency interest rate swaps).

All financial derivatives were stated at fair value as at 30 June 2019 based on price quotation by the bank and categorised to Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

	2019	2018
At 1st January	--	--
Acquisitions through business combinations	489	--
Change in fair value	(414)	--
Balance at 30th June	**75**	**--**

19. Trade and other payables

The Group’s trade payables as of 30 June 2019 amounting to TEUR 1,014 (31.12.2018: TEUR 19, 1.1.2018: TEUR 22) consist mainly of payables related to betting and casino activities of Croatian companies.

The fair value of trade and other payables approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above.

20. Other liabilities

	30.6.2019 TEUR	31.12.2018 TEUR	1.1.2018 TEUR
Accrued expense	15	20	28
Other tax payable	1,362	--	76
Wages and salaries	824	1	--
Social security and health insurance	410	1	--
Other liabilities	1,188	14	--
	3,799	**36**	**104**

As at 30 June 2019, the balance of other liabilities is notably represented by received deposits for betting and casino games, liabilities for unpaid wins and jackpots and provided vouchers for gaming.

The fair value of other liabilities approximates to their carrying amounts as presented above.

21. Deferred tax liability and asset

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

	30.6.2019 TEUR	31.12.2018 TEUR	1.1.2018 TEUR
Deferred tax assets	--	3	4
Deferred tax liabilities	(10,938)	(274)	(365)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(10,938)**	**(271)**	**(361)**

The recognized deferred tax liability is attributable mainly to intangible assets resulting from acquisition of SAZKA Group Adriatic d.o.o.

Movements in temporary differences during the period were as follows:

TEUR	Balance at 1 January	Recognized in profit or loss (Note 30)	Additions resulting from business combinations	Balance at 30 June
Movements in 2019	(271)	32	(10,699)	(10,938)
Movements in 2018	(361)	46	--	(315)

22. Equity

Authorised capital

Under its Memorandum, the Group fixed its share capital at 2.400 ordinary shares of nominal value of EUR 1 each.

Issued capital

On 3 May 2017, the Group made an issue of 1 ordinary share of EUR 1. The share was issued at a premium of EUR 499,999 with a total value of EUR 500,000.

On 29 May 2017, the Group made an issue of 1 ordinary share of EUR 1. The new share was issued at a premium of EUR 4,019,999 with a total value of EUR 4,020,000.

22. Equity (continued)

Translation reserve

The translation reserve balance as at 30 June 2019 of positive TEUR 133 (31.12.2018 and 1.1.2018: TEUR 0) represents notably foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of the Croatian companies.

23. Revenue from betting activities and casino games and other income related to gaming

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Revenues from betting activities	7,584	--
Revenues from casino games	6,132	--
Revenues from betting activities and casino games	**13,716**	**--**
Other income related to gaming	3,149	--
	3,149	**--**

Revenue from betting activities is generated by providing betting services via betting shops throughout Croatia as well as via betting machines and online betting. Casino revenues are generated by providing physical (land based) and online casino services.

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Gross gaming revenue	17,935	--
Taxes payable to the state	(4,219)	--
Net gaming revenue	**13,716**	**--**

24. Services and material expenses

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Professional services	(1,823)	(290)
Taxes other than income tax	(372)	(54)
Rental, maintenance and repair expenses	(350)	--
Advertising and marketing	(268)	--
Material consumption	(199)	--
Energy consumption	(104)	--
Other	(375)	(1)
	(3,491)	**(345)**

Professional services expenses represent betting and casino concession charge, IT and graphic services, administration services, accounting services and other professional services.

Other expenses consist of travel and commuting expenses, other employee costs, donations and other services.

25. Personnel expenses

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Wages and salaries	(2,700)	--
Payroll related taxes and social contributions	(429)	--
	(3,129)	**--**

The average number of employees in the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2019 was 1,088 employees (for the six months ended 30 June 2018: 0 employees).

26. Impairment losses on loans and receivables

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Net impairment losses on loans and other financial assets	(68)	(118)
Net impairment losses on receivables and other assets	(72)	--
	(140)	**(118)**

In 2019 and 2018, the Group has not recognized any impairment losses on investments in associates.

Based on IFRS 9 requirements, net impairment losses on loans and receivables has been disclosed in separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

27. Other operating income

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Rental income	16	--
Net foreign currency gain	383	
Other income	589	--
	988	**--**

For the six months ended 30 June 2018, net foreign currency losses are disclosed under Other operating expenses.

28. Other operating expenses

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	(601)	--
Net foreign currency losses	--	(226)
Other expenses	(100)	--
	(701)	**(226)**

For the six months ended 30 June 2018, the Company generated net foreign currency gains which are disclosed under Other operating income.

29. Net finance income/expense

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Finance income		
Interest income	2,433	1,004
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (derivatives)	966	--
Total finance income	**3,399**	**1,004**
Finance costs		
Interests expense	(5,973)	(3,514)
Fee and commission expense	(4,320)	(56)
Other finance expense	(7)	--
Total finance expense	**(10,300)**	**(3,570)**
Net finance expense	**(6,901)**	**(2,566)**

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Interest income		
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	190	--
Financial instruments held-to-maturity	964	--
Due from banks and other financial institutions	1	24
Loans to corporations and Other loans	1,278	980
	2,433	**1,004**
Interest expense		
Loans - Due to non-banks	(197)	--
Loans - Due to banks and other financial institutions	(881)	--
Leases	(39)	--
Debt securities issued	(4,536)	(3,514)
Other	(320)	--
	(5,973)	**(3,514)**

30. Income tax expense

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Current tax expense	(1,824)	(12)
Deferred tax credit (Note 21)	32	46
Total income tax (expense)/credit recognised in profit or loss	**(1,792)**	**34**

30. Income tax expense (continued)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	**2019 %**	**2019 TEUR**	**2018 %**	**2018 TEUR**
Profit before tax		**458,540**		**(3,255)**
Income tax using the domestic tax rate (see below)	(12.5)	(57,541)	(12.5)	407
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(0.1)	(611)	0.2	(6)
Non-deductible costs	(0.2)	(869)	10.8	(351)
Non-taxable income	12.5	57,238	(0.1)	3
Tax loss carry forward not recognized	--	--	0.6	(19)
Utilized tax loss not previously recognized	--	(9)	--	--
Total income tax (expense) / credit	**(0.4)**	**(1,792)**	**(1.0)**	**34**

Corporate income tax rates for tax domiciles of entities in consolidated Group for fiscal years 2019 and 2018 can be summarized as follows:

	2019	**2018**
Cyprus	12.50%	12.50%
Slovakia	21.00%	21.00%
Croatia	18.00%	n/a *

* The Group did not comprise any Croatian entities in 2018.

31. Related party transactions

The Group has a related party relationship with its parent company EMMA ALPHA HOLDING LTD and its subsidiaries.

Transactions with related parties

	30.6.2019 TEUR	**31.12.2018 TEUR**	**1.1.2018 TEUR**
Loans provided (principal receivables)	14,000	58,256	30,190
Accrued interest (interest receivable)	31	1,638	444
Impairment loss allowance	(37)	(160)	--
Total	13,994	60,054	30, 634

	2019 TEUR	**2018 TEUR**
Interest income	1,278	980

32. Events after the reporting period

No material events occurred after the reporting date which could have a material effect on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.