SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CATENA MEDIA PLC PUBLISHED WITH THE ANNUAL REPORT 2019

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The Parent Company applies the same accounting principles as the Group.

Basis of preparation

The Company was incorporated on 29 May 2015 under the terms of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, apart from financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS as adopted by the EU requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires the directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

Following changes to internal management reporting during the third quarter of 2019, three operating segments were identified in terms of the definition of IFRS 8, namely Casino, Sports and Financial Services. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Board of Catena Media plc, together with the chief executive officer, assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions. Previously, all revenue generated from acquisitions and through the different marketing methodologies were being allocated to only two reporting segments, iGaming and Financial Services.

The financial statements incorporate the results of Catena Media plc and its subsidiaries Catena Operation Limited, Catena Media UK Limited, Catena Media doo Beograd, Catena Media US Inc, Catena Media Australia PTY Limited, Catena Media K.K., Catena Media Sverige AB, Catena Financial Limited, Catena Financials UK Ltd, Catena Financials US inc, Asap Italia Srl and Catena Media Canada Ltd. Up until 31 December 2018 the financial statements incorporated the results of Molgan Limited. Molgan Limited merged with Catena Operations Limited on 1 January 2019. Furthermore, on 28 November 2019 Catena Media Canada Ltd was incorporated and became a new subsidiary within the Group.

New and amended standards adopted by the Group in 2019

The Group has applied IFRS 16, "Leases", for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2019.

Under IFRS 16, "Leases", a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a "right-of-use asset" for virtually all lease contracts. The Group companies have entered into long-term office leases: these arrangements were classified as operating leases under IAS 17. As at 31 December 2018, the Group had non-cancellable operating lease commitments in respect of long-term office leases amounting to EUR 10.4m.

The Group's management has carried out an assessment of the impact of the standard and the directors concluded that these arrangements fall within the remits of this standard.

The Group applied the standard from its mandatory adoption date of 1 January 2019 and applied the simplified transition approach. As a result, the Group did not restate comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption. Under this approach, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments as at 31 December 2019, which amounts to EUR 7.8m. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at an amount equivalent to the lease liability with no adjustment to equity. The adoption of IFRS 16 also resulted in the replacement of operating lease rental expenditure by amortisation of the right-of-use asset, and an interest cost on the lease liability.

On the basis of the lease arrangements in place as at 1 January 2019, rental costs of EUR 3.0m for the year ended 31 December 2019 were replaced by a notional interest charge amounting to EUR 0.4m, and an annual amortisation charge of EUR 3.0m. This therefore resulted in a reduction of EUR 0.4m in profitability for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Also, IFRS 16 improved EBITDA for the year ended 31 December 2019 by EUR 3.0m, as the operating lease payments are included in EBITDA, while the amortisation of the right-of-use assets and interest on the lease liability are excluded from this measure. Rental payments under IFRS 16 are allocated between interest payments and a reduction in the lease liability, with a corresponding impact on the Group's statement of cash flows. The Group's policy is to present interest payments as financing cash flows. Accordingly, lease payments of EUR 3.0m for the year ended 31 December 2019 were reported in their entirety as a financing cashflow instead of an operating cash flow. The impact of the adoption of IFRS 16, "Leases", on the Group's financial statements is further disclosed in note 17 of the annual report.

Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which the control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group (refer to page 42 of the annual report). Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each of the Group's entities operate ('the functional currency'). The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in EUR, which is Catena Media plc's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit or loss on a net basis.

Group companies

Group companies have different functional and presentation currencies. Catena Media UK Limited and Catena Financials UK Ltd use the Great Britain pound (GBP) as their functional and presentation currency while Catena Media doo Beograd uses Serbian dinars (RSD) as its functional and presentation currency. Catena Media US Inc. and Catena Financials US Inc. use the United States dollar (USD) as its functional and presentation currency. Catena Media Australia PTY Limited uses the Australian dollar (AUD) as its functional and presentation currency while Catena Media Canada Ltd uses the Canadian dollar (CAD) as its functional and presentation currency. Catena Media K.K. uses Japanese yen (JPY) as its functional and presentation currency. Catena Media Sverige AB uses the Swedish krona (SEK) as its functional and presentation currency. The results and financial position of the subsidiaries are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate on the date of that balance sheet.
- Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated on the dates of the transactions).
- All resulting translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, translation differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities and of borrowings are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on the sale.

Revenue

The revenue of the Company mainly arises from the dividend earned from its subsidiaries. The Group's revenue is derived from online and affiliate marketing. The Group recognises revenue as set out below.

Dividend income

Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other comprehensive income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Commission income

The Group's revenue consists of revenue generated in the form of commission on players/investors directed to operators as well as advertising fees charged to operators who want additional exposure on the Group's websites. This is applicable to casinos, sports betting and finance operators. The commission takes the form of:

Revenue share

For a revenue share deal the Group receives a share of the revenues that the operator has generated as a result of a player playing on their site. Revenue is recognised in the month that it is earned by the respective operator.

Cost per acquisition

For cost-per-acquisition deals, a client pays a one-time fee for each player who deposits money on the client's site. Cost-per-acquisition contracts consist of a pre-agreed rate with the client. Revenue from such contracts is recognised in the month in which the deposits are made.

Fixed fees

The Group also generates revenues by charging a fixed fee for operators who would like to be listed and critically reviewed on the Group's sites as well as through advertising revenue, whereby an advertising space is sold to operators who wish to promote their brands more prominently on one of the many sites the Group offers. Such revenue is apportioned on an accruals basis over the whole term of the contract.

Subscription revenue

Subscription revenue is recognised in the month to which it relates.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also 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 tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business comprises the:

- Fair values of the assets transferred
- Liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business
- Equity interests issued by the Group
- Fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement
- Fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the business.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values on the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

- consideration transferred
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

The Company and the Group account for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain or bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The contingent consideration is measured at fair value on the date of acquisition. The amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as of the date of the exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, which is the rate at which similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise subsequent changes in fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss and are reflected in the statement of financial position against the contingent liability recognised.

Reorganisations between Group entities

Reorganisations between Group entities under common control are accounted for using the reorganisation method of accounting. Under this method, assets and liabilities are incorporated at the predecessor carrying values, which are the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity as recognised and measured in that entity's financial statements before reorganisation. No goodwill arises in reorganisation accounting, and any difference between the consideration given and the aggregate book value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity, is included in equity. The financial statements incorporate the acquired entity's full year results, including comparatives, as if the post-reorganisation structure was already in place at the commencement of the comparative period.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Where the cost of acquisition includes contingent consideration, cost is determined to be the current fair value of the contingent consideration as determined on the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes in estimates of the likely outcome of the contingent event are reflected in the intangible asset's carrying amount of a business. The cost of acquisition of intangible assets for which the consideration comprises an issue of equity shares is calculated as the fair value of the equity instruments issued in the transaction.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired business on the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of businesses is included in 'intangible assets'. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose identified according to operating segment. The estimated useful lives are as follows for other intangible assets:

Domains and websites	indefinite
Player databases	6 – 38 months
Other intellectual property	36 – 48 months

Other intangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition represent the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount, and are included in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. 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.

Amortisation

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over their useful life and reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each year end.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not systematically amortised and are tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication that the other intangible asset may be impaired. The useful life of these assets is reviewed annually to determine whether their indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If the events and circumstances do not continue to support the assessment, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate and on that date the asset is tested for impairment.

Commencing from that date, the asset is amortised systematically over its useful life. Goodwill however, is not amortised but assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

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

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plants and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Property improvements	5 years
Motor vehicle	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets with indefinite useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any impairment. The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets with finite useful lives, as well as those with indefinite useful lives, are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. The asset's recoverable amount is estimated annually for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and is also estimated for all non-financial assets if an indication of impairment exists.

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).

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 its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Financial assets and financial liabilities – recognition, derecognition and offsetting

The Group recognises a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual right to the cash flows from the 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 it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

The Group recognises a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Debt securities issued by the Company have been designated by management as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss since this financial instrument contains an embedded derivative that may significantly modify the resulting cash flows. The fair value designation, once made, is irrevocable.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. If payments of the amounts are expected within one year or less, they are classified as current liabilities. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Classification of financial assets

The Group's financial assets comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The Group classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Investments in debt instruments are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) only if the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at fair value through profit and loss (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 per FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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 primarily includes the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. As set out in the Directors' report, the Group's principal activity is to attract consumers through online marketing techniques, principally Search Engine Optimisation (SEO) and Pay-per-click (PPC) and subsequently seek to channel these same consumers to clients.

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 time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing 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 or 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
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets (other than debt instruments) at FVOCI comprise equity securities that are not held for trading, and which the Group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the Group considers this classification to be more relevant.

Initial and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Trade and other receivables

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and cash held at financial intermediaries.

Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost and debt investments measured at FVOCI to which the Group is exposed. It measures loss allowances 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
- 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.

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 assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, and it 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 financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a debt security and bank balances to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally-understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group considers this to be BBB- or higher per Fitch.

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 a 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.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses.

Credit losses are measured as the present value of all 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.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is '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
- The probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For each of its financial assets that subject the Group to credit risk, it makes an individual assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in compliance with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within 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.

Impairment and risk exposure

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. Details about the Group's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance, including the Group's exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk, are provided on pages 43-48 of the annual report.

Classification and initial and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities at FVTPL if the liability includes embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host debt instrument; other financial liabilities are measured using the amortised cost model.

The Group classifies its borrowings, comprising the Company's bond liability, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. These are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement. They are subsequently measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are required to be split into the amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk of the liability, presented in other comprehensive income, and the remaining amount presented in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Contingent considerations arising as a result of asset acquisitions, included in amounts committed on acquisition, are also initially recognised at fair value per the date of acquisition. The amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value on the date of acquisition. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, which is the rate at which similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions. Otherwise subsequent changes in fair value of the contingent consideration are reflected in the statement of financial position by adjusting the intangible asset and the amount committed upon acquisition to reflect the present value of cash flows expected to become payable.

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.

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

Leases

Under IFRS 16 a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is periodically adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid on the commencement date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

During the comparative year leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership were retained by the lessor were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Dividends declared

Final dividends are recognised when approved by the Company's shareholders and interim dividends are recognised when declared by the directors. Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, at or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Employee benefits

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when an employee's position
is terminated by Catena Media before the normal date of retirement, or when an employee voluntarily accepts redundancy in exchange for such benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of employees in accordance with a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal, or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses based on various qualitative and quantitative measures. The Group makes a provision for earned bonuses if there is a legal obligation or an informal obligation owing to previous practice.

Post-employment benefits

The Group has no obligations to employees after they have retired or their employment with the company has been terminated.

Pension expenses and pension commitments

Group payments concerning defined contribution pension plans are expensed during the period in which the employee renders the services related to the contribution.

Incentive schemes

The Group can offer employees the opportunity to participate in share-based incentive schemes in the form of stock options. Share-based incentive schemes are issued on market terms and are recognised continuously over the term of the scheme. Further details are included in the note below.

Share-based payments

The Group operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments of the Company. Through these equity settled schemes, eligible employees are granted share options, while directors are being granted share warrants.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at the grant date fair value for employee services, which requires a valuation of the options and warrants. Once the fair value has been determined, the amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions on the vesting date.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest, based on the non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the income statement, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

In the case of share warrants, eligible directors are immediately granted the warrants and are entitled to the rights granted under the agreement. Accordingly, these are considered to vest immediately and therefore the Group recognises the cost in full on the date these warrants are granted.

In addition, in some circumstances employees may provide services in advance of the grant date and therefore the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement period and grant date.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

The grant by the Company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of Group subsidiaries is treated as a capital contribution. The fair value of employee services received, measured per the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period as an increase in investment in subsidiary undertakings, with a corresponding credit to equity in the parent entity accounts.

The social security contributions payable in connection with the grant of the share options is considered an integral part of the grant itself, and the charge will be treated as a cash-settled transaction.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume exercise of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.