

Intralot Australia Pty Ltd

ACN 114 435 531

**Annual report for the
financial year ended 31 December 2024**

General purpose financial report - simplified disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Page
Directors' report	1
Auditor's Independence Declaration	3
Independent auditor's report	4
Directors' declaration	6
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	7
Consolidated statement of financial position	8
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	9
Consolidated statement of cash flows	10
Notes to the financial statements	11

Directors' report

The directors of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the names of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name

- Bill Karvela
- Garry Peter Mitchell
- Nikolaos Nikolakopoulos
- Jill Taylor
- Julia Cameron

The above named directors held office during and since the end of the financial year unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activity of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd ("the company") in the course of the financial year was the maintenance of lottery hardware/software in the state of Western Australia. The company is the parent entity of the consolidated group consisting of the company and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 December 2024. Throughout the report, the consolidated group is referred to as the Group.

Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd (IGS), a subsidiary of the company has the principal activity of providing the electronic monitoring and YourPlay systems for all hotel and club gaming machines in Victoria.

Review of operations

The profit after tax of the Group and company for the financial year was \$7,824,544 (2023: \$7,605,565) and \$10,398,550 (2023: \$7,379,323) respectively.

Changes in state of affairs

There was no significant change in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Subsequent events

On 27 February 2025, the company has declared a dividend of \$4,000,933. The dividend was paid to the holder of fully paid ordinary shares on 7 March 2025 and was franked to 100% at 30% corporate income tax rate.

There have been no other transactions or events of a material and unusual nature between the end of the reporting period and the date of the report likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the company, to affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or state of affairs of the company in future years.

Future developments

The company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations in the state of Western Australia. Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd (IGS), a subsidiary of the company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations from its principal activities other than those matters highlighted above.

Dividends

In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2024, dividends of \$4,000,933, \$3,483,165 and \$2,494,699 were paid to the holder of fully paid ordinary shares on 1 March 2024, 30 August 2024 and 7 November 2024 respectively and were franked to 100% at 30% corporate income tax rate. (2023: \$7,131,075).

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, Intralot S.A (ultimate parent of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd) paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company (as named above), the company secretary, and all executive officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the financial year.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 3 of the annual report pursuant to s.295 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the Directors



Bill Karvela
Director

Melbourne, 19 March 2025

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

To the Directors of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd

In accordance with the requirements of section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, as lead auditor for the audit of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd for the year ended 31 December 2024, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants



M J Climpson
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 19 March 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information, and the Directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b complying with Australian Accounting Standards *AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements - Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Information other than the financial report and auditor's report thereon

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors' for the financial report

The Directors of the Group are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/apzlw0y/ar3_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd
Chartered Accountants

M J Climpson
Partner – Audit & Assurance

Melbourne, 19 March 2025

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

- (a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group and the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Bill Karvela
Director

Melbourne, 19 March 2025

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group		Parent	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Continuing operations					
Revenue	5	36,140,094	33,675,428	3,778,209	2,734,263
Other gains and losses	6	72,780	15,097	8,265	(3,284)
Investment income	6	-	-	10,000,965	7,150,008
Other income	6	429,784	435,847	35,599	1,731
Employee benefits expenses	6	(7,116,441)	(6,679,853)	(791,366)	(710,240)
Administration expenses		(12,108,009)	(11,242,419)	(571,197)	(308,092)
Occupancy expenses		(185,000)	(142,538)	(8,820)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	(4,317,464)	(3,859,481)	(323,105)	(301,386)
Travel and accommodation expenses		(99,877)	(165,881)	(15,207)	(17,879)
Finance costs		(302,804)	(366,403)	(248,321)	(292,500)
Impairment losses of financial assets		(22,409)	(4,632)	-	-
Other expenses	6	(1,302,458)	(790,737)	(1,293,706)	(774,577)
Profit before tax		11,188,196	10,874,428	10,571,316	7,478,044
Income tax expense	7(a)	(3,363,652)	(3,268,863)	(172,766)	(98,721)
Profit for the year		7,824,544	7,605,565	10,398,550	7,379,323
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year		7,824,544	7,605,565	10,398,550	7,379,323

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group		Parent	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7,516,572	7,167,260	355,660	727,453
Trade and other receivables	9	4,107,683	3,924,346	2,851,968	1,996,238
Inventories	10	51,571	68,445	-	-
Other assets	11	1,486,888	1,522,482	716,517	339,957
Total current assets		13,162,714	12,682,533	3,924,145	3,063,648
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12	4,665,537	5,470,789	24,611	308,021
Right-of-use assets	13	541,365	882,745	84,114	-
Other intangible assets	14	3,946,842	5,503,073	-	-
Investment		-	-	7,214,949	7,214,949
Deferred tax assets	7(b)	137,078	-	211,799	288,504
Total non-current assets		9,290,822	11,856,607	7,535,473	7,811,474
Total assets		22,453,536	24,539,140	11,459,618	10,875,122
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	4,928,431	4,479,345	1,180,605	1,058,396
Lease liabilities	16	496,460	435,895	28,987	-
Current tax liabilities		437,177	496,006	437,177	496,006
Provisions	17	1,325,885	1,152,316	114,653	116,243
Total current liabilities		7,187,953	6,563,562	1,761,422	1,670,645
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	16	113,029	525,597	57,287	-
Provisions	17	101,910	88,109	21,770	5,090
Deferred tax liabilities	7(b)	-	156,974	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		214,939	770,680	79,057	5,090
Total liabilities		7,402,892	7,334,242	1,840,479	1,675,735
Net assets		15,050,644	17,204,898	9,619,139	9,199,387
Equity					
Issued capital	20	53,063,352	53,063,352	53,063,352	53,063,352
Accumulated losses		(38,012,708)	(35,858,454)	(43,444,213)	(43,863,965)
Total equity		15,050,644	17,204,898	9,619,139	9,199,387

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Group	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	53,063,352	(36,332,944)	16,730,408
Profit for the year	-	7,605,565	7,605,565
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	7,605,565	7,605,565
Dividends	-	(7,131,075)	(7,131,075)
Balance at 31 December 2023	53,063,352	(35,858,454)	17,204,898
Profit for the year	-	7,824,544	7,824,544
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	7,824,544	7,824,544
Dividends	-	(9,978,798)	(9,978,798)
Balance at 31 December 2024	53,063,352	(38,012,708)	15,050,644

Parent	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2023	53,063,352	(44,112,213)	8,951,139
Profit for the year	-	7,379,323	7,379,323
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	7,379,323	7,379,323
Dividends	-	(7,131,075)	(7,131,075)
Balance at 31 December 2023	53,063,352	(43,863,965)	9,199,387
Profit for the year	-	10,398,550	10,398,550
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,398,550	10,398,550
Dividends	-	(9,978,798)	(9,978,798)
Balance at 31 December 2024	53,063,352	(43,444,213)	9,619,139

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Group		Parent	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		39,707,726	37,144,939	3,615,032	3,069,030
Other payments to suppliers and employees		(23,446,475)	(23,840,112)	(3,089,923)	(2,067,068)
Cash held for guarantee		(131,000)	-	(31,000)	-
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(249,082)	(294,223)	(245,236)	(292,500)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities		(52,297)	(69,935)	(3,085)	-
Interest received		102,665	102,665	2,170	2,170
Income tax paid		(3,716,533)	(3,468,018)	(3,716,533)	(3,468,018)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		12,215,004	9,575,316	(3,468,575)	(2,756,386)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		78,983	2,938	-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,451,744)	(1,760,745)	(10,614)	(5,861)
Payments for intangible assets		(53,073)	(451,998)	-	-
Dividends received from related party		-	-	10,000,965	7,150,008
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(1,425,834)	(2,209,805)	9,990,351	7,144,147
Cash flows from financing activities					
Amounts received from related party		-	-	3,100,000	2,179,473
Repayment of lease liabilities		(461,060)	(401,622)	(14,771)	-
Dividends paid		(9,978,798)	(7,131,075)	(9,978,798)	(7,131,075)
Net cash used in financing activities		(10,439,858)	(7,532,697)	(6,893,569)	(4,951,602)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		349,312	(167,186)	(371,793)	(563,841)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,167,260	7,334,446	727,453	1,291,294
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	7,516,572	7,167,260	355,660	727,453

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Intralot Australia Pty Ltd is a proprietary company limited by shares, incorporated and operating in Australia. The parent entity of Intralot Australia Pty Ltd is Intralot Global Holdings B.V., a company incorporated and domiciled in Netherlands; and the ultimate parent entity is Intralot S.A., a company incorporated and domiciled in Greece.

Intralot Australia Pty Ltd's registered office and its principal place of business are as follows:

Level 4, 650 Lorimer Street
PORT MELBOURNE, VIC 3207

2. Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

2.1 New and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements

New and revised Standards and Interpretations effective for the current year that are relevant to the Group and the company include:

- AASB 2020-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as current or Non-current

The application of these amendments does not have any material impact on the amounts reported and/or disclosures in the Group's financial statements in the current year.

2.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the Standards and Interpretations listed below were in issue but not yet effective.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027

The adoption of these Standards is not expected to impact the financial statements.

3. Material accounting policy information

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards- Simplified Disclosure Regime, and comply with other requirements of the law.

For the purpose of preparing the general purpose financial statements, the company is a for-profit entity. The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 19 March 2025.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis that presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the assets will be realised and the liabilities settled in the normal course of business.

The Management is not aware of any material uncertainties about the ability of the Group and the company to continue as a going concern.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and entities controlled by the company (its subsidiaries) (referred to as 'the Group' in these financial statements). Control is achieved where the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated entity, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

Where consolidated entities have entered or left the consolidated entity during the year, their operating results have been included from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased.

(b) Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

(d) Employee benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial

liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

(f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

The amortisation rates used for intangible assets are:

Software	6.7 - 33%
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3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

(g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a net basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(h) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

(i) Leased assets

The company as a lessee:

The company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under AASB 137. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

(i) Leased assets (cont'd)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The company applies AASB 136 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in note 3i.

(j) Income tax

The company is the head entity of a tax-consolidated group under Australian taxation law. The consolidated current and deferred tax amounts for the tax-consolidated group are allocated to the members of the tax-consolidated group using the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach, with deferred taxes being allocated by reference to the carrying amounts in the financial statements of each member entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation. Current tax liabilities and assets and relevant tax credits arising from this allocation process are then accounted for as immediately assumed by the head entity, as under Australian taxation law the head entity has the legal obligation (or right) to these amounts.

Entities within the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax funding arrangement and a tax sharing agreement with the head entity. Under the terms of the tax funding arrangement, Intralot Gaming Services Pty Limited and Intralot Australia Pty Limited have agreed to pay a tax equivalent payment to or from the head entity equal to the tax liability or asset assumed by the head entity for that period as noted above. Such amounts are reflected in amounts receivable from or payable to the head entity. Accordingly, the amount arising under the tax funding arrangement for each period is equal to the tax liability or asset assumed by the head entity for that period and no contribution from (or distribution to) equity participants arises in relation to income taxes.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Adjustments are made for transactions and events occurring within the tax-consolidated group that do not give rise to a tax consequence for the Group or that have a different tax consequence at the level of the Group.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

(j) Income tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Adjustments are made for transactions and events occurring within the tax-consolidated group that do not give rise to a tax consequence for the Group or that have a different tax consequence at the level of the Group.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

(k) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes recognised on a prospective basis.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Computer equipment	6.7 - 33%
Plant and equipment	10 - 20%

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(m) Revenue recognition

Rendering of services

Revenue generated from monitoring and ancillary services is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. Customers simultaneously receive and consume benefits as the company performs and therefore revenue is recognised over time.

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods has transferred to the customer, being the point in time at which the customer accepts delivery of the goods.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

(n) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current period.

4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described below, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

(a) Estimation of useful life

As described in note 3(f) and 3 (k), the company reviews the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment at each reporting period. No changes to the useful lives were determined during the current year.

(b) Employee entitlements

Management judgement is applied in determining the following key assumptions used in the calculation of long service leave at reporting date:

- future increases in salaries and wages and future on cost rates;
- experience of employee departures and period of service (long service leave).

(c) Leases

Following the application of AASB16, the Management has considered the key contracts and examined whether each contract is or contains a lease. The discount rate applied on the leases is at 6.5% p.a. and this is based on the Group's past commercial bill with Westpac Banking Corporation and the comparative rates from CANSTAR business loans unsecured at the time the leases were initially recognised.

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
5. Revenue				
<i>Government licence</i>				
Monitoring services	13,972,934	13,270,235	-	-
YourPlay	9,790,327	9,325,545	-	-
Ancillary services	8,598,624	8,345,385	-	-
	<u>32,361,885</u>	<u>30,941,165</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Government supply and service contract</i>				
Design and installation	342,045	28,264	849,717	28,264
Support and maintenance	2,397,409	2,372,386	2,397,409	2,372,386
Licence fee	507,672	-	507,672	-
Sale of equipment and spare parts	531,083	333,613	531,083	333,613
	<u>3,778,209</u>	<u>2,734,263</u>	<u>4,285,881</u>	<u>2,734,263</u>
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>				
Services transferred over time	35,266,966	33,313,551	2,397,409	2,372,386
Goods transferred at a point in time	873,128	361,877	1,380,800	361,877
	<u>36,140,094</u>	<u>33,675,428</u>	<u>3,778,209</u>	<u>2,734,263</u>
6. Profit for the year before tax from continuing operations				
Profit for the year has been arrived at after (charging)/crediting the following items of expense and other income:				
Other gains and losses				
Net realised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	5,220	14,511	8,265	(3,284)
Gain on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	67,560	586	-	-
	<u>72,780</u>	<u>15,097</u>	<u>8,265</u>	<u>(3,284)</u>
Investment income				
Dividend income from related party	-	-	10,000,965	7,150,008
Other income				
Interest received	210,071	107,184	1,642	1,731
Guarantee fee	161,742	327,492	-	-
Other income	57,971	1,171	33,957	-
	<u>429,784</u>	<u>435,847</u>	<u>35,599</u>	<u>1,731</u>

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
6. Profit for the year before tax from continuing operations (cont'd)				
Employee benefits expenses				
Wages and salaries	(6,026,246)	(5,631,367)	(676,971)	(610,527)
Superannuation expense	(647,151)	(575,684)	(74,227)	(63,160)
Other employee benefits	(443,044)	(472,802)	(40,168)	(36,553)
	<u>(7,116,441)</u>	<u>(6,679,853)</u>	<u>(791,366)</u>	<u>(710,240)</u>
Depreciation and amortisation expense				
Depreciation	(2,708,159)	(2,243,040)	(323,105)	(301,386)
Amortisation	(1,609,305)	(1,616,441)	-	-
	<u>(4,317,464)</u>	<u>(3,859,481)</u>	<u>(323,105)</u>	<u>(301,386)</u>
Other expenses				
Cost of sales	(1,276,483)	(743,315)	(1,276,483)	(743,315)
Other expenses	(25,975)	(47,422)	(17,223)	(31,262)
	<u>(1,302,458)</u>	<u>(790,737)</u>	<u>(1,293,706)</u>	<u>(774,577)</u>
Remuneration of auditors				
Audit services	(122,708)	(145,500)	(22,728)	(33,850)
Non-audit services	(24,205)	(22,000)	(12,103)	(11,000)
The auditor is Grant Thornton Audit Pty Ltd				
7(a). Income taxes relating to continuing operations				
Current tax				
In respect of the current year	(3,657,704)	(3,416,990)	(96,061)	(116,549)
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current year	294,052	148,127	(76,705)	17,828
Income tax expense	<u>(3,363,652)</u>	<u>(3,268,863)</u>	<u>(172,766)</u>	<u>(98,721)</u>
The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statement as follows:				
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	11,188,196	10,874,428	10,571,316	7,478,044
Income tax expense calculated at 30%	(3,356,459)	(3,262,328)	(3,171,395)	(2,243,413)
Tax adjustment for prior year tax return	-	-	-	-
Tax effect of non-assessable income	-	-	3,000,290	2,145,002
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(7,193)	(6,535)	(1,661)	(310)
Income tax expense	<u>(3,363,652)</u>	<u>(3,268,863)</u>	<u>(172,766)</u>	<u>(98,721)</u>

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
7(b). Deferred tax balances				
Deferred tax assets	975,550	1,107,861	238,241	290,370
Deferred tax liabilities	(838,472)	(1,264,835)	(26,442)	(1,866)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	137,078	(156,974)	211,799	288,504

Group 2024

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Closing balance
	\$	\$	\$
Intangible assets	(280,109)	84,715	(195,394)
Tangible assets	(970,454)	334,208	(636,246)
Unearned income	290,263	(76,938)	213,325
Provisions	372,128	56,211	428,339
Lease liabilities	288,447	(105,601)	182,846
Trade receivables	-	6,723	6,723
Accruals	131,236	(11,202)	120,034
Other	11,515	5,936	17,451
	(156,974)	294,052	137,078

Parent 2024

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Closing balance
	\$	\$	\$
Intangible assets	7,304	(7,304)	-
Tangible assets	(1,400)	(24,531)	(25,931)
Unearned income	223,061	(79,233)	143,828
Provisions	36,400	4,527	40,927
Lease liabilities	-	25,882	25,882
Accruals	19,288	(26)	19,262
Other	3,851	3,980	7,831
	288,504	(76,705)	211,799

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
8. Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash on hand	580	580	-	-
Cash at bank	7,515,992	7,166,680	355,660	727,453
	<u>7,516,572</u>	<u>7,167,260</u>	<u>355,660</u>	<u>727,453</u>
9. Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	3,908,350	3,524,025	393,286	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	(22,409)	-	-	-
Related party receivables	161,742	329,342	2,458,682	1,996,238
Other debtors	60,000	70,979	-	-
	<u>4,107,683</u>	<u>3,924,346</u>	<u>2,851,968</u>	<u>1,996,238</u>
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing with credit terms generally settled within 7 to 30 days depending on the nature of the sales transaction. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade receivable is impaired. The loss allowance is included within impairment losses of financial assets in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. All trade receivables that are not impaired are expected to be received within credit terms.				
10. Inventories				
Finished goods	51,571	68,445	-	-
11. Other assets				
Accrued income	5,448	4,411	706	-
Cash collateral	304,000	173,000	31,000	-
Deferred expense	-	298,047	-	6,426
Prepayments	1,177,440	1,047,024	684,811	333,531
	<u>1,486,888</u>	<u>1,522,482</u>	<u>716,517</u>	<u>339,957</u>

Cash collateral is the pledged bank deposits held for various bank guarantees.

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
12. Property, plant and equipment				
Computer equipment at cost	17,419,446	16,945,719	1,754,071	1,793,019
Accumulated depreciation	(12,832,298)	(11,484,627)	(1,745,850)	(1,484,998)
	<u>4,587,148</u>	<u>5,461,092</u>	<u>8,221</u>	<u>308,021</u>
Plant and equipment at cost	629,616	596,543	23,314	6,230
Accumulated depreciation	(551,227)	(586,846)	(6,924)	(6,230)
	<u>78,389</u>	<u>9,697</u>	<u>16,390</u>	<u>-</u>
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>4,665,537</u>	<u>5,470,789</u>	<u>24,611</u>	<u>308,021</u>
Group 2024	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Total	
Cost	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 January 2024	16,945,719	596,543	17,542,262	
Additions	1,376,325	87,569	1,463,894	
Disposals	(902,598)	(54,496)	(957,094)	
Balance at 31 December 2024	17,419,446	629,616	18,049,062	
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2024	(11,484,627)	(586,846)	(12,071,473)	
Depreciation	(2,238,845)	(18,878)	(2,257,723)	
Disposals	891,174	54,497	945,671	
Balance at 31 December 2024	(12,832,298)	(551,227)	(13,383,525)	
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	4,587,148	78,389	4,665,537	
Parent 2024	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Total	
Cost	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,793,019	6,230	1,799,249	
Additions	3,290	19,474	22,764	
Disposals	(42,238)	(2,390)	(44,628)	
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,754,071	23,314	1,777,385	
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2024	(1,484,998)	(6,230)	(1,491,228)	
Depreciation	(303,090)	(3,084)	(306,174)	
Disposals	42,238	2,390	44,628	
Balance at 31 December 2024	(1,745,850)	(6,924)	(1,752,774)	
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	8,221	16,390	24,611	

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
13. Right-of-use assets				
Leased premises at cost	1,585,297	1,484,252	101,045	-
Accumulated depreciation	(1,280,809)	(1,043,560)	(16,931)	-
	304,488	440,692	84,114	-
Leased equipment at cost	1,270,902	1,262,890	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(1,034,025)	(820,837)	-	-
	236,877	442,053	-	-
Total right-of-use assets	541,365	882,745	84,114	-
Group 2024				
Cost	Leased premises	Leased equipment	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,484,252	1,262,890	2,747,142	
Additions	101,045	8,012	109,057	
Disposals	-	-	-	
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,585,297	1,270,902	2,856,199	
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2024	(1,043,560)	(820,837)	(1,864,397)	
Depreciation	(237,249)	(213,188)	(450,437)	
Disposals	-	-	-	
Balance at 31 December 2024	(1,280,809)	(1,034,025)	(2,314,834)	
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	304,488	236,877	541,365	
Parent 2024				
Cost	Leased premises	Leased equipment	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	
Additions	101,045	-	101,045	
Disposals	-	-	-	
Balance at 31 December 2024	101,045	-	101,045	
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	
Depreciation	(16,931)	-	(16,931)	
Disposals	-	-	-	
Balance at 31 December 2024	(16,931)	-	(16,931)	
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	84,114	-	84,114	

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
13. Right-of-use assets (cont'd)				
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss				
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	(450,437)	(426,577)	(16,931)	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(52,297)	(69,935)	(3,085)	-

The total cash outflow for leases amount to \$513,357 (2023: \$471,557).

The Group has entered into the below leases during the current financial year:

i) A lease with QUBE Subiaco Development Pty Ltd on 3 July 2024. The premises is located at 437 Roberts Road, Subiaco Western Australia 6008.

ii) A rental agreement with Sharp Corporation of Australia Pty Ltd on 15 January 2024.

The Group leases several assets including premises and equipment. The lease term is no more than 5 years.

14. Other intangible assets

Software at cost	17,983,031	18,078,648	171,752	318,017
Accumulated amortisation	(14,036,189)	(12,575,575)	(171,752)	(318,017)
	<u>3,946,842</u>	<u>5,503,073</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Group 2024	Software	Total
Cost	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2024	18,078,648	18,078,648
Additions	53,073	53,073
Disposals	(148,690)	(148,690)
Balance at 31 December 2024	17,983,031	17,983,031
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January 2024	(12,575,575)	(12,575,575)
Amortisation	(1,609,304)	(1,609,304)
Disposals	148,690	148,690
Balance at 31 December 2024	(14,036,189)	(14,036,189)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	3,946,842	3,946,842

14. Other intangible assets (cont'd)

Parent 2024	Software	Total
Cost	\$	\$
Balance at 1 January 2024	318,017	318,017
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(146,265)	(146,265)
Balance at 31 December 2024	171,752	171,752

Accumulated amortisation

Balance at 1 January 2024	(318,017)	(318,017)
Amortisation	-	-
Disposals	146,265	146,265
Balance at 31 December 2024	(171,752)	(171,752)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	-	-

15. Trade and other payables

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables	302,588	252,638	16,124	19,261
Goods and services tax payable	251,807	214,959	6,595	5,159
Unearned income	802,224	972,215	560,509	743,538
Other creditors and accruals	615,562	658,764	88,472	91,178
Related party payables	2,956,250	2,380,769	508,905	199,260
	<u>4,928,431</u>	<u>4,479,345</u>	<u>1,180,605</u>	<u>1,058,396</u>

16. Lease liabilities

Current

Lease liabilities	496,460	435,895	28,987	-
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Non-current

Lease liabilities	113,029	525,597	57,287	-
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Future lease payments

Future lease payments are due as follows:

Within one year	523,551	498,249	36,462	-
One to five years	114,025	531,878	57,369	-
	<u>637,576</u>	<u>1,030,127</u>	<u>93,831</u>	<u>-</u>

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
17. Provisions				
<u>Current</u>				
Employee benefits	1,325,885	1,152,316	114,653	116,243
<u>Non-current</u>				
Employee benefits	40,143	39,917	9,620	5,090
Leasehold make-good	61,767	48,192	12,150	-
	<u>101,910</u>	<u>88,109</u>	<u>21,770</u>	<u>5,090</u>

Leasehold make-good

The provision represents the present value of the estimated costs to make good the premises leased by the company at the end of the respective lease terms.

Movements in provisions

Movements in each class of provision during the current financial year, other than employee benefits, are set out below:

Leasehold make-good 2024	Group	Parent
Cost	\$	\$
Carrying amount at the start of the year	48,192	-
Additional provisions recognised	12,150	12,150
Unwinding of discount	1,425	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>61,767</u>	<u>12,150</u>

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$

18. Financial Instruments

Financial assets - amortised cost

Cash and bank balances	7,516,572	7,167,260	355,660	727,453
Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables and dividends receivable)	4,107,683	3,924,346	2,851,968	1,996,238

Financial liabilities - amortised cost

Amortised cost (including trade and other payables)	4,928,431	4,479,345	1,180,605	1,058,396
Lease liabilities	609,489	961,492	86,274	-

19. Key management personnel

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group is set out below:

Compensation to directors and other members of key management personnel of the Group	<u>893,983</u>	<u>905,701</u>	<u>133,500</u>	<u>111,542</u>
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	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
20. Issued capital				
2,353,490 fully paid ordinary shares (2023: 2,353,490)	53,063,352	53,063,352	53,063,352	53,063,352

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the right to dividends.

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

	Group	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<i>Franking credits</i>		
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%	3,224,044	3,784,139

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$

21. Related party disclosures

The immediate parent of the Company is Intralot Global Holdings B.V. The ultimate parent company is Intralot S.A.

	Fees charged to related parties			
Intralot Capital Luxembourg S.A.	161,742	327,492	-	-

	Investment income from related parties			
Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd	-	-	10,000,965	7,150,008

	Fees charged by related parties			
Intralot S.A.	10,733,822	9,857,950	1,296,355	811,900
Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd	-	-	75,600	75,600
Intralot Global Holdings B.V.	85,346	292,500	85,346	292,500

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

	Amounts owed by related parties			
Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd	-	-	2,458,682	1,994,388
Intralot S.A.	-	1,850	-	1,850
Intralot Capital Luxembourg S.A.	161,742	327,492	-	-

	Amounts owed to related parties			
Intralot S.A.	2,956,250	2,355,927	481,349	166,073
Intralot Global Holdings B.V.	-	24,842	-	24,842
Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd	-	-	27,556	8,345

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Sales and fees charged to related parties together with purchases and fees charged by related parties are made in arm's length transactions both at normal market prices and on normal commercial terms. Outstanding receivable or payable balances at year end are, unless noted otherwise, unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

	Group		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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22. Commitments for expenditure				
<u>Capital commitments</u>				
Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:				
Property, plant and equipment	823,123	533,951	-	-

23. Guarantees

The Group and the company have provided bank guarantees to a number of entities in connection to the provision of services and other commercial arrangements. These guarantees amount to \$7,802,938 (2023: \$15,172,248) of which \$7,500,000 (2023: \$15,000,000) is supported by Intralot S.A.

24. Subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary	A.C.N
Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd	136 875 673

25. Contingent assets, liabilities and commitments

Intralot Gaming Services Pty Ltd (IGS) entered into an agreement with Intralot S.A. to supply software and services to deliver services under the IGS's agreement with the Victorian Minister for Gaming for the provision of Pre-Commitment Services. Pursuant to the agreement between Intralot S.A. and the company, should the company be required to make the software available to the State of Victoria or another party nominated by the State of Victoria an advance is required to be made to Intralot S.A. of \$5m for 10 years of such licensing.

At the date of this report the directors have determined that no events have occurred that crystallise this liability.

26. Subsequent Events

On 27 February 2025, the company has declared a dividend of \$4,000,933. The dividend was paid to the holder of fully paid ordinary shares on 7 March 2025 and was franked to 100% at 30% corporate income tax rate.

There have been no other transactions or events of a material and unusual nature between the end of the reporting period and the date of the report likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the company, to affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or state of affairs of the company in future years.