FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

2020

Prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards (as adopted by the EU)

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of total comprehensive income

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*2020*	*2019*
Revenue	5	599 009	563 503
Expenses	6	-335 317	-316 979
Gross profit		**263 692**	**246 524**
Depreciation and amortisation	9, 10, 11	-126 539	-117 390
Operating profit		**137 153**	**129 134**
Finance income		0	200
Finance expense	7	-13 460	-11 725
Share on profit of equity accounted investee	19	571	295
Profit before tax		**124 264**	**117 904**
Income tax	8	-28 976	-25 027
Profit for the year		**95 288**	**92 877**
Other comprehensive income		**0**	**0**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		**95 288**	**92 877**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)*		**261 909**	**245 018**

** EBITDA is defined as the Company's profit or loss before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation*

CAPEX
211
million CZK

Statement of financial position

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*31 December 2020*	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	9	883 645	755 790	637 173
Intangible assets	10	183 458	194 034	198 016
Goodwill	10	183 104	183 104	163 978
Right of use assets	11	163 347	189 365	193 886
Contract assets	5	9 094	3 569	2 902
Equity accounted investee	19	6 615	6 044	5 749
Non-current assets		**1 429 263**	**1 331 906**	**1 201 704**
Inventories	13	55 040	52 558	71 050
Trade and other receivables	12	20 182	25 515	20 233
Contract assets	5	17 505	8 209	5 871
Income tax receivable	8	2 345	2 126	0
Cash and cash equivalents	20	53 840	12 622	21 790
Current assets		**148 912**	**101 030**	**118 944**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1 578 175**	**1 432 936**	**1 320 648**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital	21	55 000	55 000	50 000
Retained earnings, funds and reserves	21	807 183	711 895	624 018
Total equity		**862 183**	**766 895**	**674 018**
Loans and borrowings	17	309 027	219 431	206 713
Deferred tax liability	8	76 773	64 409	54 184
Provisions	15	1 764	1 759	2 909
Lease liabilities	11	133 132	159 459	166 361
Trade and other payables	14	5 901	9 492	5 491
Other liabilities	14	0	0	30 000
Non-current liabilities		**526 597**	**454 550**	**465 658**
Loans and borrowings	17	53 948	70 390	50 664
Income tax liability	8	0	0	138
Provisions	15	0	2 724	0
Lease liabilities	11	32 920	31 551	27 525
Trade and other payables	14	92 527	91 826	102 645
Other liabilities	14	10 000	15 000	0
Current liabilities		**189 395**	**211 491**	**180 972**
Total liabilities		**715 992**	**666 041**	**646 630**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1 578 175**	**1 432 936**	**1 320 648**

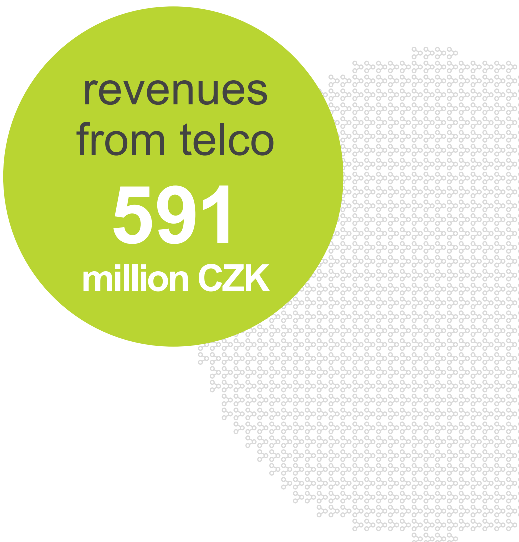
Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

In CZK thousand	*Share Capital*	*Retained earnings*	*Total*
As at 1 January 2019	**50 000**	**624 018**	**674 018**
Increase in Share Capital	5 000	-5 000	0
Profit for the year		92 877	92 877
Other comprehensive income		0	0
Total comprehensive income		**92 877**	**92 877**
As at 31 December 2019	**55 000**	**711 895**	**766 895**

For the year ended 31 December 2020

In CZK thousand	*Share Capital*	*Retained earnings*	*Total*
As at 31 December 2019	**55 000**	**711 895**	**766 895**
Profit for the year		95 288	95 288
Other comprehensive income		0	0
Total comprehensive income		**95 288**	**95 288**
As at 31 December 2020	**55 000**	**807 183**	**862 183**



Statement of cash flows

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*2020*	*2019*
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	20	**12 622**	**21 790**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit or loss before taxation		124 264	117 904
Non-cash adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortisation		126 539	117 390
Change in provisions and allowances		-230	2 507
Profit or loss from sale of fixed assets		1 779	-232
Net finance expense		11 105	9 716
Other non-cash adjustments		424	-228
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables		-10 540	-4 919
Decrease (increase) in payables		4 560	-13 889
Decrease (increase) in inventory		-3 941	18 595
Cash generated from operations		**253 960**	**246 844**
Paid income tax		-16 832	-19 855
Interest received		1	1
Net cash flow from operating activities		**237 129**	**226 990**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of fixed assets		-211 227	-218 477
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		1 438	8 724
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-209 789**	**-209 753**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Grant of borrowings		143 516	95 761
Repayment of borrowings		-78 290	-66 315
Payment of lease liabilities		-35 498	-31 261
Interest paid		-10 828	-9 590
Dividends paid		-5 000	-15 000
Net cash flow from financing activities		**13 900**	**-26 405**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**41 240**	**-9 168**
Effect of exchange rate changes		-22	0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	20	**53 840**	**12 622**


NOTES TO
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
EBITDA
262
million CZK

Notes to financial statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

PODA a.s. provides B2C customers, businesses and other telecommunication operators with a wide range of services including broadband internet connection, fixed telephony and mobile telecommunications, data transmission and other value-added services.

PODA a.s. has the form of a joint stock company ("a.s.") and is incorporated and domiciled in the Czech Republic. The address of its registered office is 28. října 1168/102, Moravská Ostrava, 702 00 Ostrava, Czech Republic.

The ownership structure as at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

Shareholder	*% interest on Equity*
Karakay Invest N.V	83,90%
Circadian s.r.o.	16,10%
Total	**100,00%**

PODA a.s. is not listed at any stock exchange.

The Board of Directors of PODA a.s. are stated below.

	Function	*Name*
Chairman of the board	Chief executive officer	Martin Šigut
Directors	Chief executive officer	Martin Šigut
	Non-executive director	Petr Štěpánek
	Chief finance officer	Pavel Přeček

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 January 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. IFRS comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC).
The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized in note 3 below. Other significant accounting policies applicable to a particular area are disclosed in the most relevant note. The policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements comprise PODA a.s., and its associate (together the "Company", "us", "we" or "our"). The Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements as it does not control any subsidiary. Further, these financial statements do not represent separate financial statements as per IAS 27.

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, as described below, under the historical cost convention except for certain assets and liabilities acquired during business combinations which are measured at fair value as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The financial statements and the accompanying notes are presented in thousand Czech crowns (TCZK), the functional currency of the Company, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements were prepared and approved on the assumption that the Company remains as going concern. Our key management prepared forecasts and projections for the Company, which indicate that cash on hand, together with cash from operations and credit facilities, are expected to be sufficient for our cash requirements through at least 12 months from the approval of these financial statements. These forecasts indicate that, taking into account reasonably possible downsides and the potential impact of COVID-19 on our operations and financial resources, we will have sufficient funds to meet our liabilities as they come due.

Assessing the impact of COVID-19

We considered the impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements. This global pandemic has not affected the telecommunications industry as much as other sectors. Despite many of the Company business areas were affected, the pandemic has had limited impact on revenues and profitability. At present, we do not observe any significant change in terms of customer solvency and as such no significant allowance is recorded.

In preparing these financial statements in conformity with IFRS, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Estimates, assumptions and judgements

In connection with the preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes forward-looking estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates might be, by definition, different from the related actual results. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. The estimates and assumptions that might have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next years are mentioned below:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment (discussed in note 9)
- Impairment of goodwill (discussed in note 10)
- Lease term (discussed in note 11)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Adoption of new or revised IFRS standards and interpretations (includes standards and interpretations applicable to the Company)

The Company considered the new amendment to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions. The impact of this amendment was not material for the Company. The Company did not receive any rent concessions with respect to its rental agreements.

New IFRS not effective as at 31 December 2020 (includes standards applicable to the Company)

At the date of preparation of the accompanying financial statements, the following IFRS had been published, but their application was not mandatory. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- 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 to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform — Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16).

Business Combinations

A business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition related costs are expensed when incurred. The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. The excess of the fair value of the Company's share of the identifiable net assets acquired over the considerations transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree is recorded as gain in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The Functional currency of the Company is the Czech crown (CZK). The financial statements are presented in Czech crowns (CZK), which is the Company's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

Research and development

Research expenditure is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure, including the cost of internally developed software, is recognised in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred unless it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the group from the asset being developed, the cost of the asset can be reliably measured and technical feasibility can be demonstrated, in which case it is capitalised as an intangible asset on the balance sheet. Capitalisation ceases when the asset being developed is ready for use. Research and development costs include direct and indirect labour, materials and directly attributable overheads.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions associated with the grants have been complied with and the grants will be received. Grants for the purchase or production of property, plant and equipment are deducted from the cost of the related assets and reduce future depreciation expense accordingly. Grants for the reimbursement of operating expenditure are deducted from the related category of costs in the income statement.

churn
rate
8.14 %

4. FIRST – TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS – EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION

The above stated accounting policies have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020, the comparative information presented in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Czech accounting legislation for business entities using double-entry bookkeeping (Czech GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous Czech GAAP to IFRSs has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and explanatory notes that accompany the tables.

Exemptions applied

IFRS 1 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IFRS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Business Combinations

IFRS 3 Business Combinations has not been applied to acquisitions that occurred before 1 January 2019. Use of this exemption means that the Czech GAAP carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, that are required to be recognised under IFRS, are their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with IFRS. Assets and liabilities that do not qualify for recognition under IFRS are excluded from the opening IFRS statement of financial position. The Company did not recognise any assets or liabilities that were not recognised under the Czech GAAP or exclude any previously recognised amounts as a result of IFRS recognition requirements.
IFRS 1 also requires that the Local GAAP carrying amount of goodwill must be used in the opening IFRS statement of financial position (apart from adjustments for goodwill impairment and recognition or derecognition of intangible assets). In accordance with IFRS 1, the Company has tested goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to IFRS. There was no impairment recognised on goodwill as at 1 January 2019.

Leases

IFRS 1 allows a first-time adopter to determine whether a contract existing at the date of transition to IFRS contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

The Company applied the following approach to all of its leases:
We measured a lease liability at the date of transition to IFRS (i.e., 1 January 2019) as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition to IFRS. We measured a right-of-use assets at amount equal to the lease liability.
We applied single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
We applied the recognition exemptions to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of transition or to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment

We elected not to comply with requirements of IFRIC 1 for changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities that occurred before the date of transition to IFRSs. We measured the liability as at the date of transition to IFRSs in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Effect of IFRS adoption on the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2019

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*Czech GAAP*	*Effect of transition to IFRS*	*Opening statement of financial position*
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	A	636 667	506	637 173
Intangible assets	B	197 751	265	198 016
Goodwill	B	157 088	6 890	163 978
Right of use assets	A	0	193 886	193 886
Contract assets	C	0	2 902	2 902
Equity accounted investee	D	5 749	0	5 749
Other non-current assets	B	6 890	-6 890	0
Non-current assets		**1 004 145**	**197 559**	**1 201 704**
Inventories		71 315	-265	71 050
Trade and other receivables		20 533	-300	20 233
Contract assets	C	0	5 871	5 871
Income tax receivable		0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents		21 790	0	21 790
Current assets		**113 638**	**5 306**	**118 944**
Total assets		**1 117 783**	**202 865**	**1 320 648**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital		50 000	0	50 000
Retained earnings, funds and reserves		617 691	6 327	624 018
Total equity		**667 691**	**6 327**	**674 018**
Loans and borrowings		257 377	-50 664	206 713
Deferred tax liability		55 735	-1 551	54 184
Provisions	A	0	2 909	2 909
Lease liabilities	A	0	166 361	166 361
Trade and other payables	E	4 118	1 373	5 491
Other liabilities		30 000	0	30 000
Non-current liabilities		**347 230**	**118 428**	**465 658**
Loans and borrowings		0	50 664	50 664
Income tax liability		0	138	138
Provisions	A	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	A	0	27 525	27 525
Trade and other payables	E	102 862	-217	102 645
Other liabilities		0	0	0
Current liabilities		**102 862**	**78 110**	**180 972**
Total liabilities		**450 092**	**196 538**	**646 630**
Total equity and liabilities		**1 117 783**	**202 865**	**1 320 648**

Effect of IFRS adoption on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*Czech GAAP*	*Effect of transition to IFRS*	*IFRS*
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	A	741 994	13 796	755 790
Intangible assets	B	188 861	5 173	194 034
Goodwill	B	144 133	38 971	183 104
Right of use assets	A	0	189 365	189 365
Contract assets	C	0	3 569	3 569
Equity accounted investee	D	6 615	-571	6 044
Other non-current assets	B	4 292	-4 292	0
Non-current assets		**1 085 895**	**246 011**	**1 331 906**
Inventories		52 984	-426	52 558
Trade and other receivables		25 731	-216	25 515
Contract assets	C	4 559	3 650	8 209
Income tax receivable		2 126	0	2 126
Cash and cash equivalents		12 622	0	12 622
Current assets		**98 022**	**3 008**	**101 030**
Total assets		**1 183 917**	**249 019**	**1 432 936**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital		55 000	0	55 000
Retained earnings, funds and reserves		662 416	49 479	711 895
Total equity		**717 416**	**49 479**	**766 895**
Loans and borrowings		219 431	0	219 431
Deferred tax liability		59 949	4 460	64 409
Provisions	A	1 584	175	1 759
Lease liabilities	A	0	159 459	159 459
Trade and other payables	E	3 554	5 938	9 492
Other liabilities		0	0	0
Non-current liabilities		**284 518**	**170 032**	**454 550**
Loans and borrowings		70 390	0	70 390
Income tax liability		0	0	0
Provisions	A	0	2 724	2 724
Lease liabilities	A	0	31 551	31 551
Trade and other payables	E	96 593	-4 767	91 826
Other liabilities		15 000	0	15 000
Current liabilities		**181 983**	**29 508**	**211 491**
Total liabilities		**466 501**	**199 540**	**666 041**
Total equity and liabilities		**1 183 917**	**249 019**	**1 432 936**

Effect of IFRS adoption on Equity

In CZK thousand	*As at 1 January 2019 (date of transition)*	*As at 31 December 2019*
Total equity under Czech GAAP	**667 691**	**717 416**
Decommissioning provision	-1 190	-1 026
Expected credit losses	-300	-216
Contract assets recognition	8 772	7 218
Discounting of non-current liabilities	171	64
Untaken holiday accrual	-1 464	-279
Provision dispute	-1 214	-2 754
Amortisation of Goodwill	0	21 293
Business combination	0	17 033
Fixed assets depreciation	0	13 688
Leases IFRS 16	0	-1 644
Accounting for associate	0	-571
Tax effect of the above	1 552	-3 327
Total adjustment to equity	**6 327**	**49 479**
Total equity under IFRS	**674 018**	**766 895**

lenght
of optical
cables (km)

470

Effect of IFRS adoption on the statement of total comprehensive income for the year ended 2019

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*Czech GAAP*	*Effect of transition to IFRS*	*IFRS*
Revenue	C	572 404	-8 901	563 503
Expenses	A, B, C	-357 168	40 189	-316 979
Gross profit		**215 236**	**31 288**	**246 524**
Depreciation and amortisation	A, B	-119 265	1 875	-117 390
Operating profit		**95 971**	**33 163**	**129 134**
Finance income		106	94	200
Finance expense	A	-7 295	-4 430	-11 725
Share on profit of equity accounted investee	D	0	295	295
Profit before tax		**88 782**	**29 122**	**117 904**
Income tax		-20 149	-4 878	-25 027
Profit for the year		**68 633**	**24 244**	**92 877**
Other comprehensive income		**0**	**0**	**0**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		**68 633**	**24 244**	**92 877**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**213 215**	**31 803**	**245 018**

B2B customers
2.7
thousand

Effect of IFRS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 2019

In CZK thousand	*Note*	*Czech GAAP*	*Effect of transition to IFRS*	*IFRS*
Cash flow from operating activities	A, C	189 387	37 603	226 990
Cash flow from investing activities		-208 261	-1 492	-209 753
Cash flow from financing activities	A	7 111	-33 516	-26 405
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**-11 763**	**2 595**	**-9 168**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**24 385**	**-2 595**	**21 790**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**12 622**	**0**	**12 622**

NOTES TO THE RECONCILIATIONS OF FINANCIAL POSITION, TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND CASH FLOWS

Restatement of the statement of financial position according to CZ GAAP

The Company identified 4 errors in the statement of financial position according to Czech GAAP as at 1 January 2019. The bank loans of 50 664 TCZK were not classified as short-term loans. The Company also reclassified a part of payables (1 372 TCZK) from short-term to long-term position. Further, the Company did not recognise a provision for dispute with a supplier of TV content of 1 214 TCZK, and did not accrue an employee liability for untaken holiday of 1 464 TCZK.

THE TRANSITION TO IFRS RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN CZECH GAAP AND IFRS.

Acquisition of Internet pro každého s.r.o.

In 2019 the Company acquired Internet pro každého s.r.o. (IPK), a limited liability company. The transaction qualifies as a merger whereby the company IPK merged into the Company. Legally, the merger and consequently the acquisition came into effect as at 1 January 2019. However, as per IFRS 3 the acquisition date, which is the date on which the acquirer obtains control, was determined to be 31 May 2019. Hence, the presented figures of Czech GAAP as at 1 January 2019 do not include the financial statement amounts of IPK. Instead, the entire transaction was considered as an IFRS adjustment occurring mid-2019. The adjustment had the following implications:

Statement of comprehensive income – the financial results of IPK for the period January – May 2019 were eliminated. This had the most significant impact on revenue from customers (4 594 TCZK), wage expenses (3 680 TCZK) and net gain from sale of fixed assets (1 492 TCZK).

Statement of cash flows – the acquisition had an impact on the following line items: Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (- 2 595 TCZK), Acquisition of fixed assets (- 1 492 TCZK), Changes in working capital (- 1 039 TCZK), Dividends paid (5 377 TCZK) and Other non-cash adjustments (- 251 TCZK).

Intangible assets – a customer database of IPK amounting to 4 502 TCZK (and corresponding deferred tax effect) was recognised and offset against goodwill resulting from the acquisition.

Goodwill – the amount of goodwill arising from the transaction totalled 19 126 TCZK.

Property, plant and equipment – the acquired value amounted to 9 115 TCZK.

A Property, plant and equipment & Leases

Under Czech GAAP, the costs of dismantling and removing fixed assets and restoring sites are expensed when incurred. In accordance with IAS 16 we included these costs (670 TCZK) in the carrying amounts of relevant assets and recognised a corresponding provision of 1 695 TCZK.

Further in terms of Leases, under Czech GAAP the legal side of a transaction prevails over the commercial substance. As such, entities are not allowed to present the leased assets as right-of-use asset and lease liability on the face of the financial statements. Conversely, IFRS 16 requires the contracts classified as a lease to be recognised and presented as such. The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of 193 886 TCZK in its opening statement of financial position.
In income statement, the lease payments are presented as an expense under Czech GAAP. We reverse this amount (2019: 35 683 TCZK) and recognise depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest expense from lease liabilities.

Finally, the residual values of certain items of data and optical fibre network were updated resulting in a different carrying amounts as at 31 January 2019 and depreciation expense in 2019.

B Goodwill and Intangible assets

Under Czech GAAP, Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis while IAS 38 requires Goodwill to be tested annually for impairment. Hence, the Czech GAAP amortisation expense of 21 293 TCZK in 2019 is reversed.

Presented in the Czech GAAP caption Other non-current assets is an Adjustment to acquired assets totalling 6 890 TCZK. This item fully qualifies for recognition as Goodwill under IFRS given the nature of the underlying business combination. It is therefore reclassified to Goodwill and consequently tested for impairment.

C Contract assets and Revenue

As per IFRS 15, the Company recognises contract assets which comprise two main categories. A) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract (1 January 2019: 4 869 TCZK, 31 January 2019: 7 525 TCZK) and B) contract assets for satisfied performance obligations which the Company has already transferred to customers and which it has not yet invoiced, further referred to as “other contract assets” (1 January 2019: 3 904 TCZK, 31 January 2019: 4 253 TCZK).
In income statement, the incremental costs of obtaining a contract are expensed as incurred under Czech GAAP. The effect of addition / amortisation as per IFRS amounted to 2 657 TCZK (decrease of expenses) in 2019.
Other contract assets impacted revenue from customers, which decreased by 4 211 TCZK in 2019.

D Equity accounted investee

Under Czech GAAP, the cost of the financial investment in an associate is calculated annually as a percentual share on the associate’s total value of equity. Under IFRS, the cost of the investment in an associate comprises the initial purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure necessary to acquire it. The carrying amount is then increased or decreased to recognise our share of the subsequent profit or loss of the investee.

E Trade and other payables

Under Czech GAAP, the effect of discounting long-term payables is not required. IFRS standards require entities to measure liabilities by discounting estimates of future cash flows to their present values. As at 1 January 2019 the impact of discounting of long-term payables amounted to 171 TCZK.

5. REVENUE

Significant accounting policies that apply to revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15)
Most revenue recognised by the Company is in scope of IFRS 15 and is subject to the following revenue recognition policy. On inception of the contract, we identify a “performance obligation” for each of the distinct goods or services we have promised to provide to the customer. The consideration specified in the contract with the customer is allocated to each performance obligation identified based on their relative standalone selling prices and is recognised as revenue as they are satisfied. The text below summarises the performance obligations we have identified for our major service lines and provides information on the timing of when they are satisfied and the related revenue recognition policy.

a) Fixed operation

Performance obligations: Provision of broadband, TV and fixed telephony services (VoIP). Performance obligations exist for each ongoing service provided to the customer and are satisfied over the period that the services are provided. Installation services are considered distinct performance obligations and are satisfied when the customer benefits from the service.

Revenue recognition policy: Fixed subscription charges are recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period that the services are provided. Variable charges such as call charges are recognised when the related services are delivered.

b) Mobile operation

Performance obligations: Provision of mobile post-paid services, including voice minutes, SMS, and data services. Performance obligations exist for each ongoing service provided to the customer and are satisfied over the period that the services are provided.

Revenue recognition policy: Subscription fees, consisting primarily of monthly charges for access to broadband and other internet access or voice and data services, are recognised as the service is provided. One-off services such as calls outside of plan and excess data usage are recognised when the service is used.

c) Equipment sales

Performance obligations: Provision of customer premises equipment (set-top boxes, routers etc.). Performance obligations are satisfied at the point in time that control passes to the customer.

Revenue recognition policy: Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control passes to the customer.

We recognise revenue based on the relative standalone selling price of each performance obligation. Determining the standalone selling price may be derived from regulated prices, list prices, a cost-plus derived price, or the price of similar products when sold on a standalone basis by the Company or a competitor. In some cases, it may be appropriate to use the contract price when this represents a bespoke price that would be the same for a similar customer in a similar circumstance.

We do not have any material obligations in respect of returns, refunds or warranties.

The contracts with customers do not have any significant financing component as they are due in a given month.

number of employees
252

Disaggregation of revenue from customers
All revenue is generated in the Czech Republic. The following table breaks down revenue by our major service lines.

Year ended	*2020*	*2019*
Fixed operation revenue:		
- Internet and TV	576 972	536 283
- Voice services	10 371	11 765
Mobile revenue	3 665	3 600
Equipment revenue	4 600	7 038
Other revenue	3 401	4 817
Total	**599 009**	**563 503**

Other revenue consists mainly of insurance claims and contractual penalties.

Revenue expected to be recognised in future periods for performance obligations that are not complete (or are partially complete) as at 31 December 2020 amounts to 118 704 TCZK. These expected revenues mainly contain revenues from contracts with complex delivery of services. These revenues are recognised based on the fulfilment of performance obligations and not according to invoicing of customers.
We have elected to apply certain available practical expedients when disclosing unfulfilled performance obligations, including the option to exclude expected revenues from unsatisfied obligations of contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less.
In 2020 and 2019, the Company did not recognise any revenues relating to performance obligations that were satisfied, or partially satisfied, in previous years.

Revenue from lease arrangements in scope of IFRS 16
In certain cases, the Company leases customer premises equipment (CPE) to its customers for no consideration. Such equipment is a prerequisite for the Company to fulfil its performance obligations in the provision of customer services. The customers do not possess the right to direct the use of the equipment, nor can they benefit from the equipment on its own. As such the Company has determined that these leases do not fall into scope of IFRS 16 and do not represent a separate performance obligation.

Significant accounting policies that apply to Contract assets

Incremental contract costs:
Costs incurred that are incremental to obtaining a contract with a customer, and are expected to be recovered, are recognised as contract assets, and amortised in a way that is consistent with the recognition of the related revenue. Such costs are not capitalized provided the contract term is less than 12 months. A portfolio approach is used to determine contract term. These costs include mainly certain commissions or bonuses to employees directly related to the contracts obtained on behalf of the Company.

Other contract assets:
We recognise other contract assets when we have a right to consideration for exchange of goods or services that we have already transferred to customers and which we have not yet invoiced. Such contract assets are amortised over the contract term.

Contract assets are recognised as follows:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Incremental contract costs			
Non-current	2 848	2 083	1 396
Current	6 881	5 442	3 473
Other contract assets			
Non-current	6 246	1 486	1 506
Current	10 624	2 767	2 398
Total contract assets	**26 599**	**11 778**	**8 773**

The table below analyses movement of contract assets:

	Incremental contract costs	*Other contract assets*	*Total*
1 January 2019	4 869	3 904	8 773
Additions	8 092	5 967	14 059
Amortisation	-5 436	-5 618	-11 054
31 December 2019	7 525	4 253	11 778
Additions	9 595	21 183	30 778
Amortisation	-7 391	-8 566	-15 957
31 December 2020	**9 729**	**16 870**	**26 599**

The Company regularly evaluates capitalised incremental costs to obtain contracts and assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. The assessment is based on the monitoring of expectation of the remaining amount of consideration that we expect to receive in exchange for the related services provided less costs that relate directly to providing these services that have not been recognised as expenses.
Based on an assessment of these parameters, there was no impairment of the capitalised costs to obtain contracts as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

We provide for expected lifetime losses on other contract assets. The amount recognized in 2020 was 769 TCZK (2019: 0 TCZK).

6. EXPENSES

The table below summarizes the main types of expenses by their nature.

Year ended	*2020*	*2019*
Expenses by nature		
Services:		
client service costs	37 653	35 391
connectivity costs	36 914	34 917
IPTV costs	35 977	26 642
network and operating costs	26 240	24 708
marketing and sales	15 451	17 976
mobile costs	5 940	5 621
other services	5 480	7 998
Total Services	**163 655**	**153 253**
Staff costs:		
wages and salaries	69 622	65 782
social security costs	22 871	21 769
other pension costs	5 971	2 791
Total Staff costs:	**98 464**	**90 342**
Material consumption and utilities	49 930	49 006
Cost of goods sold	3 859	5 158
Inventory and receivables write - down	2 550	950
Taxes and fees	7 580	10 172
Other operating expenses	9 279	8 098
Total expenses	**335 317**	**316 979**

Key management personnel did not receive any post-employment, termination, or share – based payment benefits.

Other operating expenses include net loss of 1 779 TCZK from disposals of fixed assets (2019: gain 233 TCZK).

The Company does not participate in any defined benefit plans or defined contribution plans.

7. FINANCE EXPENSE

Year ended	*2020*	*2019*
Finance expense		
Interest on:		
Loans from related parties	364	362
Bank loans	6 373	4 806
Lease liabilities	4 091	4 423
Unwind of discount	277	132
FX losses (net)	946	117
Bank fees and other finance expense	1 409	1 885
Total	**13 460**	**11 725**

The Company recognises foreign exchange gains and losses on net basis.

8. INCOME TAXES

Significant accounting policies that apply to taxation

We are required to estimate the amount of tax payable or refundable for the current year and the deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences.
Current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company generates taxable income.
Deferred income taxation is calculated using the liability method applied to all temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates and laws expected to apply when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, are used to determine the deferred income tax. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.
For transactions and other events recognised in profit or loss, any related tax effects are also recognised in profit or loss. For transactions and other events recognised directly in equity, any related tax effects are also recognised directly in equity.

Below is an analysis of our tax expense for the year

Year ended	*2020*	*2019*
Income tax expense		
Current income tax	16 613	17 471
Adjustments related to previous years	1	0
Deferred income tax	12 362	7 556
Total	**28 976**	**25 027**

We recognized corporate income tax asset of 2 345 TCZK as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 2 126 TCZK) and corporate income tax liability of 138 TCZK as at 1 January 2019. Corporate income tax advances are netted with the calculated corporate income tax liability.

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

Income taxes of 28 976 TCZK in the reporting year (2019: 25 027 TCZK) are derived as follows from the expected income tax expense/benefit that would have arisen had the statutory income tax rate been applied to profit/loss before income taxes:

Year ended	*2020*	*2019*
Effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	**124 264**	**117 904**
Expected income tax expense (applicable tax rate 19 %)	23 610	22 402
Adjustments to expected tax expense		
Tax non-deductible expenses	1 599	1 857
Non-taxable income	-29	-124
Goodwill amortisation[1)]	3 532	3 552
Other tax effects	264	288
Impact of merger with IPK	0	-2 947
Income tax expense	**28 976**	**25 027**
Effective tax rate in %	**23%**	**21%**

1) Goodwill is amortised under Czech GAAP and treated as tax non-deductible expense. We do not calculate deferred tax as Goodwill is not amortised and only tested for impairment under IFRS – effectively making it a permanent difference. Refer also to note 4.

Deferred tax

We used 19% tax rate applicable for the Czech Republic to arrive at the figures of deferred tax. There were no items of deferred tax that were charged or credited to equity in 2020 (2019: 2 668 TCZK).

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Temporary differences arising from:			
Fixed assets	**76 797**	**65 308**	**54 380**
Inventories	-683	-411	-461
Trade receivables	-325	-710	-698
Other	984	222	963
Total	**76 773**	**64 409**	**54 184**

The majority of the deferred tax assets and liabilities noted above are anticipated to be realised after more than 12 months.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Significant accounting policies that apply to property, plant and equipment

Our property, plant and equipment is included at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment charges. Property, plant and equipment acquired through business combinations are initially recorded at their acquisition costs (which are equal to their fair value at the effective date of the business combination) and subsequently accounted for on the same basis as our existing assets.
Included within the cost of network infrastructure and equipment are direct and indirect labour costs, materials and directly attributable overheads. The costs also include the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site.
We derecognise items of property, plant and equipment on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The difference between the sale proceeds and the net book value at the date of disposal is recognised in other operating expenses in the income statement.

We depreciate property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis from the time the asset is available for use, to write off the asset's cost over the estimated useful life taking into account any expected residual value. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If necessary, changes are recognised prospectively.
Freehold land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

Estimated useful economic lives
The estimated useful lives assigned to principal categories of assets are as follows:

PPE class	*years*
Buildings and optical fibre network	15 - 20
Data network	5 - 10
Machinery and other fixed assets	3 - 8
Motor vehicles	5
Customer-premises equipment (CPE)	5 - 6

Critical accounting estimates and key judgements made in estimating useful economic lives
Depreciation and amortisation expenses are based on management's estimates of residual value, depreciation and amortisation method and the useful life of property, plant and equipment. Estimates may change due to technological developments, competition, changes in market conditions and other factors and may result in changes in the estimated useful life and in the depreciation charges. Technological developments are difficult to predict and the Company's views on the trends and pace of development may change over time. Critical estimates in the evaluations of useful lives include, but are not limited to, expected developments in technology and markets. The useful lives are reviewed at least annually taking into consideration the factors mentioned above and all other important relevant factors.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
We test property, plant and equipment for impairment if events or changes in circumstances (assessed at each reporting date) indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When an impairment test is performed, we assess the recoverable amount by reference to the higher of the net present value of the expected future cash flows (value in use) of the relevant asset and the fair value less costs to dispose. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for the individual asset, then we assess impairment by reference to the relevant cash generating unit as described in note 10.

	Land and buildings & CPE	*Data network*	*Optical fibre network*	*Other fixed assets*	*Assets under construction*	***Total***
Cost						
As at 1 January 2019	21 506	185 707	416 601	12 238	1 120	**637 173**
Additions	14 940	66 922	91 710	3 344	268	**177 184**
Acquisitions through business combinations	4 003	2 716	2 289	107		**9 115**
Disposals	0	-244	0	0	-16	**-260**
Transfers	0	0	590	0	-590	**0**
As at 31 December 2019	40 449	255 101	511 190	15 689	782	**823 211**
Additions	29 070	49 221	112 252	6 387	368	**197 298**
Disposals	-527	-2 004	0	-451	-68	**-3 050**
Transfers	0	46	227	52	-325	**0**
As at 31 December 2020	**68 992**	**302 364**	**623 669**	**21 678**	**757**	**1 017 460**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2019	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Depreciation for the year	-8 402	-33 749	-22 236	-3 035	0	**-67 421**
As at 31 December 2019	-8 402	-33 749	-22 236	-3 035	0	**-67 421**
Depreciation for the year	-10 678	-29 779	-22 483	-3 454	0	**-66 393**
As at 31 December 2020	**-19 080**	**-63 527**	**-44 719**	**-6 489**	**0**	**-133 815**
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2019	21 506	185 707	416 601	12 238	1 120	**637 173**
As at 31 December 2019	32 048	221 352	488 954	12 654	782	**755 790**
As at 31 December 2020	**49 913**	**238 836**	**578 950**	**15 189**	**757**	**883 645**

An impact of IPK acquisition as described in note 4 is shown in movements of 2019.

There was no impairment recognised concerning property, plant and equipment in 2020 and 2019.

Our optical network is used as a pledge in our bank loans arrangements (see note 17). The total of these pledged assets as at 31 December amounted to 542 881 TCZK (31 December 2019: 485 432 TCZK; 1 January 2019: 25 673 TCZK).

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Significant accounting policies that apply to intangible assets

We recognise identifiable intangible assets where we control the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and we can reliably measure the cost of the asset. We amortise all intangible assets, other than goodwill, over their useful economic life. The method of amortisation reflects the pattern in which the assets are expected to be consumed. If the pattern cannot be determined reliably, the straight-line method is used.

Goodwill
Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Company's share on the identifiable net assets (including intangible assets) of the acquired business. Our goodwill impairment policy is set out later in this note.

Acquired intangible assets – customer lists
Intangible assets such as customer lists or similar databases acquired through business combinations are recorded at their acquisition costs (which equal their fair value as at the date of acquisition) and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Telecommunications licences
Licence fees paid to governments, which permit telecommunications activities to be operated for defined periods, are initially recorded at cost and amortised from the time the network is available for use to the end of the licence period or where our usage can extend beyond the initial licence period, over the period we expect to benefit from the use of the licences, which is typically 15 years. Licences acquired through business combinations are recorded at their acquisition costs (which equal their fair value as at the date of acquisition) and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Computer software
Computer software comprises computer software licences purchased from third parties, and also the cost of internally developed software. Computer software licences purchased from third parties are initially recorded at cost. We only capitalise costs directly associated with the production of internally developed software, including direct and indirect labour costs of development, where it is probable that the software will generate future economic benefits, the cost of the asset can be reliably measured and technical feasibility can be demonstrated, in which case it is capitalised as an intangible asset on the balance sheet. Costs which do not meet these criteria and research costs are expensed as incurred. Our development costs which give rise to internally developed software include upgrading the network architecture or functionality and developing service platforms aimed at offering new services to our customers.

Estimated useful economic lives

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to the principal categories of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible asset class	*years*
Software	3 - 4
IPTV license	3 - 4
Customer lists	6
Frequency band use license	15

Impairment of intangible assets

Intangible assets are tested for impairment if events or changes in circumstances (assessed at each reporting date) indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When an impairment test is performed, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of the net present value of the expected future cash flows (value in use) of the relevant cash generating unit and the fair value less costs to dispose.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at least annually as described further below. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement, as a specific item. If a cash generating unit is impaired, impairment losses are allocated firstly against goodwill, and secondly on a pro-rata basis against intangible and other assets.

	Goodwill	Valuable rights	Licences	Customer list	Software*	Total
Cost						
As at 1 January 2019	163 978	555	194 556	0	2 905	**361 994**
Additions	0	0	6 967	0	1 412	**8 379**
Acquisitions through business combinations	19 126			4 502		**23 628**
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
As at 31 December 2019	183 104	555	201 523	4 502	4 316	**394 001**
Additions	0	0	7 244	0	5 643	**12 887**
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
As at 31 December 2020	**183 104**	**555**	**208 767**	**4 502**	**9 959**	**406 888**
Accumulated amortisation						
As at 1 January 2019	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Amortisation for the year	0	-185	-16 187	-438	-53	**-16 863**
As at 31 December 2019	0	-185	-16 187	-438	-53	**-16 863**
Amortisation for the year	0	-185	-22 474	-750	-53	**-23 463**
As at 31 December 2020	**0**	**-370**	**-38 661**	**-1 188**	**-106**	**-40 326**
Carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2019	163 978	555	194 556	0	2 905	**361 994**
As at 31 December 2019	183 104	370	185 336	4 065	4 263	**377 138**
As at 31 December 2020	**183 104**	**185**	**170 105**	**3 314**	**9 853**	**366 562**

**Includes a carrying amount of 9 769 TCZK (31 December 2019: 4 126 TCZK; 1 January 2019: 2 781 TCZK) of internally developed software in course of construction which is not yet amortised*

Shown below is a breakdown of goodwill from individual companies:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
COMA s.r.o.	156 983	156 983	156 983
Internet pro každého s.r.o.	19 126	19 126	0
3K CZ, s.r.o.	6 852	6 852	6 852
CATR spol. s r.o.	104	104	104
OvFree.NET s.r.o.	39	39	39
Total	**183 104**	**183 104**	**163 978**

There was no impairment recognised concerning intangible assets in 2020 and 2019.
Acquired licences include licenses for use of radio frequencies and licences for use of IPTV. Their carrying values are stated below.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
IPTV license	10 025	11 336	6 636
Frequency band use license	160 080	174 000	187 920
Total	**170 105**	**185 336**	**194 556**

The remaining useful life of frequency band license and IPTV license as at 31 December 2020 is 12.5 years and 2 years, respectively.

Significant accounting policies that apply to impairment of goodwill

We perform an annual goodwill impairment review. Goodwill recognised in a business combination does not generate cash flows independently of other assets or groups of assets. As a result, the recoverable amount, being the value in use, is determined at a cash generating unit (CGU) level. These CGUs represent the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other groups of assets.
We allocate goodwill to each of the cash Generating Units (CGUs) that we expect to benefit from the business combination. Each CGU to which goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The value in use of each CGU is determined using cash flow projections derived from financial plans of the management covering a five-year period. They reflect management's expectations of revenue, EBITDA growth, capital expenditure, working capital and operating cash flows, based on past experience and future expectations of business performance. Cash flows beyond the fifth year have been extrapolated using perpetuity growth rates.

Critical accounting estimates and key judgements made in reviewing goodwill for impairment

Determining our CGUs
The determination of our CGUs is judgemental. The identification of CGUs involves an assessment of whether the asset or group of assets generates largely independent cash inflows. This involves consideration of how our core assets are operated and whether these generate independent revenue streams. Given the management of entity's operations the entire company is deemed to by a single CGU.

Estimating value in use
Our value in use calculations require estimates in relation to uncertain items, including management's expectations of future revenue growth, operating costs, profit margins, operating cash flows, and the discount rate for the CGU. Future cash flows used in the value in use calculations are based on our latest management-approved five-year financial plans which reflect the anticipated impact of Covid-19. Expectations about future growth reflect the expectations of growth in the markets to which the CGU relates. The future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

We tested our goodwill for impairment which did not result in any impairment losses of goodwill in 2019 and 2020. The key assumptions used in performing the annual impairment assessment are disclosed below.

Estimated growth rate – basis for determination of the value assigned to the estimated growth rate is the forecast of the market and regulatory environment, where the Company conducts its principal business. The Company uses growth rate 2 % (2019: 2 %).

Discount rate – discount rate reflects the management's estimate of the risk specific to the cash generating unit. Weighted average of cost of capital (WACC) is used as the discount rate which stood at 9,17 % for 2020 (2019: 9,35 %). It is estimated using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) and publicly available data from capital markets.

11. LEASES

Significant accounting policies that apply to leases

At inception of a contract, we determine whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease exists if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, for a period of time, in exchange for consideration. In making this assessment, we consider whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset, either explicitly or implicitly. The asset must be physically distinct or represent substantially all the capacity of a physically distinct asset. Assets that a supplier has a substantive right to substitute are not considered distinct.
- The lessee has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset, in other words, has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Where practicable, and by class of underlying asset, we have elected to account for leases containing a lease component and one or more non-lease components as a single lease component. Where this election has been taken, it has been applied to the entire asset.

Lessee accounting
We recognise a lease liability and right-of-use asset at the commencement of a lease. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are due over the lease term, discounted using
the Company's incremental borrowing rate. This is the rate that we would have to pay for a loan of a similar term, and with similar security, to obtain an asset of similar value.
Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured if there is a change in future lease payments or the amount we expect to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if we change our assessment of whether we will exercise a purchase, renewal or termination option.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the initial amount of the corresponding lease liabilities, adjusted for any prepaid lease payments, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any decommissioning costs that have been recognised as provisions, less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the asset or the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment following the policy set out in note 10 and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.
We have elected not to recognise lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases of low-value assets with a purchase price under 100 TCZK. We recognise lease payments associated with these items as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Any variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate, such as usage-based payments, are recognised as an expense in the period to which the variability relates.

Key judgements made in accounting for leases

Determining the lease term
A significant part of the Company's lease contracts relates to the mobile networks (mainly rooftop tower sites). Many of these leases represent rolling (or 'evergreen') leases that continue until terminated. Factors considered in assessing the lease term are technology development and potential changes in business models. Based on an assessment of these factors, the lease term for the Company's leases relating to sites will normally be 7 years.

We assessed the impact of Covid-19 on the lease term, and it is not considered to have any material impact on our assessment of reasonable certainty.

Right-of-use assets
Our right-of-use assets predominantly consist of leased property (our office premises and client centres), data retention hardware, optical fibre network (dark fibre) and rooftop sites.

	Premises	*Data retention*	*Telco infrastructure*	*Rooftop sites*	***Total***
As at 1 January 2019	**71 182**	**7 395**	**59 935**	**55 373**	**193 886**
Additions	1 944	19 853	807	5 982	**28 586**
Depreciation for the year	-9 772	-7 719	-6 272	-9 343	**-33 106**
Other movements	0	0	0	0	**0**
As at 31 December 2019	**63 354**	**19 529**	**54 470**	**52 012**	**189 365**
Additions	13 711	0	755	5 488	**19 953**
Depreciation for the year	-10 081	-10 154	-6 388	-10 223	**-36 846**
Other movements*	-8 288	0	0	-837	**-9 125**
As at 31 December 2020	**58 696**	**9 375**	**48 837**	**46 440**	**163 347**

** Other movements relate to terminated leases, upward or downwards remeasurements of right-of-use assets arising from changes in lease payments or lease term.*

Lease liabilities
Lease liabilities recognised as at 31 December 2020 total 166 052 TCZK. A total of 32 920 TCZK of this balance is classified as current, with the remaining 133 132 TCZK classified as non-current.

Our lease contracts did not include any residual value guarantee arrangements nor options regarding early termination or renewal.

Note 18 presents a maturity analysis of the payments due over the remaining lease term for these liabilities.

The following amounts relating to the Company's obligations under lease arrangements were recognised in the income statement in year ending 31 December 2020:

- Interest expense of 4 091 TCZK (2019: 4 423 TCZK)
- Expenses relating to short-term and low-value leases amounted to 4 468 TCZK (2019: 4 127 TCZK).

The total cash outflow for leases in the year was 35 498 TCZK (2019: 31 261 TCZK).

We used the following discount rates for lease liabilities:

period	*range*
As at 1 January 2019	2,24% - 2,40%
As at 31 December 2019	2,28% - 2,44%
As at 31 December 2020	2,41% - 2,57%

12. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Significant accounting policies that apply to trade and other receivables

We initially recognise trade and other receivables at fair value, which is usually the original invoiced amount.
We provide services to consumer and business customers, mainly on credit terms. We know that certain debts due to us will not be paid through the default of a small number of our customers. Because of this, we recognise an allowance for doubtful debts on initial recognition of receivables, which is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the receivable. The allowance is calculated by reference to credit losses expected to be incurred over the lifetime of the receivable. In estimating a loss allowance, we consider historical experience and informed credit assessment. We consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

Once recognised, trade receivables are continuously monitored and updated. Allowances are based on our historical loss experiences for the relevant aged category as well as forward-looking information and general economic conditions, this includes the impact of Covid-19.

Contingent assets such as any insurance recoveries have not been recognised in the financial statements as these are only recognised within trade and other receivables when their receipt is virtually certain.

Information about the Company's exposure to credit and market risks is included in note 18.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Current			
Trade receivables	10 262	14 278	8 312
Advances paid	4 295	4 393	4 311
Other receivables	1 212	1 406	1 224
Accruals	4 413	5 438	6 386
Total	**20 182**	**25 515**	**20 233**

Trade and other receivables are due as follows:

		Past due					
	Not past due	*0 - 1 month*	*1 - 3 months*	*3 - 6 months*	*6 - 12 months*	*Over 12 months*	***Total***
31 December 2020	8 289	1 910	579	696	0	0	**11 474**
31 December 2019	11 790	2 325	711	858	0	0	**15 684**
1 January 2019	7 736	612	568	620	0	0	**9 536**

For the trade and other receivables that are not impaired or past due, there are no indicators at the date of the reporting that the debtors will not be able to meet their payment obligations.

Trade and other receivables are stated net of allowance for doubtful debts of 18 555 TCZK as shown in the table below.

	Total
1 January 2019	**16 354**
Additions	5 316
Write-off of receivables	-3 894
31 December 2019	**17 776**
Additions	2 859
Write-off of receivables	-2 080
31 December 2020	**18 555**

13. INVENTORIES

Significant accounting policies that apply to inventories

Our inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses. Costs of inventories include the purchase price and related costs of acquisition (transport, customs duties and insurance). The cost is determined by either the first in first out (FIFO) or specific identification method (for items of inventory that are not ordinarily interchangeable).

The table below shows amounts of inventory including their allowance to arrive at their net realisable value.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Telecommunication material	58 251	54 149	73 477
Merchandise	386	571	0
Allowance for inventories	-3 597	-2 162	-2 427
Total	**55 040**	**52 558**	**71 050**

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period totalled 43 493 TCZK (2019: 18 624 TCZK).

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Significant accounting policies that apply to trade and other payables

We initially recognise trade and other payables at fair value, which is usually the original invoiced amount. We subsequently carry them at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Information about the Company’s exposure to currency and liquidity risks is included in note 18.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Current			
Trade payables	58 990	59 059	74 989
Employee wages and benefits	8 772	7 817	7 918
Other tax and social security	8 156	8 358	7 457
Estimated payables	12 788	12 353	10 562
Accruals	2 628	2 490	982
Advances received	67	153	166
Other payables	1 126	1 596	572
Non-current			
Estimated payables	5 343	8 212	3 687
Advances received	558	583	583
Other payables	0	697	1 220
Total	**98 428**	**101 318**	**108 136**

Estimated payables are mainly represented by unbilled utilities and services related to optical fibre projects.

15. PROVISIONS

Significant accounting policies that apply to provisions

We recognise provisions when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Where these criteria are not met, we disclose a contingent liability if the Company has a possible obligation, or has a present obligation with an outflow that is not probable or which cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in note 16. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.
Below is a breakdown of the main types of provisions recognised. They relate to costs of dismantling and removing fixed assets and restoring sites and dispute with a supplier of TV content.

	Property	*Other*	***Total***
As at 1 January 2019	1 695	1 214	**2 909**
Additions		1 516	**1 516**
Unwind of discount	34	24	**58**
Utilised or released			**0**
As at 31 December 2019	1 729	2 754	**4 483**
Additions			**0**
Unwind of discount	35	25	**60**
Utilised or released		-2 779	**-2 779**
As at 31 December 2020	**1 764**	**0**	**1 764**

Stated below is a summary of non-current provisions and current provisions, which are expected to be utilised within the next twelve months from the balance sheet date.

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	1 January 2019
Current	0	2 754	0
Non-current	1 764	1 729	2 909
Total	**1 764**	**4 483**	**2 909**

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, LITIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

We provide bank guarantee totalling 984 TCZK in respect of our leased premises.

Other than the above mentioned, there were no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and no significant legal disputes concerning the Company as of finalization of these financial statements.

Commitments contracted but not yet included in the financial statements as at 31 December 2020 amounted to 302 TCZK (2019: 374 TCZK). The majority of contracted amounts relates to the construction of optical fibre infrastructure.

17. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Significant accounting policies that apply to loans and borrowings

We initially recognise loans and other borrowings at the fair value of amounts received net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A reconciliation of our main categories of financial debt is shown in the table below.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Bank loans:	353 346	280 228	247 769
Current	53 948	70 219	50 664
Non-current	299 398	210 009	197 105
Karakay Invest loan:	9 629	9 593	9 608
Current	0	0	0
Non-current	9 629	9 593	9 608
Total	**362 975**	**289 821**	**257 377**
Current	53 948	70 219	50 664
Non-current	309 027	219 602	206 713
Total	**362 975**	**289 821**	**257 377**

Further details regarding loan received from Karakay Invest are disclosed in note 22.
A detail of our bank loan arrangements is disclosed below:

Financing bank	*Balance 31 December 2020*	*Currency*	*Interest rate*	*Maturity*
1) Komerční banka	96 040	CZK	1,39% p.a.	1 January 2024
2) UniCredit Bank	39 200	CZK	1,91% p.a.	1 June 2024
3) Česká spořitelna	42 857	CZK	2,16% p.a.	1 December 2026
4) UniCredit Bank	25 712	CZK	2,20% p.a.	1 December 2026
5) UniCredit Bank	100 000	CZK	2,16% p.a.	1 September 2029
6) UniCredit Bank	49 537	CZK	2,50% p.a.	1 September 2029
Total	**353 346**			

ad 1) The loan is secured by a bank guarantee from the European Investment Fund and a blank bill of exchange
ad 2) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange
ad 3) The loan is secured by a guarantee from international development banks
ad 4) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange and a lien in favour of the bank - optical fibre network
ad 5 and 6) The loan is secured by a lien in favour of the bank - optical fibre network, trademark, receivables from a current bank account and a blank bill of exchange.

Financing bank	*Balance 31 December 2019*	*Currency*	*Interest rate*	*Maturity*
1) Komerční banka	127 360	CZK	1,39% p.a.	1 January 2024
2) UniCredit Bank	1 375	CZK	3 M PRIBOR + 1,60% p.a.	1 June 2020
3) Komerční banka	10 000	CZK	1 M PRIBOR + 1,25% p.a.	2020
4) UniCredit Bank	50 400	CZK	1,91% p.a.	1 June 2024
5) Česká spořitelna	50 000	CZK	2,16% p.a.	1 December 2026
6) UniCredit Bank	30 000	CZK	2,20% p.a.	1 December 2026
7) UniCredit Bank	6 021	CZK	1 M PRIBOR + 0,80% p.a.	1 September 2029
8) UniCredit Bank	5 072	CZK	1 M PRIBOR + 0,70% p.a.	
Total	**280 228**			

ad 1) The loan is secured by a bank guarantee from the European Investment Fund and a blank bill of exchange
ad 2) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange
ad 3) The revolving loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange
ad 4) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange and a lien in favour of the bank - optical fibre network
ad 5) The loan is secured by a bank guarantee from the European Investment Fund and a blank bill of exchange
ad 6) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange
ad 7) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange and a lien in favour of the bank - optical fibre network
ad 8) The bank overdraft is secured by a blank bill of exchange.

Financing bank	*Balance 1 January 2019*	*Currency*	*Interest rate*	*Maturity*
1) Komerční banka	158 680	CZK	1,39% p.a.	1 January 2024
2) UniCredit Bank	4 125	CZK	3 M PRIBOR + 1,60% p.a.	1 June 2020
3) UniCredit Bank	5 400	CZK	3 M PRIBOR + 0,91% p.a.	1 December 2019
4) UniCredit Bank	61 600	CZK	1,91% p.a.	1 June 2024
5) Česká spořitelna	17 964	CZK	2,16% p.a.	1 December 2026
Total	**247 769**			

ad 1) The loan is secured by a bank guarantee from the European Investment Fund and a blank bill of exchange
ad 2) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange
ad 3) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange and a lien in favour of the bank - optical fibre network
ad 4) The loan is secured by a blank bill of exchange and a lien in favour of the bank - optical fibre network
ad 5) The loan is secured by a bank guarantee from the European Investment Fund and a blank bill of exchange.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including the effects of changes in market prices, exchange rates and interest rates), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy focuses on the minimisation of potential adverse effects on its financial performance. To hedge market exposures, the Company uses only non-derivative instruments (such as deposit instruments).

The management of financial risk is under the responsibility of the Board. There were no changes in the financial risk management strategy between 2019 and 2020.

The Company does not conduct any speculative trading activities.

Classification of financial instruments
The Company does not recognise any financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Market risk

a) Currency risk

The Company's revenues are derived solely from operations with the Czech crown, the Company's functional currency. As such there is no currency risk arising from these operations.
On the cost side the most significant debt currencies are Euros and US dollars. However, the amount of purchases in these foreign currencies is limited and the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal. Hence, the Company does not enter into any currency forward contracts or similar hedge arrangements to limit its exposure to foreign exchange currency volatility.

The following table reflects quantitative data about the Company's currency structure of financial assets and liabilities.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Cash and cash equivalents:			
CZK	47 396	12 197	21 595
EUR	306	15	78
USD	6 138	410	117
Trade and other receivables: *			
CZK	28 344	19 937	13 440
EUR	0	0	0
USD	0	0	0
Total financial assets	**82 184**	**32 559**	**35 230**

** Includes other contract assets. Excludes advances paid, accruals and incremental contract costs*

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Loans and borrowings:			
CZK	353 346	280 228	247 769
EUR	0	0	0
USD	0	0	0
Trade and other payables: **			
CZK	77 559	77 297	67 124
EUR	296	411	467
USD	393	4 208	23 438
Total financial liabilities	**431 594**	**362 144**	**338 798**

*** Excludes advances received, accruals, employee and other tax and social security liabilities*

Sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the impact of the foreign currency stress test on equity before taxes. It represents the immediate loss caused by a 5% change in the foreign exchange rate in an unfavourable direction (depreciation of the Czech crown).

FX stress test	*31 December 2020*	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Trade and other payables	-34	-231	-1 195
Cash and cash equivalents	322	21	10
Total	**288**	**-210**	**-1 186**

b) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates through funding and liquidity management activities (Note 17). The risk is managed by using a mix of fixed and floating debt and consistent monitoring of market conditions. The Company does not enter into any interest rate derivative contracts.

The table below illustrates the interest rate profile of our bank loans.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Fixed interest rate	353 346	257 760	238 244
Floating interest rate	0	22 468	9 525
Total	**353 346**	**280 228**	**247 769**
Ratio of fixed to floating	100%	92%	96%
Weighted average effective interest rate	1,95%	1,80%	1,65%

Sensitivity analysis

The interest-sensitive items are our floating interest rate bank loans as described in note 17. The impact of a 1% change in interest rates on the Company's annual net finance expense in the income statement would not have been material in 2019 and 2020.

Liquidity risk

We maintain liquidity by entering into short and long-term financial instruments to support operational and other funding requirements, determined using short and long-term cash forecasts. These forecasts are supplemented by a financial headroom analysis which is used to assess funding adequacy for at least a 12-month period. On at least an annual basis the Board reviews the long-term funding requirements of the Company and on an ongoing basis considers any related matters. We manage refinancing risk by limiting the amount of borrowing that matures within any specified period and having appropriate strategies in place to manage refinancing needs as they arise. The maturity profile of our loans and borrowings as at 31 December 2020 is disclosed in note 17. We hold cash and cash equivalents and current investments to manage short-term liquidity requirements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments. The amounts also include projections of future interests.

As at 31 December 2020	*Loans and borrowings*	*Trade and other payables*	*Lease liabilities*	***Total***
Due within one year	56 926	72 904	35 475	**165 305**
Between one and five years	214 863	5 901	108 519	**329 283**
After five years	104 875	0	34 054	**138 929**
Total	**376 664**	**78 805**	**178 048**	**633 517**

As at 31 December 2019	*Loans and borrowings*	*Trade and other payables*	*Lease liabilities*	***Total***
Due within one year	73 589	73 008	38 175	**184 772**
Between one and five years	202 919	9 492	111 758	**324 169**
After five years	16 685	0	54 773	**71 458**
Total	**293 193**	**82 500**	**204 706**	**580 399**

As at 1 January 2019	*Loans and borrowings*	*Trade and other payables*	*Lease liabilities*	***Total***
Due within one year	53 320	86 123	30 622	**170 065**
Between one and five years	200 255	5 490	103 307	**309 052**
After five years	4 941	0	71 522	**76 463**
Total	**258 517**	**91 613**	**205 451**	**555 581**

Credit risk

Trade receivables, other receivables and contract assets
Due to a high number of customers in the Company's customer base, the concentration of credit risk is limited. Virtually all trade receivables are concentrated within the Czech Republic. Although the Company does not currently foresee higher credit risk associated with these receivables, the collectability is significantly impacted by the financial stability of the national economy. It is the Company's policy that all customers wishing to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to minimise the Company's exposure to bad debts. The maximum possible credit risk arising from receivables and other financial assets equals the carrying amount of those financial instruments.

We manage credit risk by the following main procedures:
- Credit check of potential new customers
- Monitoring of trade receivables
- Debt collection

The Company calculates the loss allowance for trade and other receivables and other contract assets as the expected lifetime credit losses. The allowance is calculated by considering the historic evidence of the level of bad debt experienced for customer types and the aging of the receivable balance.

No further credit risk provision was deemed to be required in excess of the normal provision for bad and doubtful receivables as at 31 December 2020. See note 12 for information on receivables in terms of age distribution and provision for bad debt.
As at 31 December 2020 and 2019 and as at 1 January 2019, the Company held no trade receivables or contract assets for which no loss allowance would be created due to collateral received.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash deposits are only made with approved counterparties and in accordance with approved credit limits per counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential payment default. Bank receivables are held by institutions with satisfactory ratings in 2020 and 2019. The credit risk is therefore deemed low by the Company.
The impairment analysis was conducted in line with the Company's policy. Given the immateriality of the loss allowance the Company decided not to recognise it.

Fair values

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 – uses quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – uses inputs for the asset or liability other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 – uses inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data, such as internal models or other valuation methods.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 and as at 1 January 2019, the Company did not measure any financial instruments at fair value because the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value is a reasonable approximation of its fair value. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are composed mainly of current trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents and borrowings with variable interest rates.

19. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Significant accounting policies that apply to investments in associates

We account for investment in associates using the equity method. Under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate is recognised at cost which comprises the investment's purchase
price and any directly attributable expenditure necessary to acquire it. The carrying amount is then increased or decreased to recognise our share of the subsequent profit or loss of the investee and we include that share of the investee's profit or loss in our profit or loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

The Company holds a 20% interest in company 4NET.TV Solutions a.s., a joint-stock company seated in the Czech Republic. The Company has determined that it has a significant influence as it has a power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of 4NET.TV Solutions a.s. without the power to control or jointly control those policies.
4NET.TV Solutions a.s. provides the Company with a licence to supply IPTV services to its household and enterprise customers.

The tables below analyse the carrying amount and share of profit and OCI of our associate as well as its summarised financial information.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Carrying amount	6 044	5 749	5 749
Share of:			
- Profit from continuing operations	571	295	0
- OCI	0	0	0
Total	**6 615**	**6 044**	**5 749**

4NET.TV solutions a.s.	*Associate 20%* ***2020***	*Associate 20%* ***2019***
Summarised statement of financial position		
Non-current assets	24 097	21 888
Current assets	14 848	13 337
Non-current liabilities	0	0
Current liabilities	1 650	2 110
Net assets	37 295	33 115
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	30 803	25 245
Expenses	-27 172	-23 067
Income tax	-799	-630
Profit / loss for the year	**2 857**	**1 474**
Other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	**2 857**	**1 474**
The Company‘s share of total comprehensive income	**571**	**295**
Dividends received by the Company	**0**	**0**

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Significant accounting policies that apply to cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and current balances with banks and similar institutions, which are readily convertible to cash, are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less. All are held at amortised cost on the balance sheet, equating to fair value. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are as defined above.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Bank balances	52 303	11 339	20 339
Cash deposits	1 537	1 283	1 451
Total	**53 840**	**12 622**	**21 790**

21. EQUITY

Capital management policy

The objective of our capital management policy is maintaining a strong capital base while investing in the business. To meet this objective, we may issue or repay debt or adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders. We manage the capital structure and make adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and business opportunities. The Board regularly reviews the capital structure. No changes were made to these objectives and processes during 2019 and 2020. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Our capital structure consists of net debt and shareholders' equity. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of net debt to equity. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. The Company's policy is to keep the ratio below 1.50.

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Total liabilities	715 992	666 041	646 630
Less: cash and cash equivalents	-53 840	-12 622	-21 790
Net debt	**662 152**	**653 419**	**624 840**
Total equity	**862 183**	**766 895**	**674 018**
Net debt to equity ratio	**0,77**	**0,85**	**0,93**

The following table summarizes our Equity structure:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Share capital	55 000	55 000	50 000
Retained earnings	711 895	619 018	624 018
Net income for the year	95 288	92 877	0
Total	**862 183**	**766 895**	**674 018**

A reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period is shown below:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Nominal value per ordinary share (in CZK)	10	10	10
Number of shares - fully paid	5 500 000	5 500 000	5 000 000
Ordinary shares (in TCZK)	55 000	55 000	50 000

The Company does not hold any of its own shares.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Mr. Martin Šigut is the ultimate controlling party.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Parent company Karakay Invest N.V. (public limited liability company)
The parent company provides a long-term loan to the Company. The outstanding amounts are disclosed in note 17. The amount of interest totalled 364 TCZK in 2020 (2019: 363 TCZK). The Company held a receivable of 70 TCZK as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 towards Karakay Invest N.V.

Associate 4NET.TV Solutions a.s. (joint-stock company)
The associate provides a complex solution in respect of IPTV services. The amount of purchases from 4NET.TV Solutions a.s.

in 2020 amounted to 11 043 TCZK (2019: 10 465 TCZK). The Company recorded a payable of 1 003 TCZK as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 1 130 TCZK; 1 January 2019: 562 TCZK).

Other related parties
Other related parties include companies KM Real s.r.o., which rents out office premises in Ostrava, PODA Slovakia s.r.o., a sister company which holds PODA trademarks in Slovakia, and ultimate owner Mr. Martin Šigut. The related transactions and balances are shown below:

	31 December 2020	*31 December 2019*	*1 January 2019*
Receivables and other assets	1 008	889	802
Trade and other payables	333	341	16
Total	**1 341**	**1 230**	**818**

Year ended	*2020*	*2019*
Sales of goods and services	0	0
Purchases of services	3 295	3 295
Total	**3 295**	**3 295**

Transactions with key management personnel of the entity
The transactions with key management personnel constitute employee benefit costs and remuneration for the execution of the service of the Board, including related social security and health insurance costs. The key management personnel are represented by the Board of directors and executive management of the Company. The total of such costs for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to 14 000 TCZK (31 December 2019: 11 759 TCZK). The compensation of key management personnel is also disclosed in note 6.

All transactions of the Company with its related parties were concluded under standard commercial terms and conditions at arm's length.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no other events which occurred after the balance sheet date which would have a material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2020.

Martin Šigut, CEO

Pavel Přeček, CFO

AUDITOR´S REPORT

households connected to optical fibre
77
thousand

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders

Rödl & Partner

Independent Auditor's Report

to the shareholders of
PODA a.s.
28. října 1168/102, Moravská Ostrava, 702 00 Ostrava
Reg.No.: 258 16 179

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PODA a.s. (hereinafter also "the Company"), prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes ("the financial statements"). The basic disclosures about the Company are presented in Note 1 of the notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of PODA a.s. as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors and Auditing Standards of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, which are International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), as amended by the related application clauses. Our responsibilities under this law and regulation are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Act on Auditors and the Code of Ethics adopted by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Rödl & Partner

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the above law or regulation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Prague, on 26th of January, 2022

Rödl & Partner Audit, s.r.o.
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Licence Number 354
represented by the managing director

Rödl & Partner Audit, s.r.o.
Oprávnění
č. 354
člen Komory auditorů ČR

Andreas Höfinghoff

Ing. Ivan Brož, statutory auditor, license number 2077

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