Grant Thornton

IFRS

Assurance

Global

IFRS Example Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements 2022

with guidance notes

Contents

Introduction

IFRS Example Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements 2022

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is challenging. Each year, new Standards and amendments are published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) with the potential to significantly impact the presentation of a complete set of financial statements.

The member firms of Grant Thornton International Ltd ('GTIL') have extensive expertise in the application of IFRS. GTIL, through its IFRS Team, develops general guidance that supports its member firms' commitment to high quality, consistent application of IFRS and is therefore pleased to share these insights by publishing 'IFRS Example Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements 2022' ('Interim Financial Statements').

The Interim Financial Statements illustrate a six month accounting period beginning on 1 January 2022. They are based on the activities and results of Illustrative Corporation Ltd and its subsidiaries ('the Group') – a fictional consulting, service and retail entity that has been preparing IFRS financial statements for several years. The Group produces half-yearly interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' at 30 June 2022.

The Interim Financial Statements have been reviewed and updated to reflect changes in IAS 34 and in other IFRS that are effective for the year ending **31 December 2022** that have been issued prior to 30 April 2022.

About us

We're a network of independent assurance, tax and advisory firms, made up of 56,000+ people in 140 countries. For more than 100 years, we have helped dynamic organisations realise their strategic ambitions. Whether you're looking to finance growth, manage risk and regulation, optimise your operations or realise stakeholder value, we can help you.

We've got scale, combined with local market understanding. That means we're everywhere you are, as well as where you want to be.

Condensed set of Interim Financial Statements

An entity complying with IAS 34 has a choice of preparing a condensed set of Interim Financial Statements or a full set of IFRS financial statements. These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements illustrate a condensed set of Interim Financial Statements based on the requirements of IAS 34.8. Where a full set of financial statements is presented, the form and content of those financial statements are required to conform to the requirements of IAS 1 for a complete set of financial statements (IAS 34.9).

Local reporting requirements

The requirements for interim reports vary significantly between jurisdictions. Entities that apply IAS 34 may also be subject to requirements imposed by law or by a stock exchange. Such local requirements usually impose interim reporting deadlines and may require disclosure of specified information. This may be presented either in the financial statements or in an accompanying narrative report, eg financial and other highlights, chairman's statement, operating and financial review and specific qualitative and quantitative disclosures (collectively referred to as 'management commentary').

The IASB's Practice Statement 'Management Commentary – A framework for presentation' provides a broad framework of principles, qualitative characteristics and recommended contents for high quality management commentary. Although the Practice Statement is not mandatory, it may be used by regulators and others to benchmark the quality of the information presented and so its guidance should be considered.

Management commentary and other regulatory requirements are not included in these Interim Financial Statements.

Using this publication

The form and content of Interim Financial Statements will of course depend on the activities and transactions of the reporting entity in concern. The objective in preparing these Interim Financial Statements is to illustrate one possible approach to interim reporting by an entity engaging in transactions that are 'typical' across a range of non-specialist sectors. However, as with any publication of this type, our example does not envisage every possible transaction and therefore cannot be regarded as comprehensive. For example, IAS 34 requires that the Interim Financial Statements should explain significant events and transactions that have occurred in the interim period. The required disclosures will therefore depend on these specific circumstances and entities will need to exercise judgement in deciding how to meet the requirements of IAS 34.15. The Interim Financial Statements should be amended, amplified or abbreviated according to the importance of the area to the financial statements as a whole. Also, these Interim Financial Statements should not be used as a disclosure checklist to meet the requirements of IAS 34. Facts and circumstances will vary between entities and each entity should assess individually which information to disclose in their Interim Financial Statements.

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IFRS Example Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Illustrative Corporation Group
30 June 2022

Contents of Interim Financial Statements

Paragraph 8 of IAS 34 requires that condensed Interim Financial Statements contain at a minimum:

- a condensed statement or condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- a condensed statement of financial position
- a condensed statement of changes in equity
- a condensed statement of cash flows
- selected explanatory notes.

According to IAS 34.20, the Interim Financial Statements (condensed or complete) shall include:

- either:
  - a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the current interim period, and cumulatively for the current financial year to date, with comparatives for the comparable interim periods (ie comparable interim period and financial year to date) or
  - two separate statements, being a statement of profit or loss and a statement of other comprehensive income for the current interim period and cumulatively for the current financial year to date, with comparatives for the comparable interim periods (ie comparable interim period and financial year to date)
- a statement of financial position as at the end of the current interim period and a comparative statement of financial position as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year
- a statement of changes in equity showing changes in equity cumulatively for the current financial year to date, with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year and
- a statement of cash flows for the current financial year to date, with a comparative statement for the comparable year-to-date period of the immediately preceding financial year.

Presentation of the interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income either as a single statement or two separate statements should follow the presentation in the annual financial statements (IAS 34.8A). The Group presents a separate profit or loss statement and a separate statement of other comprehensive income in its annual financial statements. In addition, the Group's profit or loss statement illustrates the 'nature of expense' format. Accordingly, these Interim Financial Statements follow the same approach.

The alternative methods of presenting a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and of presenting a profit or loss statement illustrating the 'function of expense format' are included as appendices to the 'IFRS Example Consolidated Financial Statements 2021'[1].

IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' requires an additional statement of financial position at the start of the preceding period in certain circumstances (IAS 1.40A). IAS 34 does not require, and therefore these Interim Financial Statements do not include, such a statement of financial position.

Entities wishing to follow best practice may include a statement/statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity and a statement of cash flows for the immediately preceding financial year. These Interim Financial Statements reflect this practice, with three periods for each of these statements and associated notes.

Summary of requirements (IAS 34.A2)

	Interim period	Last year end	Comparative interim period
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Yes (current and year-to-date)	Good practice	Yes (current and year-to-date)
Statement of financial position	Yes	Yes	Good practice
Statement of changes in equity	Yes (year-to-date)	Good practice	Yes (year-to-date)
Statement of cash flows	Yes (year-to-date)	Good practice	Yes (year-to-date)

[1] In November 2021, the Grant Thornton International Ltd IFRS Team published 'IFRS Example Consolidated Financial Statements 2021', providing an example of a full set of annual IFRS financial statements.

Telling the COVID-19 Story

An entity should present additional line items when it is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position, financial performance or its cash flows (IAS 34.16A(c)). Whilst an entity is allowed to add lines into its primary financial statements in respect of COVID-19, it is important to ensure COVID-19-related matters are not given undue prominence. In our view, it would not be appropriate to add columns that exclude the impact of COVID-19 in the interim financial statements. In respect of the above view, IAS 1 requirements would not allow such a presentation. It states that total comprehensive income comprises all of 'profit or loss' and of 'other comprehensive income'. These are defined as:

- 'the total of income less expenses, excluding the components of other comprehensive income' for profit or loss, and
- 'items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by other IFRS' for other comprehensive income.

In other words, due to the above IAS 1 requirements, it would not be appropriate to present some selected items of revenue and expenses as non-recurring or unusual, and they should never be described as extraordinary. When preparing financial statements bear in mind that an unusual or new type of transaction is more likely to be material than a routine or regularly occurring transaction of the same size.

IAS 1.98 provides some examples of items considered 'unusual' that could warrant disclosure that may otherwise fall below materiality thresholds, and some these could be relevant when reporting on the consequences of COVID-19:

- write-downs of inventories to net realisable value or of property, plant and equipment to recoverable amount, as well as reversals of such write-downs
- restructurings of the activities of an entity and reversals of any provisions for the costs of these restructurings
- disposals of items of property, plant and equipment
- disposals of investments
- discontinued operations
- litigation settlements, and
- other reversals of provisions.

Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss

for the six months ended 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)		Notes	6 months to 30 Jun 2022	6 months to 30 Jun 2021	Year to 31 Dec 2021
IAS 1.82(a)	Revenue	8, 9	**116,846**	88,863	205,793
IAS 1.85	Other income		**202**	185	299
IAS 1.85	Changes in inventories		**(5,066)**	(3,248)	(7,923)
IAS 1.85	Costs of material		**(21,872)**	(16,808)	(42,535)
IAS 1.85	Employee benefits expense		**(61,232)**	(51,042)	(113,809)
IAS 1.85	Change in fair value of investment property		**55**	125	310
IAS 1.85	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets		**(3,904)**	(4,174)	(10,093)
IAS 1.82(ba)	Impairment of financial assets		**(319)**	(275)	(212)
IAS 1.85	Other expenses		**(4,305)**	(4,611)	(8,598)
	Operating profit		**20,405**	**9,015**	**23,232**
IAS 1.82(c)	Share of profit from equity accounted investments		**50**	84	391
IAS 1.82(b)	Finance costs		**(413)**	(1,128)	(3,869)
IAS 1.85	Finance income		**1,188**	835	964
IAS 1.85	Other financial items		**669**	339	943
	Profit before tax		**21,899**	**9,145**	**21,661**
IAS 1.82(d)	Tax expense		**(5,059)**	(2,370)	(6,794)
	Profit for the period from continuing operations		**16,840**	**6,775**	**14,867**
IAS 1.82(ea)	Profit/(Loss) for the period from discontinued operations	15	**96**	8	(9)
IAS 1.81A(a)	**Profit for the period**		**16,936**	**6,783**	**14,858**
	Profit for the period attributable to:				
IAS 1.81B(a)(i)	Non-controlling interest		**67**	56	121
IAS 1.81B(a)(ii)	Owners of the parent		**16,869**	6,727	14,737
			16,936	**6,783**	**14,858**
IAS 34.11 and IAS 34.11A	**Earnings per share**	16	**CU**	**CU**	**CU**
IAS 33.67A	**Basic earnings (loss) per share**				
IAS 33.66	– From continuing operations		**1.12**	0.58	1.19
IAS 33.68A	– From discontinued operations		**0.01**	–	–
IAS 33.66	Total		**1.13**	**0.58**	**1.19**
IAS 33.67A	**Diluted earnings (loss) per share**				
IAS 33.66	– From continuing operations		**1.12**	0.58	1.19
IAS 33.68A	– From discontinued operations		**0.01**	–	–
IAS 33.66	Total		**1.13**	**0.58**	**1.19**

Guidance notes:

IAS 34.10 requires the interim statement to include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements. Consistent with the Group's annual financial statements, a separate statement of profit or loss and a separate statement of other comprehensive income are presented in these Interim Financial Statements.

IAS 1.82(a)-(ea) provides a list of the minimum items to be presented in the profit or loss section (when an entity presents a single statement of comprehensive income) or in the statement of profit or loss (when an entity presents separate statements of profit or loss and of other comprehensive income, as in these Interim Financial Statements).

There may be situations where additional line items, headings and subtotals need to be included. IAS 1.85 requires an entity to present such additional items (including the disaggregation of the line items listed in IAS 1.82) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial performance.

IAS 1.85A requires any additional subtotals presented to be:

- comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS
- presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable
- consistent from period to period
- no more prominent than the subtotals and totals required in IFRS for the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

IAS 1 allows an entity to use either the 'nature of expense' or the 'function of expense' format, whichever is reliable and more relevant (IAS 1.99). These Interim Financial Statements provide an example of the 'nature of expense' format.

IAS 34.11 requires the presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share in the statement that presents the components of profit or loss when the entity is within the scope of IAS 33 'Earnings per Share'. Where an entity presents a separate statement of profit or loss and a separate statement of other comprehensive income, the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) figures should be presented in the statement of profit or loss (IAS 34.11A).

IAS 33 requires basic and diluted EPS disclosures in the annual financial statements for continuing operations and total operations, in the statement of profit and loss. EPS for discontinued operations are required to be shown either in the statement of profit or loss or in the notes (IAS 33.68).

IAS 34 does not specifically require disclosure of separate EPS figures for continuing and discontinued operations in the Interim Financial Statements. In our opinion, the minimum requirement is to disclose basic and diluted EPS for total operations. These Interim Financial Statements also include separate EPS figures for continuing and discontinued operations as a matter of good practice and for consistency with the annual financial statements. In our opinion, when such separate EPS figures are shown in the statement of profit or loss, EPS for total operations should also be shown in this statement.

Condensed consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

for the six months ended 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

Reference		6 months to 30 Jun 2022	6 months to 30 Jun 2021	Year to 31 Dec 2021
IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)				
IAS 1.81A(a)	**Profit for the period**	**16,936**	**6,783**	**14,858**
	Other comprehensive income:			
IAS 1.82A(a)(i)	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**			
IAS 16.77(f)	Revaluation of land	**–**	–	303
IAS 19.120(c)	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	**(2,201)**	1,485	3,830
IAS 1.90 IAS 1.91(b)	Income tax relating to items not reclassified	**531**	(575)	(1,240)
IAS 1.82A(a)(ii)	**Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**			
	Cash flow hedging			
IFRS 7.24C(b)(i)	– current period gains (losses)	**215**	287	890
IFRS 7.24C(b)(v) IAS 1.92	– reclassification to profit or loss	**157**	178	(640)
IAS 21.52(b)	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	**(575)**	(414)	(664)
IAS 1.82A(b)	Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investments	**15**	26	5
IAS 1.92	– reclassification to profit or loss	**–**	–	(3)
IAS 1.90 IAS 1.91(b)	Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified	**173**	125	176
IAS 1.81A(b)	**Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax**	**(1,685)**	**1,112**	**2,657**
IAS 1.81A(c)	**Total comprehensive income for the period**	**15,251**	**7,895**	**17,515**
	Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
IAS 1.81B(b)(i)	Non-controlling interest	**67**	56	121
IAS 1.81B(b)(ii)	Owners of the parent	**15,184**	7,839	17,394
		15,251	**7,895**	**17,515**

Guidance notes:
When an entity presents a separate statement of comprehensive income, IAS 1.82A requires an entity to present line items of other comprehensive income in the period, classified by nature and grouped into those that, in accordance with other IFRS:

a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

IAS 1.82A further requires the presentation of line items for the share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, separated into the share of items that, in accordance with other IFRS:

a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and
b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

IAS 1.87 precludes an entity from presenting any items of income or expense as extraordinary items, in the statement(s) presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the notes.

According to IAS 1.90, an entity discloses the amount of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income, including reclassification adjustments, either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes. In accordance with IAS 1.91(b), the Group, in its annual financial statements, presents components of other comprehensive income before tax with one amount shown for the aggregate amount of income tax relating to all components of other comprehensive income. The tax effects of each component of other comprehensive income are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements. When an entity selects alternative (b) of IAS 1.91, it shall allocate the tax between the items that might be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss and those that will not be reclassified subsequently to the profit or loss.

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Notes	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)					
	Assets				
IAS 1.60 IAS 1.66-67	**Non-current**				
IAS 1.55	Goodwill	11	**7,397**	5,880	5,041
IAS 1.54(c)	Other intangible assets	12	**25,950**	19,973	17,424
IAS 1.54(a)	Property, plant and equipment	13	**22,750**	19,378	18,606
	Right-of-use assets	14	**28,008**	31,093	29,534
IAS 1.54(e)	Investments accounted for using the equity method		**925**	777	860
IAS 1.54(b)	Investment property		**12,732**	12,487	12,662
IAS 1.55	Other long-term assets	8	**104**	80	185
IAS 1.54(c)	Other long-term financial assets	22	**4,082**	3,895	4,051
	Non-current assets		**101,948**	93,563	88,363
IAS 1.60 IAS 1.66	**Current**				
IAS 1.54(g)	Inventories		**32,400**	29,605	18,298
IAS 1.55	Prepayments and other short-term assets	8	**203**	211	406
IAS 1.54(h)	Trade and other receivables		**28,407**	22,297	32,720
IAS 1.54(d) IAS 1.55	Derivative financial instruments	22	**673**	813	716
IAS 1.54(d)	Other short-term financial assets	22	**689**	651	655
IAS 1.54(i)	Cash and cash equivalents		**42,539**	9,797	34,729
			104,911	63,374	87,524
IFRS 5.38 IAS 1.54(j)	Assets included in disposal group classified as held for sale	15	**-**	3,236	103
	Current assets		**104,911**	66,610	87,627
IAS 1.55	**Total assets**		**206,859**	**160,173**	**175,990**

Guidance notes:

IAS 34.10 requires interim financial statements to include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements.

IAS 1.54 provides a list of the minimum items to be presented in the statement of financial position. Where relevant, references to IAS 1 and other IFRS requirements are included on the left-hand side of the statement of financial position. There may be situations where additional line items, headings and subtotals may also need to be included. IAS 1.55 requires an entity to present additional items (including the disaggregation of the line items listed in IAS 1.54) in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position.

IAS 1.55A requires additional subtotals presented in accordance with IAS 1.55 to be:

- comprised of line items made up of amounts recognised and measured in accordance with IFRS
- presented and labelled in a manner that makes the line items that constitute the subtotal clear and understandable
- consistent from period to period
- displayed with no more prominence than the subtotals and totals required in IFRS for the statement of financial position.

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Notes	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
	Equity and liabilities				
	Equity				
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent:				
IAS 1.54(r)	Share capital	17	**15,820**	12,270	13,770
IAS 1.78(e)	Share premium		**40,045**	4,465	19,645
IAS 1.78(e)	Other components of equity	19	**580**	720	2,265
IAS 1.54(r)	Retained earnings		**59,357**	40,933	49,076
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		**115,802**	**58,388**	**84,756**
IAS 1.54(q)	Non-controlling interest		**780**	648	713
IAS 1.55	**Total equity**		**116,582**	**59,036**	**85,469**
	Liabilities				
IAS 1.60 IAS 1.69	**Non-current**				
IAS 1.55	Pension and other employee obligations		**12,331**	11,956	10,386
IAS 1.54(m)	Borrowings	22	**19,838**	21,125	21,070
IAS 1.54(k)	Trade and other payables		**1,338**	–	–
IFRS 16.47(b)	Lease liabilities	14	**29,457**	32,515	31,194
IAS 1.54(o) IAS 1.56	Deferred tax liabilities		**1,359**	880	1,903
IAS 1.55	Other liabilities		**454**	657	620
	Non-current liabilities		**64,777**	67,133	65,173
IAS 1.60 IAS 1.69	**Current**				
IAS 1.54(l)	Provisions	20	**615**	2,280	1,215
IAS 1.55	Pension and other employee obligations		**1,625**	1,398	1,467
IAS 1.54(m)	Borrowings	22	**3,911**	4,655	4,815
IAS 1.54(k)	Trade and other payables		**10,552**	18,805	8,497
IFRS 16.47(b)	Lease liabilities	14	**2,597**	2,608	2,522
IAS 1.54(n)	Current tax liabilities		**3,013**	815	4,174
IAS 1.55	Contract and other liabilities		**3,187**	3,060	2,658
			25,500	**33,621**	**25,348**
IFRS 5.38 IAS 1.54(p)	Liabilities included in disposal group classified as held for sale	15	**-**	383	–
	Current liabilities		**25,500**	34,004	25,348
IAS 1.55	**Total liabilities**		**90,277**	**101,137**	**90,521**
IAS 1.55	**Total equity and liabilities**		**206,859**	**160,173**	**175,990**

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the six months ended 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)		Share capital	Share premium	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
IAS 1.106(d)	**Balance at 1 January 2022**	**13,770**	**19,645**	**2,265**	**49,076**	**84,756**	**713**	**85,469**
	Dividends	–	–	–	(6,855)	(6,855)	–	(6,855)
	Issue of share capital on exercise of employee share options	350	1,750	–	–	2,100	–	2,100
	Employee share-based compensation	–	–	–	267	267	–	267
	Issue of share capital	1,700	18,650	–	–	20,350	–	20,350
IAS 1.106(d)(iii)	Transactions with owners	2,050	20,400	–	(6,588)	15,862	–	15,862
IAS 1.106(d)(i)	Profit for the period	–	–	–	16,869	16,869	67	16,936
IAS 1.106(d)(ii) IAS 1.106A	Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(1,685)	–	(1,685)	–	(1,685)
IAS 1.106(a)	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	–	–	(1,685)	16,869	15,184	67	15,251
	Balance at 30 June 2022	**15,820**	**40,045**	**580**	**59,357**	**115,802**	**780**	**116,582**
IAS 1.106(d)	**Balance at 1 January 2021**	**12,000**	**3,050**	**(392)**	**37,041**	**51,699**	**592**	**52,291**
	Dividends	–	–	–	(3,000)	(3,000)	–	(3,000)
	Issue of share capital on exercise of employee share options	270	1,415	–	–	1,685	–	1,685
	Employee share-based compensation	–	–	–	165	165	–	165
IAS 1.106(d)(iii)	Transactions with owners	270	1,415	–	(2,835)	(1,150)	–	(1,150)
IAS 1.106(d)(i)	Profit for the period	–	–	–	6,727	6,727	56	6,783
IAS 1.106(d)(ii) IAS 1.106A	Other comprehensive income	–	–	1,112	–	1,112	–	1,112
IAS 1.106(a)	Total comprehensive income for the period	–	–	1,112	6,727	7,839	56	7,895
	Balance at 30 June 2021	**12,270**	**4,465**	**720**	**40,933**	**58,388**	**648**	**59,036**

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the six months ended 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Share capital	Share premium	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)								
IAS 1.106(d)	**Balance at 1 January 2021**	**12,000**	**3,050**	**(392)**	**37,041**	**51,699**	**592**	**52,291**
	Dividends	–	–	–	(3,000)	(3,000)	–	(3,000)
	Issue of share capital on exercise of employee share options	270	1,415	–	–	1,685	–	1,685
	Employee share-based compensation	–	–	–	298	298	–	298
	Issue of share capital	1,500	15,180	–	–	16,680	–	16,680
IAS 1.106(d)(iii)	Transactions with owners	1,770	16,595	–	(2,702)	15,663	–	15,663
IAS 1.106(d)(i)	Profit for the year	–	–	–	14,737	14,737	121	14,858
IAS 1.106(d)(ii) IAS 1.106A	Other comprehensive income	–	–	2,657	–	2,657	–	2,657
IAS 1.106(a)	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	2,657	14,737	17,394	121	17,515
	Balance at 31 December 2021	**13,770**	**19,645**	**2,265**	**49,076**	**84,756**	**713**	**85,469**

Guidance note

IAS 34.10 requires the interim statement to include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements while IAS 1.106 provides a list of the required items to be presented in the statement of changes in equity.

Entities have a choice to present the required reconciliations for each component of other comprehensive income either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements (IAS 1.106(d)(ii) and IAS 1.106A). This Publication presents the reconciliations for each component of other comprehensive income in the notes to the financial statements. This reduces duplicated disclosures and presents more clearly the overall changes in equity.

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

for the six months ended 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Notes	6 months to 30 Jun 2022	6 months to 30 Jun 2021	Year to 31 Dec 2021
IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)					
IAS 7.10	**Operating activities**				
	Profit before tax		**21,899**	9,145	21,661
	Non-cash adjustments		**6,269**	4,227	11,942
	Contributions to defined benefit plans		**(995)**	(616)	(1,186)
	Net changes in working capital		**(3,446)**	8,900	(11,891)
	Settling of derivative financial instruments		**-**	–	(33)
	Acquisition costs, expensed to profit or loss	7	**(304)**	–	–
IAS 7.35	Taxes paid/(reclaimed)		**(5,602)**	(577)	6,149
	Net cash from continuing operations		**17,821**	21,079	26,642
IFRS 5.33(c)	Net cash from (used in) discontinued operations		**-**	18	(22)
	Net cash from operating activities		**17,821**	**21,097**	**26,620**
IAS 7.10	**Investing activities**				
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	**(47)**	(26)	(76)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**128**	11	86
	Purchase of other intangible assets	12	**(2,470)**	(2,805)	(3,746)
	Proceeds from disposal of other intangible assets		**-**	–	809
	Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	7	**(18,176)**	(15,714)	(15,491)
IAS 7.39	Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries, net of cash sold		**-**	–	3,117
	Proceeds from sale of assets classified held for sale		**199**	–	–
	Proceeds from disposal and redemption of non-derivative financial assets		**105**	135	228
IAS 7.31	Interest received		**465**	352	745
IAS 7.31	Dividends received		**48**	40	69
IAS 7.35	Taxes paid		**-**	–	(244)
	Net cash used in investing activities		**(19,748)**	**(18,007)**	**(14,503)**
IAS 7.10	**Financing activities**				
	Proceeds from borrowings and lease liabilities		**-**	1,441	1,441
	Repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities		**(5,483)**	(3,478)	(2,093)
	Proceeds from issue of share capital		**22,450**	1,685	18,365
IAS 7.31	Interest paid		**(473)**	(1,135)	(3,380)
IAS 7.31	Dividends paid	18	**(6,855)**	(3,000)	(3,000)
	Net cash from (used in) financing activities		**9,639**	**(4,487)**	**11,333**
IAS 7.45	**Net change in cash and cash equivalents**		**7,712**	(1,397)	23,450
	Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**34,729**	11,219	11,219
IAS 7.28	Exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		**98**	(25)	60
IAS 7.45	**Cash and cash equivalents, end of period**		**42,539**	**9,797**	**34,729**

Guidance note:
IAS 34.10 requires the interim statement to include, at a minimum, each of the headings and subtotals that were included in the most recent annual financial statements. Consistent with the Group's annual financial statements, the interim statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method in accordance with IAS 7.18(b). The statement of cash flows can also be prepared using the direct method (IAS 7.18(a)).

Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Illustrative Corporation Group
For the six months ended 30 June 2022
(expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

Telling the COVID-19 Story

For the purposes of these Interim Financial Statements, commentary has been provided on the potential impacts of COVID-19 on the different areas of the financial statements for balances and disclosures. The ordering of the notes could potentially change this year if the impact of COVID-19 changes their significance or importance (for example, notes on going concern, impairment or events after the reporting date). In these Interim Financial Statements, no changes to the order of the notes were made. When making disclosures in financial statements, the more uncertain the environment, the more detailed the disclosures of the assumptions and assessments used to prepare the financial statements should be. (For example useful lives, discount rates as a result of changes in market conditions, government grants received etc.).

Guidance note
Where an entity's interim financial statements comply with IAS 34 that fact shall be disclosed (IAS 34.19). Where a condensed set of financial statements is prepared, the basis of preparation will need to refer to the fact that these Interim Financial Statements are 'condensed'. Interim financial statements shall not be described as complying with IFRS unless they comply with all of the requirements of IFRS.

Interim financial statements are prepared assuming that users have access to the most recent annual financial report. Consequently, disclosures in the interim financial statements need not duplicate previously reported information (IAS 34.6). IAS 34.16A sets out the information to be disclosed in the notes to the Interim Financial Statements, if not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report.

In addition, IAS 34.15 requires disclosure of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the financial position and performance of an entity since the end of the last annual reporting period. The guidance includes some examples of events and transactions which may require disclosure, if significant (IAS 34.15B).

These Interim Financial Statements present selected explanatory notes that are intended to assist users in understanding the results of the operations of the Group for the current interim period. As with any example, it does not envisage every possible transaction and therefore cannot be regarded as comprehensive. Also, depending on the circumstances, certain of these disclosures might be regarded either as voluntary or as necessary to meet the general requirements of IAS 34.

The notes to the Interim Financial Statements follow the format of the disclosures in the Group's annual financial statements in so far as these disclosures are required by IAS 34.

1. Nature of operations

The principal activities of Illustrative Corporation Ltd and subsidiaries (the Group) include selling of telecommunications hardware and software, related after-sales service, consulting, and the construction of telecommunications systems. These activities are grouped into the following service lines:

- **retail** – focusing on the sale of the Group's proprietary hardware and software products and related customisation and integration services
- **after-sales service** – providing fixed-price maintenance of extended warranty agreements to the Group's retail customers
- **consulting and outsourcing** – advising companies on telecommunications systems strategies and IT security, and providing IT outsourcing services including payroll and accounts payable transaction processing
- **construction** – providing customers with complete telecommunications systems solutions from design to development and installation.

Guidance note: The notes to the Interim Financial Statements only include disclosures relevant to the fictitious entity Illustrative Corporation Ltd and subsidiaries. IFRS may require different or additional disclosures in other situations. Disclosures should always be tailored to reflect an entity's specific facts and circumstances.

2. General information, basis of preparation and statement of compliance with IFRS

IAS 34.3
IAS 34.19

The Interim Financial Statements are for the six months ended 30 June 2022 and are presented in currency units (CU), which is the functional currency of the parent company. They have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting'. They do not include all of the information required in annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Illustrative Corporation Ltd (Illustrative Corporation) is the Group's ultimate parent company. It is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Euroland. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is 149a Great Place, 40237 Greatville, Euroland. Illustrative Corporation's shares are listed on the Greatstocks Stock Exchange.

IAS 10.17-18

The Interim Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 August 2022.

Guidance note: Other general information required in the local jurisdiction may be included here, for example, if the Interim Financial Statements are unaudited. Note that the uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern may have arisen during the six month period. If this is the case then the guidance in IAS 1 must be taken into consideration.

3. New Standards adopted at 1 January 2022

Guidance note: IAS 34 requires entities to explain significant events and transactions that have occurred in the interim period. The information to be provided will therefore depend on entity-specific circumstances and entities need to provide disclosures relevant to them in their interim financial statements. Entities will need to exercise their judgement in deciding how to best meet the requirements of IAS 34. We also encourage publicly-listed entities to enquire with their local regulatory authority to ascertain whether jurisdiction-specific requirements might apply.

Accounting pronouncements

There are no accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2022 that have a significant impact on the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Guidance note: Other Standards and amendments that are effective for the first time in 2022 (for entities with a 31 December 2022 year-end) and could be applicable to the Group are:

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)
- Annual Improvements (2018-2020 Cycle):
  - Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1)
  - Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 9)
  - Lease Incentives (Amendments to IFRS 16)
  - Taxation in Fair Value Measurements (Amendments to IAS 41).

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these Interim Financial Statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made. However, whilst they do not affect these Interim Financial Statements they will impact some entities. Entities should assess the impact of these new Standards on their financial statements based on their own facts and circumstances and make appropriate disclosures. In addition, if practical expedients are going to be used, then this intention should be disclosed.

4. Significant accounting policies

Telling the COVID-19 Story

In most cases the accounting policies will not change as a result of COVID-19. However, if the entity is for example, adopting the practical expedient for lease modifications under IFRS 16, then this change should be reflected in their accounting policies. However, if this change was reflected in the annual financial statements, then no further disclosure is required in these interim financial statements.

IAS 34.28
IAS 34.16A(a)

The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies adopted in the Group's most recent annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Guidance note: IAS 34.28 requires the use of the discrete period approach. This requires that items of income and expenses should be recognised and measured on a basis consistent with that used in preparing the annual financial statements, and that no adjustments should be made for events expected to occur subsequent to the end of the interim period. IAS 34.28 notes that the frequency of an entity's reporting should not affect its annual results. There are however some situations where annual reporting can be altered. One example is impairment of goodwill. IFRIC 10 'Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment' (IFRIC 10) notes that an entity shall not reverse an impairment loss recognised in a previous interim period even if the impairment loss would not have been recognised had the impairment assessment been made only at the end of the annual reporting period (IFRIC 10.8).

5. Estimates and judgements

Telling the COVID-19 Story

The financial statements need to provide enough transparency to enable users to understand the key assumptions that have been adopted so they can make their own assessment of their reasonableness. Therefore, it is reasonable to provide more detail in those estimates and judgements that may have been impacted by COVID-19 or additional estimates and judgements made in relation to areas impacted by COVID-19. In these Interim Financial Statements, if those estimates, judgements or conclusions in relation to COVID-19 have changed since the annual financial statements were prepared, then these should be disclosed.

IAS 34.41
IAS 34.16A(d)

When preparing the Interim Financial Statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

IAS 34.28
IAS 34.B12

The judgements, estimates and assumptions applied in the Interim Financial Statements, including the key sources of estimation uncertainty, were the same as those applied in the Group's last annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. The only exceptions are the estimate of income tax liabilities which is determined in the Interim Financial Statements using the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period.

6. Significant events and transactions

Telling the COVID-19 Story

We recommend adding a note describing the overall impact of COVID-19 on the entity. This can then refer to specific disclosures within the notes to the interim financial statements. For additional details and insights refer to our publication '**Telling the COVID-19 story**'.

IAS 34.15
IAS 34.15C

Management believes that the Group is well positioned to cope with a downturn in the economy. Factors contributing to the Group's strong position are:

- no significant new orders. In addition, the Group has several long-term contracts with a number of its existing customers
- the Group does not expect to need additional borrowing facilities in the next 12 months as a result of its significant financial resources, existing facilities and strong liquidity reserves. The Group has significant headroom to comply with its debt covenants
- the Group's major customers have not experienced financial difficulties. Credit quality of trade receivables as at 30 June 2022 is considered to be good.

Overall, the Group is in a strong position and has sufficient capital and liquidity to service its operating activities and debt. The Group's objectives and policies for managing capital, credit risk and liquidity risk are described in its annual financial statements.

In light of the conflict in the Ukraine, the fuel prices have significantly risen and the cost of raw materials has gone up. This has added to the costs for the Group. The Ukrainian subsidiary is no longer a going concern and its separate financial statements will be prepared on a non-going concern basis. However the Group is expected to continue as a going concern, therefore the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

7. Business Combinations

IAS 34.16A(i)
IFRS 3.B64(a)-(d)

On 5 April 2022, the Group acquired 100% of the issued share capital and voting rights of Sysmagic Limited (Sysmagic), a company incorporated and based in Euroland that operates within the service segment. The objective of the acquisition is to further increase the Group's market share in providing customised IT and telecommunication systems services. The details of the business combination are as follows:

IFRS 3.B64(f)	**Fair value of consideration transferred**	
IFRS 3.B64(f)(i) IAS 7.40(a)	Amount settled in cash	18,500
IFRS 3.B64(i)	**Recognised amounts of identifiable net assets**	
IAS 7.40(d)	Property, plant and equipment	5,818
	Intangible assets	8,585
	Total non-current assets	**14,403**
	Inventories	7,500
	Trade and other receivables	4,449
IAS 7.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	324
	Total current assets	**12,273**
	Borrowings	(2,543)
	Deferred tax liabilities	(1,335)
	Total non-current liabilities	**(3,878)**
	Provisions	(780)
	Other liabilities	(1,855)
	Trade and other payables	(4,165)
	Total current liabilities	**(6,800)**
	Identifiable net assets	**15,998**
	Goodwill on acquisition	**2,502**
IAS 7.40(b)	Consideration transferred settled in cash	18,500
IAS 7.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(324)
IAS 7.42	**Net cash outflow on acquisition**	**18,176**
	Acquisition costs charged to expenses	304
	Net cash paid relating to the aquisition	**18,480**

Consideration transferred

IFRS 3.B64(m)

Acquisition-related costs amounting to CU 304 are not included as part of consideration transferred and have been recognised as an expense in the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss, as part of other expenses.

Identifiable net assets

IFRS 3.B67(a)

The fair values of the identifiable intangible assets have been determined provisionally at 30 June 2022, because the acquisition was completed late in the period. The Group is currently obtaining the information necessary to finalise its valuation.

IFRS 3.B64(h)(i-iii)

The fair value of the trade and other receivables acquired as part of the business combination amounted to CU 4,449 with a gross contractual amount of CU 4,569. As of the acquisition date, the Group's best estimate of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected amounted to CU 120.

Goodwill

IFRS 3.B64(e)
IAS 36.133
IFRS 3.B64(k)

The goodwill that arose on the combination can be attributed to the synergies expected to be derived from the combination and the value of the workforce of Sysmagic which cannot be recognised as an intangible asset. Goodwill has been provisionally allocated to cash-generating units at 30 June 2022 and is attributable to the service segment. The goodwill that arose from this business combination is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Sysmagic's contribution to the Group results

IFRS 3.B64(q)(i-ii)

From the date of the acquisition to 30 June 2022, Sysmagic contributed CU 12,232 and CU 1,954 to the Group's revenues and profits, respectively. Had the acquisition occurred on 1 January 2022, the Group's revenue for the period to 30 June 2022 would have been CU 128,386 and the Group's profit for the same period would have been CU 15,726.

Guidance note: If there has been a revision of previously disclosed amounts, for example fair values in relation to a business combination that took place in the previous annual reporting period, then this should be disclosed. Similarly, if revisions to previously reported contingent consideration amounts have occurred, they also should be disclosed if the amounts involved are material.

8. Revenue

Telling the COVID-19 Story

An entity should review its revenue accounting policies and estimates to make sure they are still applicable given the current circumstances. These Interim Financial Statements should reflect any changes since the year-end and disclose any further impact of the pandemic or conversely, any recovery seen within the revenue of the entity in the past 6 months.

IFRS 15.116

For the first six months of 2022, revenue includes CU 1,359 (first six months of 2021: CU 1,267) from the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period, and CU 67 (first six months of 2021: CU 63) from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods due to changes in transaction price.

Guidance note: IAS 34 requires entities to explain the significant events and transactions that have occurred in the interim period. The information to be provided will therefore depend on entity-specific circumstances and not all entities may need to provide the detailed disclosures described by IFRS 15 (shown here) in their interim financial statements. As these Example Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are provided for illustrative purposes only, we have included these disclosures. Other entities will need to exercise their judgement in deciding how to best meet the requirements of IAS 34.

As the Group does not enter into contracts with its customers where, once performance has occurred, the Group's right to consideration is dependent on anything other than the passage of time, the Group does not presently have any contract assets.

For purposes of these Interim Financial Statements, it is assumed that changes to the Group's contract liabilities (ie deferred revenue) are attributable solely to the satisfaction of performance obligations. For other entities, where contract liability balances are affected by other significant factors, IFRS 15.118 requires these changes to be explained. For example, changes due to business combinations or a change in the time frame required for a performance obligation to be satisfied.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

The Group's revenue disaggregated by primary geographical markets is as follows:

IFRS 15.115

	Six months to 30 June 2022				
	Consulting	**Service**	**Retail**	**Other**	**Total**
Euroland (domicile)	46,324	17,256	29,439	1,736	94,755
United Kingdom	4,911	1,907	3,605	184	10,607
USA	4,527	1,814	3,172	130	9,643
Other countries	454	458	360	19	1,291
Total	**56,216**	**21,435**	**36,576**	**2,069**	**116,296**

IFRS 15.115

	Six months to 30 June 2021				
	Consulting	**Service**	**Retail**	**Other**	**Total**
Euroland (domicile)	37,721	6,433	23,195	765	68,114
United Kingdom	5,065	692	3,884	388	10,029
USA	4,519	618	2,896	369	8,402
Other countries	538	89	1,154	39	1,820
Total	**47,843**	**7,832**	**31,129**	**1,561**	**88,365**

IFRS 15.115

	Year to 31 December 2021				
	Consulting	**Service**	**Retail**	**Other**	**Total**
Euroland (domicile)	88,648	14,512	57,678	2,943	163,781
United Kingdom	11,081	1,814	7,210	368	20,473
USA	9,973	1,633	6,489	331	18,426
Other countries	1,108	181	721	37	2,047
Total	**110,810**	**18,140**	**72,098**	**3,679**	**204,727**

The Group's revenue disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition is as follows:

IFRS 15.115

	Six months to 30 June 2022				
	Consulting	**Service**	**Retail**	**Other**	**Total**
Goods transferred at a point in time	13,003	3,960	7,931	516	25,410
Services transferred over time	43,213	17,475	28,645	1,553	90,886
Total	**56,216**	**21,435**	**36,576**	**2,069**	**116,296**

IFRS 15.115

	Six months to 30 June 2021				
	Consulting	**Service**	**Retail**	**Other**	**Total**
Goods transferred at a point in time	11,236	1,062	6,524	594	19,416
Services transferred over time	36,607	6,770	24,605	967	68,949
Total	**47,843**	**7,832**	**31,129**	**1,561**	**88,365**

IFRS 15.115

	Year to 31 December 2021				
	Consulting	**Service**	**Retail**	**Other**	**Total**
Goods transferred at a point in time	24,378	3,991	15,862	809	45,040
Services transferred over time	86,432	14,149	56,236	2,870	159,687
Total	**110,810**	**18,140**	**72,098**	**3,679**	**204,727**

The above revenue figures exclude rental income from investment property (Note 9) which is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IFRS 15.120

The following aggregated amounts of transaction prices relate to the performance obligations from existing contracts that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied as at 30 June 2022:

	2022	2021	Total
Revenue expected to be recognised	765	878	1,643

Prepayments and other assets contain both deferred IT set-up costs and prepayment. IT set-up costs comprise between 1% and 2% of the total labour and materials costs incurred.

	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
Current			
Deferred customer set-up costs	54	53	109
Prepayments	149	158	297
Other current assets	**203**	**211**	**406**
Non-current			
Deferred customer set-up costs	104	80	185
Total	**307**	**291**	**591**

9. Segment reporting

IAS 34.16A(g)

The Group has three operating segments: consulting, service and retail. In identifying these operating segments, management generally follows the Group's service lines representing its main products and services. These operating segments are monitored by the Group's chief operating decision maker who is the Group's chief executive officer and she makes the strategic decisions on the allocation of resources based on adjusted segment reporting results.

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each requires different technologies, marketing approaches and other resources. All inter-segment transfers are carried out at arm's length prices based on prices charged to unrelated customers in stand-alone sales of identical goods or services.

In addition, two minor operating segments are combined below under other segments. The main sources of revenue for this segment is the sale and disposal of used IT equipment that the Group collects from its customers.

IAS 34.16A(g)(v)

During the six month period to 30 June 2022, there have been no changes from prior periods in the measurement methods used to determine operating segments and reported segment profit or loss.

IAS 34.16A(g)(i-iv)

The revenues and profit generated by each of the Group's operating segments and segment assets and liabilities are summarised as follows:

		Six months to 30 June 2022				
		Consulting	Service	Retail	Other	Total
	Revenue					
IFRS 8.23(a)	From external customers	56,216	21,435	36,576	2,069	116,296
	Discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	–
IFRS 8.23(b)	From other segments	346	–	–	–	346
	Segment revenues	**56,562**	**21,435**	**36,576**	**2,069**	**116,642**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment operating profit**	**15,519**	**2,827**	**5,421**	**112**	**23,879**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment assets**	**79,991**	**34,379**	**65,965**	**3,033**	**183,368**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment liabilities**	**33,736**	**16,711**	**35,754**	**1,132**	**87,333**

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Six months to 30 June 2021				
		Consulting	Service	Retail	Other	Total
	Revenue					
IFRS 8.23(a)	From external customers	47,843	7,832	31,129	1,561	88,365
	Discontinued operations	–	–	7,352	–	7,352
IFRS 8.23(b)	From other segments	145	–	–	–	145
	Segment revenues	**47,988**	**7,832**	**38,481**	**1,561**	**95,862**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment operating profit**	**10,615**	**(280)**	**2,755**	**(24)**	**13,066**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment assets**	**66,260**	**16,018**	**56,049**	**2,211**	**140,539**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment liabilities**	**40,715**	**12,006**	**39,851**	**1,264**	**93,836**

		Year to 31 December 2021				
		Consulting	Service	Retail	Other	Total
	Revenue					
IFRS 8.23(a)	From external customers	110,810	18,140	72,098	3,679	204,727
	Discontinued operations	–	–	9,803	–	9,803
IFRS 8.23(b)	From other segments	231	–	–	–	231
	Segment revenues	**111,041**	**18,140**	**81,901**	**3,679**	**214,761**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment operating profit**	**19,213**	**1,870**	**8,327**	**(8)**	**29,402**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment assets**	**75,057**	**18,326**	**56,017**	**2,521**	**152,011**
IFRS 8.23	**Segment liabilities**	**32,494**	**16,316**	**28,673**	**1,185**	**78,668**

IAS 34.16A(g)(vi) The Group's segment operating profit reconciles to the Group's profit before tax as presented in its financial statements as follows:

IAS 1.51(c) IAS 1.51(d-e)		6 months to 30 Jun 2022	6 months to 30 Jun 2021	Year to 31 Dec 2021
IFRS 8.28(b)	**Profit or loss**			
	Total reportable segment operating profit	23,767	12,807	29,410
	Other segment profit	112	(24)	(8)
	Rental income from investment property	550	498	1,066
	Change in fair value of investment property	55	125	310
	Share-based payment expenses	(268)	(165)	(298)
	Post-employment benefit expenses	(3,150)	(2,850)	(5,799)
	Research and development costs	(986)	(1,250)	(1,690)
	Other income not allocated	502	180	676
	Other expenses not allocated	(97)	(165)	(304)
	Operating profit of discontinued operations	-	(54)	(73)
	Elimination of intersegment profits	(80)	(87)	(58)
	Group operating profit	**20,405**	**9,015**	**23,232**
	Share of profits from equity accounted investments	50	84	391
	Finance costs	(413)	(1,128)	(3,869)
	Finance income	1,188	835	964
	Other financial items	669	339	943
	Group profit before tax	**21,899**	**9,145**	**21,661**

10. Seasonal fluctuations

IAS 34.16A(b) The demand for maintenance and installation of IT and telecommunication systems and equipment (part of the consulting and service segments) is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, peak demand is in the second half of each year. Revenues for maintenance and installation for the six months ended 30 June 2022 represented 66% (six months period to 30 June 2021: 43%) of the annual level of these revenues for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The percentage of the first six months revenues in 2022 is higher than 2021 due to the effect of an additional three months revenues contributed by a new subsidiary acquired in 2022 (see Note 6). Excluding these items, the revenues for the six months ended 30 June 2022 represent approximately 45% of the annual level of maintenance and installation revenues for the year ended 31 December 2021.

11. Goodwill

Telling the COVID-19 Story

Goodwill is required to be tested at least annually for impairment. COVID-19 could impact goodwill through:

- a loss of key personnel that is other than temporary (eg death)
- the testing for write-down or impairment of a significant asset group
- the recognition of a goodwill impairment loss in an investee's separate financial statements, or
- a significant decline in the entity's share price which could result in the carrying amount of the entity's net assets exceeding its market capitalisation.

Indicators of impairment may appear as a result of the economic conditions caused by the spread of COVID-19 and an entity may be required to perform an impairment test, and record an impairment loss, again during an interim period in 2022.

An entity may recognise an impairment loss in one period but, in a subsequent period, there may be an indication that the impairment loss recognised in the prior period may no longer exist or may have decreased. In such cases, IAS 36 'Impairment' states that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill should be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed, even if the loss was recognised in an interim period and conditions have improved by year-end.

For example, consider a situation in which indicators of goodwill impairment are identified in the first quarter ended 31 March 2022 (Q1-2022) so the entity performs an additional test and recognises an impairment loss in Q1-2022. In Q4-2022, the entity performs its annual goodwill impairment test. This test shows that conditions have improved since Q1-2022 and that some or all of the impairment loss arising in Q1-2022 would not have been recognised based on this latest estimate.

In Q4-2022, can the entity reverse part, or all, of the goodwill impairment loss recognised in Q1-2022? The answer is no because of the explicit prohibition in IAS 36.

This prohibition seems to contradict a principle in IAS 34 that 'the frequency of an entity's reporting (annual, half-yearly, or quarterly) shall not affect the measurement of its annual results. However, this contradiction was identified by the IFRS Interpretations Committee which published an interpretation (IFRIC 10) confirming that an impairment loss recognised for goodwill in an interim period cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

Guidance note: In addition to the requirement of IAS 34.16A(c) to disclose the nature and amount of items affecting assets that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence, this disclosure is also part of the required disclosure under IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' for the business combination that occurred in the current interim period.

IAS 34.16A(c) The following table shows the movements in goodwill:

		6 months to 30 Jun 2022	6 months to 30 Jun 2021	Year to 31 Dec 2021
	Gross carrying amount			
IFRS 3.B67(d)(i)	Balance at beginning of period	6,030	3,727	3,727
IFRS 3.B67(d)(ii)	Acquired through business combination	2,502	2,438	2,438
IFRS 3.B67(d)(vi)	Net exchange difference	(146)	(95)	(135)
IFRS 3.B67(d)(viii)	**Balance at end of the period**	**8,386**	**6,070**	**6,030**
	Accumulated impairment			
IFRS 3.B67(d)(i)	Balance at beginning of period	(989)	(190)	(190)
IFRS 3.B67(d)(v)	Impairment loss recognised	–	–	(799)
IFRS 3.B67(d)(vi)	New exchange difference	–	–	–
IFRS 3.B67(d)(viii)	Balance at end of the period	(989)	(190)	(989)
	Carrying amount at end of the period	**7,397**	**5,880**	**5,041**

12. Other intangible assets

Telling the COVID-19 Story

An entity is required to test its assets for impairment when indicators of impairment are present, and at least annually for indefinite-lived intangibles, and a test should be performed in response to these indicators. Although some indicators of impairment are based on internal information (eg damage to a tangible capital asset, plans to remove the asset from use), others are triggered by events and circumstances external to the entity. Below are some examples of indicators of impairment that may still exist as a result of the economic conditions caused by the spread of COVID-19:

- significant changes in the extent or manner in which the asset is used or is expected to be used (eg idling of a machine such that its future productive capacity may be affected, a machine being used in a manner different from its intended purpose – such as to produce items to support the battle against COVID-19 – which may reduce its future productive capacity)
- significant changes in the legal factors or business climate that could affect the value of the asset (eg an entity expects a decrease in its exports to a particular foreign market as a result of lengthy border closings)
- an increase in market interest rates which would cause a decrease in the asset's value in use, or
- a decline in, or cessation of, the need for the services provided by the asset. Accounting for impairment of intangible assets is discussed further in our article '**Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill**'.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

Guidance note: In these Interim Financial Statements, this information is considered a necessary disclosure because of the significant additions and the impact of the business combination. Depending on the circumstances, this type of disclosure might be regarded either as voluntary or as necessary to meet the requirements of IAS 34.15C and IAS 34.16A(c). Other examples of events and transactions where IAS 34 requires disclosures are included in IAS 34.15B.

IAS 34.15 The following tables show the movements in intangible assets:

		Acquired software licenses	Internally developed software	Brand names	Customer lists	Total
IAS 38.118	**Gross carrying amount**					
IAS 38.118(c)	Balance at 1 January 2022	16,469	18,046	975	1,761	37,251
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Additions, separately acquired	320	–	–	–	320
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Additions, internally developed	–	2,150	–	–	2,150
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Acquisition through business combination	5,850	–	1,250	1,485	8,585
IAS 38.118(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 38.118(e)(vii)	Net exchange differences	(75)	(65)	**–**	**–**	(140)
IAS 38.118(c)	**Balance at 30 June 2022**	**22,564**	**20,131**	**2,225**	**3,246**	**48,166**
	Amortisation and impairment					
IAS 38.118(c)	Balance at 1 January 2022	(7,739)	(11,602)	(287)	(199)	(19,827)
IAS 38.118(e)(vi)	Amortisation	(1,283)	(764)	(115)	(129)	(2,291)
IAS 38.118(e)(iv)	Impairment losses	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 38.118(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 38.118(e)(vii)	Net exchange differences	(52)	(46)	–	–	(98)
IAS 38.118(c)	**Balance at 30 June 2022**	**(9,074)**	**(12,412)**	**(402)**	**(328)**	**(22,216)**
	Carrying amount 30 June 2022	**13,490**	**7,719**	**1,823**	**2,918**	**25,950**

		Acquired software licenses	Internally developed software	Brand names	Customer lists	Total
IAS 38.118	**Gross carrying amount**					
IAS 38.118(c)	Balance at 1 January 2021	13,608	14,794	760	374	29,536
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Additions, separately acquired	120	–	–	–	120
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Additions, internally developed	–	2,685	–	–	2,685
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Acquisition through business combination	3,653	–	215	1,387	5,255
IAS 38.118(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 38.118(e)(vii)	Net exchange differences	(51)	(38)	**–**	**–**	(89)
IAS 38.118(c)	**Balance at 30 June 2021**	**17,330**	**17,441**	**975**	**1,761**	**37,507**
	Amortisation and impairment					
IAS 38.118(c)	Balance at 1 January 2021	(6,063)	(9,381)	(162)	(89)	(15,695)
IAS 38.118(e)(vi)	Amortisation	(1,017)	(645)	(63)	(55)	(1,780)
IAS 38.118(e)(iv)	Impairment losses	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 38.118(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 38.118(e)(vii)	Net exchange differences	(34)	(25)	–	–	(59)
IAS 38.118(c)	**Balance at 30 June 2021**	**(7,114)**	**(10,051)**	**(225)**	**(144)**	**(17,534)**
	Carrying amount 30 June 2021	**10,216**	**7,390**	**750**	**1,617**	**19,973**

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Acquired software licenses	Internally developed software	Brand names	Customer lists	Total
IAS 38.118	**Gross carrying amount**					
IAS 38.118(c)	Balance at 1 January 2021	13,608	14,794	760	374	29,536
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Additions, separately acquired	440	–	–	–	440
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Additions, internally developed	–	3,306	–	–	3,306
IAS 38.118(e)(i)	Acquisition through business combination	3,653	–	215	1,387	5,255
IAS 38.118(e)(ii)	Disposals	(1,159)	–	–	–	(1,159)
IAS 38.118(e)(vii)	Net exchange differences	(73)	(54)	–	–	(127)
IAS 38.118(c)	**Balance at 31 December 2021**	**16,469**	**18,046**	**975**	**1,761**	**37,251**
	Amortisation and impairment					
IAS 38.118(c)	Balance at 1 January 2021	(6,063)	(9,381)	(162)	(89)	(15,695)
IAS 38.118(e)(vi)	Amortisation	(1,978)	(1,315)	(125)	(110)	(3,528)
IAS 38.118(e)(iv)	Impairment losses	–	(870)	–	–	(870)
IAS 38.118(e)(ii)	Disposals	350	–	–	–	350
IAS 38.118(e)(vii)	Net exchange differences	(48)	(36)	–	–	(84)
IAS 38.118(c)	**Balance at 31 December 2021**	**(7,739)**	**(11,602)**	**(287)**	**(199)**	**(19,827)**
	Carrying amount 31 December 2021	**8,730**	**6,444**	**688**	**1,562**	**17,424**

13. Property, plant and equipment

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The factors noted in 'Note 12 Other intangible assets' also apply to this component of the Interim Financial Statements.

Guidance note: In these Interim Financial Statements this information is considered a necessary disclosure because of the significant additions and the impact of the business combination. Depending on the circumstances, this type of disclosure might be regarded either as voluntary or as necessary to meet the requirements of IAS 34.15C and IAS 34.16A(c). Other examples of events and transactions where IAS 34 requires disclosures are included in IAS 34.15B.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 34.15B(d) The following tables show the movements in property, plant and equipment:

		Land	Buildings	IT equipment	Other equipment	Total
IAS 16.73	**Gross carrying amount**					
IAS 16.73(d)	Balance at 1 January 2022	8,709	15,314	6,606	2,645	33,274
IAS 16.73(e)(i)	Additions	–	–	35	12	47
IAS 16.73(e)(iii)	Acquisition through business combination	–	2,435	2,527	856	5,818
IAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	–	–	(456)	(456)
IAS 16.73(e)(iv)	Revaluation increase	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Net exchange differences	(15)	(65)	(62)	(46)	(188)
IAS 16.73(d)	**Balance at 30 June 2022**	**8,694**	**17,684**	**9,106**	**3,011**	**38,495**
	Amortisation and impairment					
IAS 16.73(d)	Balance at 1 January 2022	–	(11,712)	(1,477)	(1,479)	(14,668)
IAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	–	–	385	385
IAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Net exchange differences	–	(46)	(55)	(48)	(149)
IAS 16.73(e)(vii)	Depreciation	–	(530)	(482)	(301)	(1,313)
IAS 16.73(d)	**Balance at 30 June 2022**	**–**	**(12,288)**	**(2,014)**	**(1,443)**	**(15,745)**
	Carrying amount 30 June 2022	**8,694**	**5,396**	**7,092**	**1,568**	**22,750**

		Land	Buildings	IT equipment	Other equipment	Total
IAS 16.73	**Gross carrying amount**					
IAS 16.73(d)	Balance at 1 January 2021	7,697	14,499	4,379	2,334	28,909
IAS 16.73(e)(i)	Additions	–	26	–	–	26
IAS 16.73(e)(iii)	Acquisition through business combination	730	1,221	2,306	365	4,622
IAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	(156)	–	–	(156)
IAS 16.73(e)(iv)	Revaluation increase	–	–	–	–	–
IAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Net exchange differences	(15)	(57)	(55)	(38)	(165)
IAS 16.73(d)	**Balance at 30 June 2021**	**8,412**	**15,533**	**6,630**	**2,661**	**33,236**
	Amortisation and impairment					
IAS 16.73(d)	Balance at 1 January 2021	–	(12,159)	(1,503)	(913)	(14,575)
IAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	145	–	–	145
IAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Net exchange differences	–	(38)	(37)	(26)	(101)
IAS 16.73(e)(vii)	Depreciation	–	(480)	(446)	(261)	(1,187)
IAS 16.73(d)	**Balance at 30 June 2021**	**–**	**(11,392)**	**(1,266)**	**(1,200)**	**(13,858)**
	Carrying amount 30 June 2021	**8,412**	**4,141**	**5,364**	**1,461**	**19,378**

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 16.73		Land	Buildings	IT equipment	Other equipment	Total
	Gross carrying amount					
IAS 16.73(d)	Balance at 1 January 2021	7,697	14,499	4,379	2,334	28,909
IAS 16.73(e)(i)	Additions	–	76	–	–	76
IAS 16.73(e)(iii)	Acquisition through business combination	730	1,221	2,306	365	4,622
IAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	(401)	–	–	(401)
IAS 16.73(e)(iv)	Revaluation increase	303	–	–	–	303
IAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Net exchange differences	(21)	(81)	(79)	(54)	(235)
IAS 16.73(d)	**Balance at 31 December 2021**	**8,709**	**15,314**	**6,606**	**2,645**	**33,274**
	Amortisation and impairment					
IAS 16.73(d)	Balance at 1 January 2021	–	(11,019)	(783)	(913)	(12,715)
IAS 16.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	–	315	–	–	315
IAS 16.73(e)(viii)	Net exchange differences	–	(54)	(53)	(36)	(143)
IAS 16.73(e)(vii)	Depreciation	–	(954)	(641)	(530)	(2,125)
IAS 16.73(d)	**Balance at 31 December 2021**	**–**	**(11,712)**	**(1,477)**	**(1,479)**	**(14,668)**
	Carrying amount 31 December 2021	**8,709**	**3,602**	**5,129**	**1,166**	**18,606**

14. Leasing

Telling the COVID-19 Story

Lessee accounting

- Lease modifications – If the entity meets the criteria and chooses to adopt the practical expedient set out in an amendment to IFRS 16 and extended into 2022, the amendments require the entity to disclose:
  - The fact it has applied the practical expedient to all its rent concessions, or if only some of them, a description of the nature of the contract it has applied the practical expedient to, and
  - The amount in profit or loss for the reporting period that reflects the change in lease payments arising from rent concessions (as a result of applying the practical expedient).
  - If this was applied at the year end and is significant, we would recommend these disclosures are included in these Interim Financial Statements.
- Determining the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) – It is often necessary for a lessee to calculate an IBR in order to account for most leases under IFRS. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including changes to interest rates and to the entity's own credit risk, this rate may need to be reconsidered.
- Government concessions – In many jurisdictions, government concessions have been provided on leases. Consideration needs to be given as to whether these are lease modifications or government grants.
- Impairment of right-of-use assets – If any of the right-of-use assets have indicators of impairment (refer to Note 12 Other intangible assets for examples of indicators) then the entity should test them for impairment.

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Telling the COVID-19 Story (cont)

Lessor accounting

- Lease modifications – There are likely be significant lease modifications for lessors and there is no practical expedient in place. For operating leases, IFRS 16 provides only limited guidance on the modification of operating leases from a lessor's perspective. It requires that any modification be considered a new lease, and that any remaining prepayments and accruals are included in the accounting for this new lease. IFRS 16 does not state whether balances arising from the lessor's straight-lining calculation are considered to be accruals or prepayments but our view, consistent with the approach when applying IAS 17 'Leases', is that they are.
- In such an instance, if the new lease continues to be classified as operating, the future cash flows are recognised on a straight line (or other systematic) basis, adjusted for any prepayments or accruals. The expense recognition pattern should ensure the balance is written down to zero at the end of the lease.

For more information, refer to our article '**COVID-19 Accounting for lease modifications**'.

Right-of-use assets

The following tables show the movements in right-of-use assets:

IFRS 16.47(a)(ii)

		Buildings	IT equipment	Total
	Gross carrying amount			
	Balance at 1 January 2022	33,163	2,967	36,130
	Additions	–	–	–
	Disposals	–	–	–
	Balance at 30 June 2022	**33,163**	**2,967**	**36,130**
	Depreciation and impairment			
	Balance at 1 January 2022	(5,251)	(1,345)	(6,596)
	Disposals	–	–	–
IFRS 16.53(a)	Depreciation	(1,263)	(263)	(1,526)
	Balance at 30 June 2022	**(6,514)**	**(1,608)**	**(8,122)**
IFRS 16.53(j)	**Carrying amount 30 June 2022**	**26,649**	**1,359**	**28,008**

IFRS 16.47(a)(ii)

		Buildings	IT equipment	Total
	Gross carrying amount			
	Balance at 1 January 2021	33,163	2,967	36,130
	Additions	–	–	–
	Disposals	–	–	–
	Balance at 30 June 2021	**33,163**	**2,967**	**36,130**
	Depreciation and impairment			
	Balance at 1 January 2021	(3,015)	(910)	(3,925)
	Disposals	–	–	–
IFRS 16.53(a)	Depreciation	(1,019)	(93)	(1,112)
	Balance at 30 June 2021	**(4,034)**	**(1,003)**	**(5,037)**
IFRS 16.53(j)	**Carrying amount 30 June 2021**	**29,129**	**1,964**	**31,093**

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IFRS 16.47(a)(ii)

	Buildings	IT equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 January 2021	33,163	2,967	36,130
Additions	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2021	**33,163**	**2,967**	**36,130**
Depreciation and impairment			
Balance at 1 January 2021	(3,015)	(910)	(3,925)
Disposals	–	–	–
IFRS 16.53(a) Depreciation	(2,236)	(435)	(2,671)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**(5,251)**	**(1,345)**	**(6,596)**
IFRS 16.53(j) **Carrying amount 30 June 2021**	**27,912**	**1,622**	**29,534**

IFRS 16.47(b)

Lease liabilities are presented in the condensed consolidated statement of financial position within borrowings as follows:

	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
Lease liabilities (current)	2,597	2,608	2,522
Lease liabilities (non-current)	29,457	32,515	31,194
	32,054	**35,123**	**33,716**

The Group has leases for the main warehouse and related facilities, an office and production building, and some IT equipment. The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2022 were as follows:

IFRS 16.58

	Minimum lease payments due						
	Within one year	One to two years	Two to three years	Three to four years	Four to five years	After five years	Total
30 June 2022							
Lease payments	2,972	2,965	2,960	2,940	2,938	19,968	34,743
Finance charges	(375)	(365)	(355)	(320)	(306)	(968)	(2,689)
Net present values	**2,597**	**2,600**	**2,605**	**2,620**	**2,632**	**19,000**	**32,054**
30 June 2021							
Lease payments	2,988	2,985	2,975	2,960	2,940	23,440	38,288
Finance charges	(380)	(370)	(360)	(355)	(320)	(1,380)	(3,165)
Net present values	**2,608**	**2,615**	**2,615**	**2,605**	**2,620**	**22,060**	**35,123**
31 December 2021							
Lease payments	2,979	2,960	2,960	2,942	2,935	21,702	36,478
Finance charges	(457)	(360)	(340)	(272)	(260)	(1,073)	(2,762)
Net present values	**2,522**	**2,600**	**2,620**	**2,670**	**2,675**	**20,629**	**33,716**

Lease payments not recognised as a liability

The Group has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IFRS 16.54

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of a lease liability is as follows:

		30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
IFRS 16.53(c)	Short-term leases	662	670	1,230
IFRS 16.53(d)	Leases of low value assets	80	92	157
IFRS.16.53(e)	Variable lease payments	238	242	482
		980	**1,004**	**1,869**

Guidance note: These are not all the disclosure requirements of IFRS 16. Disclosures have been selected for these Interim Financial Statements in order to understand the entity's leasing activities and meet the requirements of IAS 34. The information provided will therefore depend on entity-specific circumstances and not all entities need to provide the same disclosures in their interim financial statements. Entities will need to exercise their judgement in deciding how to best meet the requirements of IAS 34.

15. Disposal groups classified as held for sale and discontinued operations

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As a result of the difficult economic environment, an entity may be considering or implementing restructuring plans such as the sale or closure of part of its business or the downsizing of operations (either temporary or permanent). Management should consider whether any long-lived assets need to be classified as held for sale or if any portion of its business qualifies for presentation as a discontinued operation. An entity may also be impacted when its previously probable plan to sell a subsidiary or division is no longer probable due to economic conditions. Preparers of interim financial statements need to consider the specific conditions set out in IFRS 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' to be held for sale.

IAS 34.16A(i)

The amounts presented in the interim condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss under discontinued operations relate to Highstreet Ltd. Most of its assets were sold on 30 September 2021. The remaining storage facility was sold in February 2022 and a gain of CU 96 is presented as discontinued operations for the six months ended 30 June 2022.

16. Earnings per share

Guidance note: In these Interim Financial Statements, this information is considered a necessary disclosure because of the significant additions and the impact of the business combination. Depending on the circumstances, this type of disclosure might be regarded either as voluntary or as necessary to meet the requirements of IAS 34.15C and IAS 34.16A(c). Other examples of events and transactions where IAS 34 requires disclosures are included in IAS 34.15B.

IAS 33.70(a)

Both the basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company (Illustrative Corporation Ltd) as the numerator, ie no adjustments to profits were necessary during the six months ended 30 June 2022 and 30 June 2021 or the year ended 31 December 2021.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 33.70(b) The weighted average number of shares for the purposes of the calculation of diluted earnings per share can be reconciled to the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Amounts in thousand shares:	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
Weighted average number of shares used in basic earnings per share	14,970	12,270	12,520
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of share-based payments	14	16	17
Weighted average number of shares used in diluted earnings per share	**14,984**	**12,286**	**12,537**

17. Share capital

Share-based payment

IAS 34.16A(e) During the six month period to 30 June 2022, 350,000 shares were issued to satisfy share options previously granted under the Group's employee share option scheme. During this period, the weighted average share price at the date of exercise was CU 11.97 (six month period to 30 June 2021: CU 10.50; December 2021: CU 11.19).

Other transactions

Illustrative Corporation Ltd also issued 1,700,000 shares on 1 April 2021 for cash, corresponding to 13.9% of total shares issued. Each share has the same right to receive dividends and the repayment of capital and represents one vote at the shareholders' meeting of the parent company.

	Amounts in thousand shares:	30 Jun 2022	30 Jun 2021	31 Dec 2021
IAS 1.79(a)(iv)				
IAS 1.79(a)(ii)	Shares issued and fully paid:			
	– Beginning of the period	13,770	12,000	12,000
	– Issued on exercise of employee share options	350	270	270
	– Share issue, private placement	1,700	–	1,500
	Shares issued and fully paid	15,820	12,270	13,770
	Shares authorised for share-based payments	600	600	600
IAS 1.79(a)(i)	**Total shares authorised at the end of the period**	**16,420**	**12,870**	**14,370**

18. Dividends

IAS 34.16A(f) During the six month period to 30 June 2022 Illustrative Corporation Ltd paid dividends of CU 6,855 to its equity shareholders (six month period to 30 June 2021: CU 3,000; December 2021: CU 3,000). This represents a payment of CU 0.50 per share (six month period to 30 June 2021: CU 0.25; December 2021: CU 0.25). No dividends were paid on new shares issued in 2021 pursuant to the Group's share-based payment scheme.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

19. Other components of equity

Guidance note: This type of disclosure is not specifically required by IAS 34. However, in these Interim Financial Statements, this information is considered necessary due to the change in the presentation of the reconciliations of each item of comprehensive income.

IAS 1.106(d)(ii)
IAS 1.106A

The following tables show the movements in other components of equity

		Translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash-flow hedges	Net defined benefit plan	Total
	Balance at 1 January 2022	(847)	901	392	1,819	2,265
IAS 19.120(c)	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	–	–	–	(2,201)	(2,201)
	Cash flow hedges					
IFRS 7.24C(b)(i)	– current period gains	–	–	215	–	215
IFRS 7.24C(b)(v) IAS 1.92	– reclassification to profit or loss	–	–	157	–	157
IAS 21.52(b)	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(575)	–	–	–	(575)
	Equity accounted investments	–	–	15	–	15
IAS 12.81(ab) IAS 1.90	Tax benefit	173	–	–	531	704
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (all attributable to the parent)	(402)	–	387	(1,670)	(1,685)
	Balance at 30 June 2022	**(1,249)**	**901**	**779**	**149**	**580**

		Translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash-flow hedges	Net defined benefit plan	Total
	Balance at 1 January 2021	(359)	689	140	(862)	(392)
IAS 19.120(c)	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	–	–	–	1,485	1,485
IFRS 7.24C(b)(i)	– current period gains	–	–	287	–	287
IFRS 7.24C(b)(v) IAS 1.92	– reclassification to profit or loss	–	–	178	–	178
IAS 21.52(b)	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(414)	–	–	–	(414)
	Equity accounted investments	–	–	26	–	26
IAS 12.81(ab) IAS 1.90	Tax benefit (expense)	125	–	–	(575)	(450)
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (all attributable to the parent)	(289)	–	491	910	1,112
	Balance at 30 June 2021	**(648)**	**689**	**631**	**48**	**720**

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

		Translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Cash-flow hedges	Net defined benefit plan	Total
	Balance at 1 January 2021	(359)	689	140	(862)	(392)
	Revaluation of land	–	303	–	–	303
IAS 19.120(c)	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	–	–	–	3,830	3,830
	Cash flow hedges					
IFRS 7.24C(b)(i)	– current year gains	–	–	890	–	890
IFRS 7.24C(b)(v) IAS 1.92	– reclassification to profit or loss	–	–	(640)	–	(640)
IAS 21.52(b)	Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(664)	–	–	–	(664)
	Equity accounted investments	–	–	5	–	5
	– reclassification to profit or loss	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
IAS 12.81(ab) IAS 1.90	Tax benefit (expense)	176	(91)	–	(1,149)	(1,064)
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (all attributable to the parent)	(488)	212	252	2,681	2,657
	Balance at 31 December 2021	**(847)**	**901**	**392**	**1,819**	**2,265**

20. Provisions

Telling the COVID-19 Story

If the entity has to make additional provisions in relation to COVID-19 then these should be explained here. However, it is important to remember provisions should only be made if there is a legal or constructive obligation in place at the reporting date. For example, the entity may need to restructure parts of their business. Provisions for these costs should only be made when legal or constructive obligations exist, and full details should be disclosed in accordance with IAS 37.

IAS 34.15B(c) A restructuring provision was recognised by the Group in its annual financial statements as at 31 December 2021 in relation to the 'Phoenix Programme', amounting to CU 724. The estimate of the restructuring provision was reduced by CU 600 at 30 June 2022 due to a positive outcome of claims brought against the Group by former employees. The Group's directors still expect to settle the remaining termination remuneration in 2022, primarily through out of court settlements.

The remaining balance of CU 491 is made up of other provisions relating to legal and other claims by customers, such as warranties for which customers are covered for the cost of repairs.

21. Contingent liabilities

Telling the COVID-19 Story

An entity may anticipate losses on account of reduction in demand, supply chain disruptions or losses due to an overall decline in economic output. However, future operating losses on existing contracts do not meet the definition of a liability unless they fall in the category of onerous contracts. Be mindful that in some circumstances IAS 37 may require situations like this to be disclosed as a contingent liability.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 34.15B(m) During the prior year, various warranty and legal claims were brought against the Group. At 31 December 2021, management considered these claims to be unjustified and no provision had been recognised. During the current period, the counterparties withdrew their claims against the Group.

22. Financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 7.8 The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each category are as follows:

30 June 2022	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Derivatives used for hedging (FV)	Total
Financial assets				
Bonds and debentures	2,915	–	–	2,915
Other investments	–	1,167	–	1,167
Other non-current financial assets	**2,915**	**1,167**	**–**	**4,082**
Other short-term financial assets	–	689	–	689
Derivative financial instruments	–	115	558	673
Trade and other receivables	25,871	–	–	25,871
Cash and cash equivalents	42,539	–	–	42,539
Total financial assets	**71,325**	**1,971**	**558**	**73,854**

30 June 2022	Other liabilities at FVTPL	Other liabilities (amortised cost)	Total
Financial liabilities			
Non-current borrowings	–	19,838	19,838
Current borrowings	–	3,911	3,911
Trade and other payables	–	11,890	11,890
Contingent consideration	630	–	630
Total financial liabilities	**630**	**35,639**	**36,269**

30 June 2021	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Derivatives used for hedging (FV)	Total
Financial assets				
Bonds and debentures	2,701	–	–	2,701
Other investments	–	1,194	–	1,194
Other non-current financial assets	**2,701**	**1,194**	**–**	**3,895**
Other short-term financial assets	–	651	–	651
Derivative financial instruments	–	120	693	813
Trade and other receivables	19,595	–	–	19,595
Cash and cash equivalents	9,797	–	–	9,797
Total financial assets	**32,093**	**1,965**	**693**	**34,751**

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

30 June 2021	Other liabilities at FVTPL	Other liabilities (amortised cost)	Total
Financial liabilities			
Non-current borrowings	–	21,125	21,125
Current borrowings	–	4,655	4,655
Trade and other payables	–	18,805	18,805
Contingent consideration	605	–	605
Total financial liabilities	**605**	**44,585**	**45,190**

31 December 2021	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Derivatives used for hedging (FV)	Total
Financial assets				
Bonds and debentures	2,878	–	–	2,878
Other investments	–	1,173	–	1,173
Other non-current financial assets	**2,878**	**1,173**	**–**	**4,051**
Other short-term financial assets	–	655	–	655
Derivative financial instruments	–	115	601	716
Trade and other receivables	30,606	–	–	30,606
Cash and cash equivalents	34,729	–	–	34,729
Total financial assets	**68,213**	**1,943**	**601**	**70,757**

31 December 2021	Other liabilities at FVTPL	Other liabilities (amortised cost)	Total
Financial liabilities			
Non-current borrowings	–	21,070	21,070
Current borrowings	–	4,815	4,815
Trade and other payables	–	8,497	8,497
Contingent consideration	620	–	620
Total financial liabilities	**620**	**34,382**	**35,002**

23. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Telling the COVID-19 Story

The fair value of an item (such as certain financial instruments, investment properties, and items of property, plant and equipment that are subject to systematic revaluation due to an accounting policy choice) must reflect market participant views and market data at the measurement date under current market conditions. There may be an increase in the amount of subjectivity involved in fair value measurements as a result of COVID-19, especially those based on unobservable inputs. In some cases, greater use of unobservable inputs will be required because relevant observable inputs are no longer available.

Changes to existing valuation techniques and inputs may be required in response to the current market conditions and depending on the significant of the amounts involved, management should consider obtaining assistance from external valuation specialists who possess the necessary expertise, experience and market knowledge required to properly apply IFRS 13. Providing transparency over the valuation techniques used and key assumptions and inputs used in determining fair value, including the sensitivities by providing disclosures required by IFRS 13, is an integral part of determining fair value and they are key to enhancing the usefulness of financial reporting in this unprecedented time to the users of financial statements.

For many entities, COVID-19 coupled with the conflict in Ukraine, continues to disrupt hedging activities due to postponement or cancellation of highly anticipated transactions so consideration of this consequence should take place where applicable.

Guidance note: IAS 34 requires that Interim Financial Statements include certain of the disclosures about fair value of financial instruments set out in IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'. These disclosures include the classification of fair values within a three-level hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- **Level 3:** unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IAS 34.16A(j)

The following table shows the levels within the hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021.

IFRS 13.93(a)-(b)
IFRS 13.94

30 June 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Listed securities	415	–	–	415
Investment in XY Ltd	–	–	752	752
Other short-term financial assets	689	–	–	689
US-dollar forward contracts – cash flow hedge	–	483	–	483
GBP forward contracts – cash flow hedge	–	75	–	75
Other forward exchange contracts – held-for-trading	–	115	–	115
Total financial assets	**1,104**	**673**	**752**	**2,529**
Financial liabilities				
Contingent consideration	–	–	(630)	(630)
Total financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**(630)**	**(630)**
Net fair value	**1,104**	**673**	**122**	**1,899**

IFRS 13.93(a)-(b)
IFRS 13.94

30 June 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Listed securities	455	–	–	455
Investment in XY Ltd	–	–	739	739
Other short-term financial assets	651	–	–	651
US-dollar forward contracts – cash flow hedge	–	434	–	434
GBP forward contracts – cash flow hedge	–	259	–	259
Other forward exchange contracts – held-for-trading	–	120	–	120
Total financial assets	**1,106**	**813**	**739**	**2,658**
Financial liabilities				
Contingent consideration	–	–	(605)	(605)
Total financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**(605)**	**(605)**
Net fair value	**1,106**	**813**	**134**	**2,053**

IFRS 13.93(a)-(b)
IFRS 13.94

31 December 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Listed securities	421	–	–	421
Investment in XY Ltd	–	–	752	752
Other short-term financial assets	655	–	–	655
US-dollar forward contracts – cash flow hedge	–	467	–	467
GBP forward contracts – cash flow hedge	–	134	–	134
Other forward exchange contracts – held-for-trading	–	115	–	115
Total financial assets	**1,076**	**716**	**752**	**2,544**
Financial liabilities				
Contingent consideration	–	–	(620)	(620)
Total financial liabilities	**–**	**–**	**(620)**	**(620)**
Net fair value	**1,076**	**716**	**132**	**1,924**

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

IFRS 13.93(c) There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the six month period to 30 June 2022 or the year to 31 December 2021.

Measurement of fair value

IFRS 13.93(d)
IFRS 13.93(g) The Group's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values, in consultation with third party valuation specialists for complex valuations. Valuation techniques are selected based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information. The finance team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO) and to the audit committee. Valuation processes and fair value changes are discussed among the audit committee and the valuation team at least every six months, in line with the Group's reporting dates. The valuation techniques used for instruments categorised in Levels 2 and 3 are described below:

Foreign currency forward contracts (Level 2)

The Group's foreign currency forward contracts are not traded in active markets. These contracts have been fair valued using observable forward exchange rates and interest rates corresponding to the maturity of the contract. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for foreign currency forward contracts.

Investment in XY Ltd (Level 3)

The fair value of this investment was determined based on an appropriate equity pricing model that takes into account the investee's dividends policy and its historical and expected future performance and based on an appropriate growth factor for a similar listed entity and a risk adjusted discount rate.

Contingent consideration (Level 3)

IFRS 13.93(d)
IFRS 13.93(g) The fair value of the contingent consideration, related to the acquisition of a subsidiary in 2021, is estimated using a present value technique which discounts the management's estimate of the probability that the contract's target level of activity will be achieved.

The probability-weighted cash outflows before discounting are CU 655 at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021. It reflects a management's estimate of a 50% probability that the contract's target level will be achieved.

The discount rate used at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021 is 4.4%, 4.6% and 4.4%, respectively. These discount rates are based on the Group's estimated incremental borrowing rate for unsecured liabilities at each reporting date, and therefore reflect the Group's credit position.

The significant input for the fair value estimate is the management's estimate of the probability that the contract's target level will be achieved. The following table provides information about the sensitivity of the fair value measurement to changes in that input:

IFRS 13.93(h)

Description	Significant unobservable input	Estimate of the input	Sensitivity of the fair value measurement to input
Contingent consideration	Probability of meeting target	50%	An increase to 60% (decrease to 40%) would increase (decrease) fair value by CU 125
Investment in XY Ltd	Earnings multiple	5%	An increase of the growth factor by 100 basis points and a lower discount rate of 100 basis points would increase the fair value by CU 65. Lowering the growth factor by 100 basis points and increasing the discount factor by 100 basis points would decrease fair value by CU 85.
Investment in XY Ltd	Risk adjusted discount rate	15%	

There are no major interrelationships between the significant input (management's estimate of the probability that the contract's target level will be achieved) and the unobservable inputs.

For the six months ended 30 June 2022 (expressed in thousands of Euroland currency units, except per share amounts)

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of financial instruments classified within Level 3 is as follows:

		Contingent consideration	Investment in XY Ltd
IFRS 13.93(e)	**Balance at 1 January 2021**	–	720
IFRS 13.93(e)(iii)	Issued in relation to business combination	(600)	–
IFRS 13.93(e)(i) IFRS 13.93(f)	Amount recognised in profit or loss	(5)	19
	Balance at 30 June 2021	**(605)**	**739**
IFRS 13.93(e)(i) IFRS 13.93(f)	Amount recognised in profit or loss	(15)	13
	Balance at 31 December 2021	**(620)**	**752**
IFRS 13.93(e)(i) IFRS 13.93(f)	Amount recognised in profit or loss	(10)	–
	Balance at 30 June 2022	**(630)**	**752**

The total amount included in the statement of profit or loss for unrealised losses on level 3 instruments:

	6 months to 30 Jun 2022	6 months to 30 Jun 2021	Year to 31 Dec 2021
Finance costs	(10)	(5)	(20)
Finance income	—	278	32

IFRS 7.25
IFRS 7.26

The estimated fair values of classes of other financial instruments measured at amortised cost at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021 are:

	30 June 2022		30 June 2021		31 December 2021	
	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount
Financial assets						
Bonds:						
– Zero coupon bonds	1,180	1,100	1,155	1,103	1,001	1,077
– US straight bonds	1,710	1,718	1,600	1,517	1,705	1,704
– Debentures	98	97	85	81	99	97
Total[a]	**2,988**	**2,915**	**2,840**	**2,701**	**2,805**	**2,878**
Financial liabilities						
Non-current borrowings:						
– US-dollar loans	7,437	7,480	7,533	7,545	7,801	7,770
– Non-convertible bond	7,800	7,858	8,320	8,480	8,259	8,300
– Subordinated shareholder loan	4,750	4,500	5,050	5,100	4,975	5,000
Total	**19,987**	**19,838**	**20,903**	**21,125**	**21,035**	**21,070**
Current borrowings						
– US-dollar loans	250	250	250	250	251	250
– Other bank borrowings	3,736	3,661	4,405	4,405	4,565	4,565
Total	**3,986**	**3,911**	**4,655**	**4,655**	**4,816**	**4,815**

[a] These financial assets are included in "Other long-term financial assets". The line item also includes listed securities and the investment in XY Ltd which are carried at fair value at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021 of CU 1,167, CU 1,194 and CU 1,173 (see above), respectively.

IFRS 7.29

The carrying amount of the following financial assets and liabilities is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value:

- trade and other receivables
- cash and cash equivalents
- trade and other payables.

IAS 34.16A(c)

Risk Management activities

During the six months to 30 June 2022 the Group continued to designate foreign currency financial contracts as hedges of highly probable purchases of property, plant and equipment, and these forecast purchases are expected to take place in the final quarter of the year. An unrealised gain of CU215 is included in other comprehensive income for the six months ended 30 June 2022.

24. Related Party Transactions

Telling the COVID-19 Story

- **Economic dependence** – An entity that is otherwise not economically dependent on another entity or individual may find its circumstances have changed as a result of the pandemic and how its impact is being mitigated. Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, and any representations about transactions with related parties should not imply those transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's-length transaction unless such representations can be substantiated. Management should consider whether disclosure regarding economic dependence should be added to the financial statements.
- **Guarantees** – An entity that has provided guarantees to related parties as a result of COVID-19, will need to consider whether a liability should be recognised in the financial statements.

IAS 34.15 B(j)

The Group's related parties include its associates and joint venture, key management, post-employment benefit plans for the Group's employees and others as described below. In addition, Illustrative Corporation Ltd continues to have a subordinated loan from its main shareholder, the LOM Investment Trust, on which interest of CU 100 (six months to 30 June 2021: CU 100, December 2021: CU 200) is paid.

IAS 24.18(b)(i)
IAS 24.18(b)(ii)

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

Transactions with associates

IAS 24.19(d)
IAS 24.18(a)
IAS 24.18(b)

In order to meet peak demands by its customers, some of the Group's consulting services are sub-contracted to its associate, Equipe. During the six-month period to 30 June 2022, Equipe provided services valued at CU 284 (six months to 30 June 2021: CU 295, December 2021: CU 568). The outstanding balance of CU 20 (30 June 2021: CU 20, 31 December 2021: CU 22) due to Equipe is included in trade payables.

Transactions with joint ventures

IAS 24.19(e)
IAS 24.18(a)
IAS 24.18(b)

During the six months to 30 June 2022, Halftime provided services valued at CU 5 (six-month period to 30 June 2021: CU 6). There is no outstanding balance as at 30 June 2022, 30 June 2021 and 31 December 2021.

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Transactions with key management personnel

IAS 24.19(f) Key management of the Group are the executive members of Illustrative Corporation's board of directors and members of the executive council. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following expenses:

		30 Jun 2022	31 Jun 2021
IAS 24.17(a)	**Short-term employee benefits:**		
	Salaries including bonuses	1,210	1,105
	Social security costs	35	17
	Car allowance	150	95
		1,355	**1,217**
IAS 24.17(b)	**Post-employment benefits:**		
	Defined benefit pension plans	156	150
	Defined contribution pension plans	12	6
		168	**156**
IAS 24.17(d)	Termination benefits	50	–
IAS 24.17(e)	Share-based payments	52	87
	Total remuneration	**1,625**	**1,460**

IAS 24.18(a)
IAS 24.18(b)
The Group allows its employees to take up limited short-term loans to fund merchandise and other purchases through the Group's business contacts. This facility is also available to the Group's key management personnel. During the six months to 30 June 2022, the Group's key management received short term loans totaling CU 40 (30 June 2021: CU 38). The outstanding balance of CU 1 (30 June 2021: CU 1; 31 December 2021: CU 1) has been included in trade and other receivables.

During the six months to 30 June 2022, the Group obtained legal services from a law firm over which one of the directors exercises significant influence. The amount billed related to this legal service amounted to CU 21 (30 June 2021: Nil), based on normal market rates and was fully paid as of the reporting date.

Transactions with the defined benefit plan

IAS 24.9(b)(v) The defined benefit plan is a related party. The defined benefit plan does not hold shares in Illustrative Corporation Ltd. The Group's only transaction with the defined benefit plan relate to contributions paid to the plan.

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25. Events after the reporting date

Telling the COVID-19 Story

COVID-19 related consequences have to be factored into any adjusting event determinations and disclosures that are made. Every reporting entity has to carefully consider the conditions and how they impact the reporting entity, because the same condition could impact entities differently for the same reporting date. IAS 10 makes it clear management should consider all relevant circumstances that relate to the entity's operations until the financial statements are authorised and approved for issue by those charged with the governance of the reporting entity. It is appropriate for management to consider the following information which potentially became apparent subsequent to period-end when assessing the accuracy of their estimates and judgements made prior to the information becoming available:

- Restrictions on domestic and international travel
- The economic consequences of social distancing resulting on capacity restrictions at events and hospitality locations
- Forecasts potentially not being achieved due to market conditions
- Cessation of non-essential services
- Interruptions in supply of either good or services
- Customers entering administration, or
- Government support.

For more details refer to our article on '**Events after the reporting period**'.

Guidance note: IAS 34.16A(h) requires disclosure of events after the interim period that have not been reflected in the Interim Financial Statements. IAS 34 does not specify the level of detail required. This example illustrates the disclosures required by IFRS 3 for combinations arising after the reporting date. Other approaches may also be acceptable.

IAS 34.16A(h)
IFRS 3.B66
IFRS 3.B64(a-d)

On 29 July 2022 the Group acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Servers.com Limited (Servers.com), a company based in Euroland. The objective of the acquisition is to expand the operations of the Group's retail segment.

IFRS 3.B64(f)(i, iii, iv)
IFRS 3.B64(g)(ii)

The acquisition was settled in cash and by issuing 500,000 shares of Illustrative Corporation Ltd. The purchase agreement also provides for an additional consideration of CU 1,500 payable if the average profits of Servers.com for 2022 and 2023 exceeds a target level agreed by both parties. Any additional consideration will be paid on 30 July 2024.

IFRS 3.B64(f)

The fair value of the consideration transferred is as follows:

IFRS 3.B64(iv)	Fair value of equity shares issued	6,250
IFRS 3.B64(i)	Amount settled in cash	7,000
IFRS 3.B64(g)(i)	Fair value of contingent consideration	680
		13,930

IFRS 3.B64(f)(iv) The fair value of the equity shares issued was based on the market value of the Group's traded equity shares at the date of acquisition.

Guidance note: The determination of the acquisition-date fair value of the contingent consideration should consider the expected outcome of the contingency. This example illustrates one possible approach to estimating the fair value of the contingent consideration.

IFRS 3.B64(g)(iii) The fair value of the contingent consideration represents the Group's estimate of the probable cash outflows (ie reflecting management's estimate of a 50% probability that the targets will be achieved) discounted using an interest rate of 5%.

IFRS 3.B66 The Group is in the process of determining the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities of Servers.com. The valuation is expected to be completed before the end of the annual reporting period.

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