

Galaxy Gaming, Inc.
Form 10-K
April 01, 2019
@Jete062

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number : 000-30653

Galaxy Gaming, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20-8143439
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6767 Spencer Street – Las Vegas, NV 89119
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
(702) 939-3254
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class

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none

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class

Common Stock, par value \$0.001

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer has submitted electronically on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 232.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period

for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standard provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's second fiscal quarter was \$18,371,330. Shares of common stock

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held by each officer and each person known to the registrant to own 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the registrant were excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliation status is not a determination for other purposes. The registrant has one class of securities, its common stock.

As of March 26, 2019, the registrant had 40,411,590 shares of common stock outstanding.

GALAXY GAMING, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED December 31, 2018

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Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to “Galaxy Gaming,” “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company,” refer to Galaxy Gaming, Inc., a Nevada corporation, the company filing this report.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains statements that do not relate to historical or current facts, but are “forward-looking” statements. These statements relate to analyses and other information based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to future events or trends, our future prospects and proposed new products, services, developments, or business strategies, among other things. These statements can generally (although not always) be identified by their use of terms and phrases such as anticipate, appear, believe, could, would, estimate, expect, indicate, intent, may, plan, predict, project, pursue, will, continue and other similar terms and phrases, as well as the use of the future tense.

Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and to inherent known and unknown risks and uncertainties. You should not assume at any point in the future that the forward-looking statements in this report are still valid. We do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update our forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

BUSINESS

We are an established global gaming company specializing in the design, development, assembly, marketing and acquisition of proprietary casino table games, enhanced table systems, associated technology and platforms, expert consultation and other services. Our products and services are designed to enhance the player's experience and increase the profitability of our clients. Our clients include land-based and riverboat gaming companies located in North America, the Caribbean, Central America, the British Isles, Europe and Africa and cruise ship companies and legal internet gaming sites worldwide.

History and Development of Galaxy Gaming

In 1997, Galaxy Gaming Corporation ("GGCORP") was formed and distributed a side bet for the game of blackjack known as Horseshoe Blackjack. GGCORP later modified the invention, changed its name to Lucky Ladies and filed for a patent, which was later granted.

In 2002, Galaxy Gaming, LLC ("GGLLC") acquired the business and assets of GGCORP. Lucky Ladies remained GGLLC's only product until late 2002, when it debuted a new casino poker game called Texas Shootout. This game quickly became popular with casinos and their customers. GGLLC later increased its sales force, expanded its distribution channels and introduced new products and services using reinvested earnings.

Galaxy Gaming, Inc. ("GGINC") was formed in 2006 and subsequently acquired the assets and business operations of GGLLC.

In 2009, GGINC executed a share exchange and reverse merger with Secured Diversified Investment, Ltd. ("SDI"). After the reverse merger, SDI merged with its wholly-owned subsidiary, GGINC, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes 92A.180 and changed the name of the company formerly known as SDI to "Galaxy Gaming, Inc." which remains the operating company as of the date of this report.

Products and Services

Casinos use our proprietary products and services to enhance their gaming floor operations and improve their profitability, productivity and security, as well as to offer popular cutting-edge gaming entertainment content and technology to their players. We currently serve approximately 600 casinos that use our enhancements on approximately 7,000 gaming tables. Additional information regarding our products and services may be found on our website, www.galaxygaming.com. Information found on the website should not be considered part of this report.

Proprietary Table Games. Casinos use Proprietary Table Games in lieu of other games in the public domain (e.g. Blackjack, Craps, Roulette, etc.) because of their popularity with players and to increase profitability. Typically, Proprietary Table Games are grouped into two product types referred to as "Side Bets" and "Premium Games." Side Bets are proprietary features and wagering options typically added to public domain games such as poker, baccarat, pai gow poker, craps and blackjack table games. Examples of our Side Bets include Lucky Ladies, 21+3 and Bonus Craps. Premium Games are unique stand-alone games with their own unique set of rules and strategies. Examples of our Premium Games include High Card Flush, Three Card Poker and Texas Shootout. Generally, Premium Games

generate higher revenue per table placement than the Side Bet games.

Enhanced Table Systems. Enhanced Table Systems are electronic enhancements used on casino table games to add to player appeal and to enhance game security. An example in this category is our Bonus Jackpot System (“BJS”), an advanced electronic system installed on gaming tables designed to collect data by detecting player wagers and other game activities. This information is processed and used to improve casino operations by evaluating game play, to improve dealer efficiency and to reward players through the offering of jackpots and other bonusing mechanisms. Typically, the BJS system includes an electronic video display, known as TableVision, which shows game information designed to generate player interest and to promote various aspects of the game. The BJS system can also be used to network numerous gaming tables together into a common system either within a casino or through the interconnection of multiple casinos, which we refer to as our Inter-Casino Jackpot System.

Through August 2018, we had exclusive worldwide rights (excluding one international territory and two U.S. states) to the TableMAX e-Table system, a fully automated, dealer-less, multi-player electronic table game platform through an operating and license agreement executed in 2011 (the “TMAX Agreement”) with TableMAX Gaming, Inc. (“TMAX”). Effective December 29, 2017, we entered into a First Amendment to the TMAX Agreement (the First Amendment”) to, among other things, allow us to retain all net profits generated after the date of the First Amendment and terminate the TMAX Agreement effective upon December 31, 2018. The parties also executed a related settlement and release agreement (the “Settlement and Release Agreement”). In January 2018, in connection with the First Amendment and the Settlement and Release Agreement, we paid \$774,645 to an assignee of TMAX. In August 2018, the TMAX Agreement was terminated.

Significant 2018 Business Developments

On November 5, 2018, we issued a press release and filed a related Form 8-K announcing that (i) Robert B. Saucier submitted his resignation as a member of our Board effective immediately and his resignation as Executive Vice President of Business Development effective on December 31, 2018; and (ii) that we had retained Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc. (“Macquarie”) to assist us in evaluating strategic alternatives, including the potential sale of the shares of our common stock held by Triangulum Partners LLC (“Triangulum”), an entity controlled by Mr. Saucier. See “Note 15 – Subsequent Events” to our audited financial statements included in Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for further details on 2019 developments related to the strategic alternatives.

Recurring Revenue and Gross Margins

A majority of our clients contract with us to use our products and services on a month-to-month basis with typically a 30 – 45 day termination notice requirement. We invoice our clients monthly, either in advance for unlimited use or in arrears for actual use, depending on the product or contract terms. Such recurring revenues accounted for over 99% of our total revenues in 2018 and generally have few direct costs thereby generating high gross profit margins. We do not report “gross profit” in our statements of operations included in this report. Instead, gross profit would be comparable to “revenues” minus “cost of ancillary products and assembled components,” both of which are presented in our statements of operations.

For more information about our revenues, operating income and assets, see “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” included in this report.

STRATEGY

We believe that entertaining casino games enhance players’ experiences and generate brand loyalty, resulting in increased profits for our casino clients. We continue to expand our product offering by focusing on innovative products and services. As we continue to develop and enhance our brand and reputation, we anticipate adding new product lines and services that complement our overall strategy and enhance our market presence.

Our long-term business strategy focuses on increasing our value to casino clients by offering them enhanced services and support, and by producing innovative products and game play methodologies that their players enjoy. We believe that by increasing the value of our products and services to clients, we can continue to build our recurring revenues in both existing and new markets. To achieve this objective, we employ the following strategies:

- Expand our portfolio of services, products and technologies;
- Increase our per unit price point by leveraging our Enhanced Table Systems;
- Expand the number of markets we serve.

Expand our portfolio of services, products and technologies. Our strategy is to be an important vendor to casino operators by offering a complete and comprehensive portfolio of services, games, products, systems, technologies and methodologies for casino table games. We continuously develop and/or seek to acquire new proprietary table games to complement our existing offerings and to extend our penetration of proprietary table games on the casino floor.

Increase our per unit price point by leveraging our Enhanced Table Systems. Our Enhanced Table Systems provide us with the opportunity to increase the amount of recurring revenue we receive from each table game placement. Accordingly, our goal is to concentrate on installing new game placements using one or more of our Enhanced Table Systems and to convert our existing Proprietary Table Game placements that currently do not incorporate our Enhanced Table Systems. We have modified most of our Premium Table Games and many of our Side Bets to benefit from the economics this new system affords us. In the future, we intend to be able to offer this platform for all games.

Expand the number of markets we serve. There are table games markets in North America that we do not serve or in which we cannot offer our full suite of products and services. In general, this is because we are not licensed to serve casinos in that market or the license we have limits the products and services we can provide. Consequently, we are seeking to increase the number of jurisdictions in which we are licensed and to upgrade those licenses that limit our product and service offering. We intend to expand in table games markets outside of North America. Finally, we aim to expand by offering our products and services in markets beyond traditional table games. To this end, we have been active in deploying our game content into the legal online gaming market as well as making our content available on electronic gaming machines.

COMPETITION

We compete with several companies that develop and provide proprietary table games, electronic gaming platforms, game enhancements and related services. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our market include products and services that appeal to casinos and players, jurisdictional approvals and a well-developed sales and distribution network.

We believe that our success will depend upon our ability to remain competitive in our field. Competition can be based on price, brand recognition, player appeal and the strength of underlying intellectual property. Larger competitors may have longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, more firmly established supply relationships, superior capital resources, distribution and product inventory than we do. Smaller competitors may be more able to participate in developing and marketing table games, compared to other gaming products, because of the lower cost and complexity associated with the development of these products and a generally less stringent regulatory environment. We compete with others in efforts to obtain or create innovative products, obtain financing, acquire other gaming companies, and license and distribute products. We compete on these bases, as well as on the strength of our sales, service and distribution channels.

Our competitors include, but are not limited to, Scientific Games Corporation; Play AGS, Inc.; TCS/John Huxley; and Masque Publishing. Moreover, we expect additional competitors to emerge in the future. There can be no assurances that we will be able to compete effectively in the future and failure to compete successfully in the market could have a material adverse effect on our business.

SUPPLIERS

We obtain most of the parts for our products from third party suppliers, including both off-the-shelf items as well as components manufactured to our specifications. We also assemble a small number of parts in-house that are used both for product assembly and for servicing existing products. We generally perform warehousing, quality control, final assembly and shipping functions from our facilities in Las Vegas, Nevada, although small inventories are maintained and repairs are performed by our field service employees. We believe that our sources of supply for components and raw materials are adequate and that alternative sources of materials are available.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We strive to develop and maintain a robust pipeline of new products and services to bring to market. We employ a staff of hardware and software engineers, graphic artists and game developers at our corporate offices to support, improve and upgrade our products and to develop and explore other potential table game products, technologies, methodologies and services. We also use contracted third party developers and engineers.

We incurred \$926,474 and \$488,829 in research and development expenditures during 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase in 2018 was primarily attributable to our increased focus on development of new products and services.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Our products and the intellectual property associated with them are typically protected by patents, trademarks, copyrights and non-compete agreements. However, there can be no assurance that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be sufficient. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property to the same extent as the laws of the United States, which could increase the likelihood of infringement. Furthermore, other companies could develop similar or superior products without violating our intellectual property rights. If we resort to legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights, the proceedings could be burdensome, disruptive and expensive, and distract the attention of management, and there can be no assurance that we would prevail.

We have been subject to litigation claiming that we have infringed the rights of others and/or that certain of our patents and other intellectual property are invalid or unenforceable. We have also brought actions against others to protect our rights.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

We are subject to regulation by governmental authorities in most jurisdictions in which we offer our products. The development and distribution of casino games, gaming equipment, systems technology and related services, as well as the operation of casinos, are all subject to regulation by a variety of federal, state, international, tribal, and local agencies with the majority of oversight provided by individual state gaming control boards. While the regulatory requirements vary by jurisdiction, most require:

- Findings of suitability for the company, individual officers, directors, key employees and major shareholders;
- Documentation of qualification, including evidence of financial stability;
- Specific product approvals for games and gaming equipment; and
- Licenses, registrations and/or permits.

Gaming regulatory requirements vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and obtaining licenses, registrations, findings of suitability for our officers, directors, and principal stockholders and other required approvals with respect to us, our personnel and our products are time consuming and expensive. Generally, gaming regulatory authorities have broad discretionary powers and may deny applications for or revoke approvals on any basis they deem reasonable. We have approvals that enable us to conduct our business in numerous jurisdictions, subject in each case to the conditions of the particular approvals. These conditions may include limitations as to the type

of game or product we may sell or lease, as well as limitations on the type of facility, such as riverboats, and the territory within which we may operate, such as tribal nations. Gaming laws and regulations serve to protect the public interest and ensure gambling related activity is conducted honestly, competitively, and free of corruption. Regulatory oversight additionally ensures that the local authorities receive the appropriate amount of gaming tax revenues. As such, our financial systems and reporting functions must demonstrate high levels of detail and integrity.

We also have authorizations with certain Native American tribes throughout the United States that have compacts with the states in which their tribal dominions are located or operate or propose to operate casinos. These tribes generally require suppliers of gaming and gaming-related equipment to obtain authorizations. Gaming on Native American lands within the United States is governed by the Federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (“IGRA”) and specific tribal ordinances and regulations. Class III gaming (table games and slot machines, for example), as defined under IGRA, also requires a Tribal-State Compact, which is a written agreement between a specific tribe and the respective state. This compact authorizes the type of Class III gaming activity and the standards, procedures and controls under which the Class III gaming activity must be conducted. The National Indian Gaming Commission (“NIGC”) has oversight authority over gaming on Native American lands and generally monitors tribal gaming, including the establishment and enforcement of required minimum internal control standards. Each tribe is sovereign and must have a tribal gaming commission or office established to regulate tribal gaming activity to ensure compliance with IGRA, NIGC, and its Tribal-State Compact. We have complied with each of the numerous vendor licensing, specific product approvals and shipping notification requirements imposed by Tribal-State Compacts and enforced by tribal and/or state gaming agencies under IGRA in the Native American lands in which we do business.

The nature of the industry and our worldwide operations make the license application process very time consuming and require extensive resources. We engage legal resources familiar with local customs in certain jurisdictions to assist in keeping us compliant with applicable regulations worldwide. Through this process, we seek to assure both regulators and investors that all our operations maintain the highest levels of integrity and avoid any appearance of impropriety.

We have obtained or applied for all required government licenses, permits, registrations, findings of suitability and approvals necessary to develop and distribute gaming products in all jurisdictions where we directly operate. Although many regulations at each level are similar or overlapping, we must satisfy all conditions individually for each jurisdiction. Additionally, in certain jurisdictions we license our products through distributors authorized to do business in those jurisdictions.

In addition to what may be required of our officers, board members, key employees and substantial interest holders, any of our stakeholders, including but not limited to investors, may be subject to regulatory requests and suitability findings. Failure to comply with regulatory requirements or obtaining a finding of unsuitability by a regulatory body could result in a substantial or total loss of investment.

In the future, we intend to seek the necessary registrations, licenses, approvals, and findings of suitability for us, our products, and our personnel in other jurisdictions throughout the world. However, we may be unable to obtain such necessary items, or if such items are obtained, may be revoked, suspended, or conditioned. In addition, we may be unable to obtain on a timely basis, or to obtain at all, the necessary approvals of our future products as they are developed, even in those jurisdictions in which we already have existing products licensed or approved. If the necessary registrations are not sought after or the required approvals not received, we may be prohibited from selling our products in that jurisdiction or may be required to sell our products through other licensed entities at a reduced profit.

EMPLOYEES

We have 40 full-time employees, including executive officers, management personnel, accounting personnel, office staff, sales staff, service technicians and research and development personnel. As needed, we also employ part-time

and temporary employees and pay for the services of independent contractors.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We do not own any real property used in the operation of our current business. We maintain our corporate office at 6767 Spencer Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, where we currently occupy approximately 24,000 square feet of combined office and warehouse space and pay approximately \$19,000 in monthly rent to a third party pursuant to a lease entered into effective in 2014. We also maintain a small warehouse and service facility in Kent, Washington and a small office in Richland, Washington. See Note 11 to our audited financial statements included in Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for further details.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have been named in and have brought lawsuits in the normal course of business. See Note 11 to our audited financial statements included in Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” for further details.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB marketplace ("OTCQB") under the ticker symbol GLXZ.

The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing sale prices for our common stock for each of the periods indicated as reported by the OTCQB.

Quarter Ended	2018		2017	
	High (\$)	Low (\$)	High (\$)	Low (\$)
March 31,	1.20	1.00	0.67	0.52
June 30,	1.39	0.89	0.78	0.59
September 30,	1.33	1.14	1.17	0.70
December 31,	1.48	1.14	1.44	1.05

The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a market price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC, that: (a) contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading; (b) contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation of such duties or other requirements of the securities laws; (c) contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price; (d) contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions; (e) defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and (f) contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type size and format, as the SEC shall require by rule or regulation.

The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statement showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement as to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement.

These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity for our common stock. Therefore, stockholders may have difficulty buying or selling our securities.

HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON STOCK

As of March 26, 2019, we had 40,411,590 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding and 48 shareholders of record.

DIVIDEND POLICY

There are no restrictions in our articles of incorporation or bylaws that prevent us from declaring dividends. The Nevada Revised Statutes, however, do prohibit us from declaring dividends where after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

- We would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or
- Our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy the rights of shareholders who have preferential rights superior to those receiving the distribution.

We have not declared any dividends and we do not plan to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future.

TRANSFER AGENT

Our stock transfer agent and registrar is Colonial Stock Transfer Company, Inc. located at 66 Exchange Place, 1st Floor, Salt Lake City, UT 84111. Their telephone number is (801) 355-5740.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

On May 10, 2018, the Board ratified and confirmed the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2014 Plan”). During the three months ended December 31, 2018, we issued 13,000 restricted shares of our common stock valued at \$18,330, to each of Messrs. Norm DesRosiers, Bryan Waters and William Zender, who are members of our Board of Directors (the “Board”). In each of the transactions listed above, the securities were issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. None of the transactions involved a public offering.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity and capital resources as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. This discussion should be read together with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Some of the information contained in this discussion includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties; therefore our “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” should be reviewed for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in, or implied by, such forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

We develop, acquire, assemble and market technology and entertainment-based products and services for the gaming industry for placement on the casino floor and legal internet gaming sites. Our products and services primarily relate to licensed casino operators’ table games activities and focus on either increasing their profitability, productivity and security or expanding their gaming entertainment offerings in the form of proprietary table games, electronically enhanced table game platforms, fully-automated electronic tables and other ancillary equipment. In addition, we license intellectual property to legal internet gaming sites. Our products and services are offered in highly regulated markets throughout the world. Our products are assembled at our headquarters in Las Vegas, Nevada, as well as outsourced for certain sub-assemblies in the United States.

Results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. For the year ended December 31, 2018, we generated gross revenues of \$18,560,668 compared to \$14,855,576 in 2017, representing an increase of \$3,705,092, or 24.9%. This increase was primarily attributable to higher revenue from: (i) Bonus Jackpot System due to additional game placements; (ii) internet-based gaming activities; (iii) Premium Games such as Heads Up Hold ’em, High Card Flush, and Player’s Edge, which command a higher price point per unit. In addition, the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-09 (Topic 606), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”) resulted in

\$986,637 of additional revenue and distributor expense for the year ended December 31, 2018, whereas distributor expense was offset against related revenue in the prior years. Since we elected to adopt ASC 606 using the modified retrospective approach, no changes were made to our previously issued financial statements, including the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. Excluding the impact of the adoption of ASC 606, gross revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 would have been \$17,574,031, an increase of 18.3% over the prior year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$10,903,623 in 2018 compared to \$9,057,025 in 2017, representing an increase of \$1,846,598, or 20.4%. Excluding the impact of the adoption of ASC 606, selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 would have been \$9,916,986, an increase of 9.5% over the prior year. This increase was primarily due to higher compensation and related expense as a result of higher revenue and our continued investment in personnel and attract new talent.

Research and development expenses were \$926,474 in 2018 compared to \$488,829 in 2017. This increase was primarily due to increased costs associated with testing our products currently in development.

Income from operations increased \$1,468,223, or 58.6%, to \$3,971,847 in 2018 compared to \$2,503,624 in 2017. This increase was primarily attributable to higher revenue, partially offset by higher selling, general and administrative and research and development expenses.

Total interest expense decreased \$697,095, or 41.1% to \$999,642 for 2018 compared to \$1,696,737 in 2017. The decrease was mainly attributable to a lower interest rate on the NSB Term Loan and the NSB Revolver as compared to the Breakaway Term Loan previously entered into with Breakaway Capital Management, LLC in August 2016 and paid off on April 25, 2018 (the "Breakaway Term Loan") and a reduction in the interest rate on the Breakaway Term Loan between October 1, 2017 and April 24, 2018 due to the achievement of a specified leverage ratio.

Loss on extinguishment of debt was \$1,349,271 in 2018 as a result of an early redemption premium paid in connection with the payoff of the Breakaway Term Loan and the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs previously issued in connection with the Breakaway Term Loan.

In 2018, there was no change in estimated fair value of the warrants issued in connection with the Breakaway Term Loan (the "Warrants"), as compared to other expense of \$409,717 in 2017. The Warrants were repurchased on April 24, 2018 in connection with the payoff of the Breakaway Term Loan.

The income tax provision was \$196,798 in 2018 compared to \$564,573 in 2017. This decrease was primarily attributable to (1) a reduction in the federal statutory rate as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act signed in December 2017; (2) a reduction in unfavorable permanent book-to-tax difference generated by changes in the estimated fair value of the warrant liability for the year ended December 31, 2017. There were no changes in the estimated fair value of the warrant liability for the year ended December 31, 2018; The decreases were partially offset by (3) the increase in income before provision for income taxes.

Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments to net income to exclude interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, share based compensation, loss on extinguishment of debt, foreign currency exchange loss (gain), change in estimated fair value of warrant liability, change in estimated fair value of interest rate swap liability, and other non-recurring losses and non-cash charges. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of performance defined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). However, Adjusted EBITDA is used by management to evaluate our operating performance. Management believes that disclosure of the Adjusted EBITDA metric offers investors, regulators and other stakeholders a view of our operations in the same manner management evaluates our performance. When combined with U.S. GAAP results, management believes Adjusted EBITDA provides a comprehensive understanding of our financial results. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income or to net cash provided by operating activities as a measure of operating results or of liquidity. It may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies, and it excludes financial information that some may consider important in evaluating our performance. A reconciliation of U.S. GAAP net income(loss) to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation:		
Net income (loss)	\$1,217,879	\$(11,423)
Interest income	(1,504)	(188)
Interest expense	999,642	1,696,737
Provision for income taxes	196,798	564,573
Depreciation and amortization	1,839,594	1,766,541
Share based compensation expense	776,354	813,480
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1,349,271	—
Foreign currency exchange loss (gain)	56,080	(155,792)
Change in estimated fair value of warrant liability	—	409,717
Change in estimated fair value of interest rate swap liability	96,181	—
Other non-recurring expenses	57,500	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$6,587,795	\$5,083,645

Liquidity and capital resources. We intend to fund our continuing operations through increased sales and cash flow. However, the issuance of debt or equity financing arrangements may be required to fund future expenditures or other cash requirements. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in raising additional funding, if necessary,

and even if we are successful, it may not be on advantageous terms to us. If we are not able to secure additional funding, the implementation of our business plan could be negatively affected. In addition, we may incur higher capital expenditures in the future to expand our operations. We may from time to time acquire products and businesses complementary to our business. We may also incur significant expenses when applying for new licenses or in complying with current jurisdictional requirements. As a public entity, we may issue shares of our common stock and preferred stock in private or public offerings to obtain financing, capital or to acquire other businesses that can improve our performance and growth. To the extent that we seek to acquire other businesses in exchange for our common stock, fluctuations in our stock price could have a material adverse effect on our ability to complete acquisitions.

As of December 31, 2018, we had total current assets of \$10,206,844 and total assets of \$21,193,725. This compares to \$6,770,189 and \$19,114,163, respectively, as of December 31, 2017. The increase in current assets as of December 31, 2018 was primarily attributable to an increase in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net and prepaid expense and other assets. Cash increased primarily due to cash flows from operating activities generated during 2018. Our total current liabilities increased slightly from \$4,869,335 as of December 31, 2017 to \$4,990,615 as of December 31, 2018. Our business model continues to be profitable and we have sufficient working capital and other options to ensure we are able to meet our short-term and long-term obligations. At December 31, 2018, we had \$1.0 million available under the NSB Revolver. However, we do not have any letters of credit or written or oral commitments from officers or shareholders to provide us with loans or advances to support our operations or fund potential acquisitions.

We have undertaken certain growth initiatives to expand our recurring revenue base. As such we have made investments in personnel and research related to the development of our enhanced table systems. Additionally, we increased our sales and marketing budget and spent funds on regulatory efforts for the purpose of expanding the jurisdictions in which we can operate in. We have filed applications for new or enhanced licenses in several jurisdictions, which may result in significant future legal and regulatory expenses. A significant increase in such expenses may require us to postpone growth initiatives or investments in personnel, inventory and research and development of our products. It is our intention to continue such initiatives and investments. However, to the extent we are not able to achieve our growth objectives or raise additional capital, we will need to evaluate the reduction of operating expenses.

Our operating activities provided \$4,292,625 in cash for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$2,836,351 for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase in operating cash flow was primarily due to (1) increases in net income and (2) increases in non-cash addbacks mostly due to loss on extinguishment of debt recorded in 2018, partially offset by lower addback in connection with change in estimated fair value of warrant liability in 2018, as compared to 2017.

Additionally, investing activities used cash of \$102,841 for the year December 31, 2018, compared to \$100,617 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$1,440,272 compared to \$1,664,445 for the year ended December 31, 2017. Cash used in financing activities consisted of principal payments towards long-term debt and capital leases and payments of debt issuance costs, partially offset by proceeds from debt issued and the proceeds received from stock option exercises.

Furthermore, we transferred \$298,826 and \$282,797 from inventory to assets deployed at client locations for the year ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. These amounts represent the value of our enhanced table systems that were newly installed at our casino clients' premises during the years presented but are not reflected as cash flows used in investing activities.

Critical Accounting Policies. The discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Critical accounting policies are those policies that, in management's view, are most important in the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations. See Note 3 to our financial statements included in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for further detail on these critical accounting policies.

Off balance sheet arrangements. As of December 31, 2018, there were no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Significant equipment. While we anticipate additional purchases of furniture and equipment in conjunction with our personnel expansion, we do not anticipate such purchases to be material.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

A smaller reporting company is not required to provide the information required by this Item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Galaxy Gaming, Inc.

Las Vegas, Nevada

Opinion on the Financial Statements. We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Galaxy Gaming, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the notes to the financial statements (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle. As discussed in Note 3, on January 1, 2018, the Company adopted of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," using the modified retrospective transition method.

Basis for Opinion. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the United States federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2016.

/s/ Piercy Bowler Taylor & Kern

Piercy Bowler Taylor & Kern

Certified Public Accountants

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 29, 2019

GALAXY GAMING, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

ASSETS	2018	2017
Current assets:		
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$6,311,563	\$3,581,209
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for bad debts of \$54,136 and \$32,993, respectively	2,849,861	2,301,752
Inventory, net	531,814	524,126
Prepaid expense and other	513,606	363,102
Total current assets	10,206,844	6,770,189
Property and equipment, net	199,585	263,867
Assets deployed at client locations, net	471,562	373,650
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	9,981,252	11,452,809
Deferred tax assets, net	334,482	230,648
Other assets, net	—	23,000
Total assets	\$21,193,725	\$19,114,163
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$681,936	\$1,035,383
Accrued expenses	1,295,570	887,796
Income taxes payable	82,091	519,610
Revenue contract liability	1,438,492	1,083,639
Deferred rent, current portion	14,025	23,679
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	1,471,046	1,195,787
Other current liabilities	7,455	123,441
Total current liabilities	4,990,615	4,869,335
Deferred rent, net	—	14,025
Capital lease obligations, net	—	14,217
Common stock warrant liability	—	1,333,333
Interest rate swap liability	96,181	—
Long-term debt, net	8,649,828	7,420,385
Total liabilities	13,736,624	13,651,295
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 10)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, 10,000,000 shares authorized, \$0.001 par value; 0 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	—	—
Common stock, 65,000,000 shares authorized; \$0.001 par value; 39,921,591 and 39,565,591 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	39,922	39,566
Additional paid-in capital	4,733,701	3,957,703
Accumulated earnings	2,683,478	1,465,599
Total stockholders' equity	7,457,101	5,462,868
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$21,193,725	\$19,114,163

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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GALAXY GAMING, INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	2018	2017
Revenue:		
Product leases and royalties	\$ 18,559,720	\$ 14,845,926
Product sales and service	948	9,650
Total revenue	18,560,668	14,855,576
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of ancillary products and assembled components	142,776	226,077
Selling, general and administrative	10,903,623	9,057,025
Research and development	926,474	488,829
Depreciation and amortization	1,839,594	1,766,541
Share-based compensation	776,354	813,480
Total costs and expenses	14,588,821	12,351,952
Income from operations	3,971,847	2,503,624
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(999,642)	(1,696,737)
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain	(56,080)	155,792
Change in estimated fair value of warrant liability	—	(409,717)
Change in estimated fair value of interest rate swap liability	(96,181)	—
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1,349,271)	—
Interest income	1,504	188
Other non-recurring expense	(57,500)	—
Total other expense	(2,557,170)	(1,950,474)
Income before provision for income taxes	1,414,677	553,150
Provision for income taxes	(196,798)	(564,573)
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,217,879	\$(11,423)
Net income (loss) per share, basic	\$0.03	\$(0.00)
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$0.03	\$(0.00)
Weighted-average shares outstanding:		
Basic	39,824,772	39,418,194
Diluted	41,202,480	39,418,194

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GALAXY GAMING, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid in Capital		Shareholders' Equity
Beginning balance, January 1, 2017	39,315,591	\$39,316	\$3,109,473	\$ 1,477,022	\$ 4,625,811
Net loss	—	—	—	(11,423)	(11,423)
Share based compensation expense	250,000	250	848,230	—	848,480
Balance, December 31, 2017	39,565,591	39,566	3,957,703	1,465,599	5,462,868
Net income	—	—	—	1,217,879	1,217,879
Share based compensation expense	356,000	356	775,998	—	776,354
Balance, December 31, 2018	39,921,591	\$39,922	\$4,733,701	\$ 2,683,478	\$ 7,457,101

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GALAXY GAMING, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED December 31, 2018 AND 2017

	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$1,217,879	\$(11,423)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,839,594	1,766,541
Amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discount	129,900	291,500
Bad debt expense	39,894	8,060
Inventory reserve	175,348	68,501
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1,349,271	—
Change in estimated fair value of warrant liability	—	409,717
Change in estimated fair value of interest rate swap liability	96,181	—
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(103,834)	136,409
Share-based compensation	776,354	813,480
Unrealized currency foreign exchange loss (gain) on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	19,158	(120,582)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(588,003)	(172,567)
Inventory	(481,861)	(448,319)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(9,252)	(76,435)
Accounts payable	(353,447)	573,470
Income tax payable	(437,519)	(266,820)
Accrued expenses	407,774	(221,632)
Revenue contract liability	354,853	68,908
Other current liabilities	(115,986)	32,481
Deferred rent	(23,679)	(14,938)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,292,625	2,836,351
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Investment in intangible assets	(33,048)	(43,917)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(69,793)	(56,700)
Net cash used in investing activities	(102,841)	(100,617)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt issued	11,098,986	—
Proceeds from stock option exercises	—	35,000
Payments of debt issuance costs	(136,163)	(17,091)
Payment of warrant liability	(1,333,333)	—
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(32,780)	(31,006)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(10,662,482)	(1,651,348)
Payments of long-term debt redemption premium	(374,500)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,440,272)	(1,664,445)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(19,158)	120,582

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Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	2,730,354	1,191,871
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – beginning of period	3,581,209	2,389,338
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – end of period	\$6,311,563	\$3,581,209
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$816,636	\$1,407,840
Inventory transferred to assets deployed at client locations	\$298,826	\$282,797
Cash paid for income taxes	\$794,890	\$671,615

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

GALAXY GAMING, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to “Galaxy Gaming, Inc.,” “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company,” refer to Galaxy Gaming, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“Galaxy Gaming”).

We are an established global gaming company specializing in the design, development, assembly, marketing and acquisition of proprietary casino table games and associated technology, platforms and systems for the casino gaming industry. Casinos use our proprietary products and services to enhance their gaming floor operations and improve their profitability, productivity and security, as well as to offer popular cutting-edge gaming entertainment content and technology to their players. We market our products and services to land-based and riverboat gaming companies located in North America, the Caribbean, Central America, the British Isles, Europe and Africa and to cruise ship companies and internet gaming sites worldwide.

NOTE 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of our significant accounting policies is presented to assist in understanding our financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of our management team, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and have been consistently applied to the preparation of the financial statements.

Basis of presentation. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and the rules and regulations of the SEC. The results for the periods presented reflect all normal and recurring adjustments that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of operating results.

Basis of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Revenues are recognized as income when earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred. We do not have significant categories of cost of revenues. Expenses such as wages, consulting expenses, legal, regulatory and professional fees and rent are recorded when the expense is incurred.

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash. We consider cash on hand, cash in banks, certificates of deposit, and other short-term securities with maturities of three months or less when purchased, as cash and cash equivalents. Our cash in bank balances are deposited in insured banking institutions, which are insured up to \$250,000 per account. To date, we have not experienced uninsured losses and we believe the risk of future loss is negligible. Through August 2018, we maintained a reserve in a restricted bank account for the purpose of funding payments to winners of our jackpots. At December 31, 2018, no funds remained in the restricted bank account due to the termination of the contract between us and the casino operator where the jackpots were offered.

Inventory. Inventory consists of ancillary products such as signs, layouts, and bases for the various games and electronic devices and components to support our Enhanced Table Systems (Note 4) and we maintain inventory levels

based on historical and industry trends. We regularly assess inventory quantities for excess and obsolescence primarily based on forecasted product demand. Inventory is valued at the lower of net realizable value or cost, which is determined by the average cost method.

Assets deployed at client locations, net. Our Enhanced Table Systems are assembled by us and accounted for as inventory until deployed at our casino clients' premises (Note 6). Once deployed and placed into service at client locations, the assets are transferred from inventory and reported as assets deployed at client locations. These assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on assets deployed at client locations is calculated using the straight-line method over a three-year period.

Property and equipment, net. Property and equipment are being depreciated over their estimated useful lives (3 to 5 years) using the straight-line method of depreciation for book purposes (Note 5). Property and equipment are analyzed for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and exceeds their fair value.

Goodwill. A goodwill balance of \$1,091,000 was created as a result of an asset acquisition completed in October 2011 from Prime Table Games, LLC (the "PTG Acquisition"). Goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually or at other times during the year if events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is below the carrying amount. If found to be impaired, the carrying amount will be reduced and an impairment loss will be recognized.

In January 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, which simplifies the current two-step goodwill impairment test by eliminating Step 2 of the test. This guidance requires a one-step impairment test in which an entity compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and recognizes an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, if any. We early adopted this guidance for the annual test performed for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the adoption did not have any impact on our financial statements.

Other intangible assets, net. The following intangible assets have finite lives and are being amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated economic lives:

Patents	52 -240 months
Client relationships	264 months
Trademarks	132 - 360 months
Non-compete agreements	108 months
Internally-developed software	36 months

Other intangible assets (Note 7) are analyzed for potential impairment at least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and exceeds their fair value, which is the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the intangible assets. There were no events or changes in circumstances that would indicate a possible impairment as of December 31, 2018.

Fair value of financial instruments. We estimate fair value for financial assets and liabilities in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement (“ASC 820”). ASC 820 defines fair value, provides guidance for measuring fair value, requires certain disclosures and discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow) and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). ASC 820 utilizes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity’s own assumptions.

The estimated fair values of cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature. The estimated fair value of our long-term debt and capital lease obligations approximates their carrying value based upon our expected borrowing rate for debt with similar remaining maturities and comparable risk. As of December 31, 2018, the interest rate swap agreement was the only financial instrument measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis based on valuation reports provided by counterparties, which are classified as level 2 inputs.

Leases. We recognize rent expense for operating leases on a straight-line basis (including the effect of reduced or free rent and rent escalations) over the applicable lease term. The difference between the cash paid to the landlord and the amount recognized as rent expense on a straight-line basis is included in deferred rent. In April 2014, the landlord of our corporate headquarters financed leasehold improvements in the amount of \$150,000, which have been recorded as a capital lease and amortized over the initial term of the lease (Note 9). In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which was adopted by us effective January 1, 2019. See “new accounting standards not yet adopted” section below for more detail on the adoption.

Revenue recognition. In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09 (Topic 606), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”), which is a comprehensive new revenue recognition standard that superseded virtually all existing revenue guidance, including industry-specific guidance. We adopted ASC 606 on January 1, 2018 (see “recently adopted accounting standards” section below and Note 3).

Costs of ancillary products and assembled components. Ancillary products include paytables (display of payouts), bases, layouts, signage and other items as they relate to support specific proprietary games in connection with the licensing of our games. Assembled components represent the cost of the equipment, devices and incorporated software used to support our Enhanced Table Systems.

Research and development. We incur research and development (“R&D”) costs to develop our new and next-generation products. Our products reach commercial feasibility shortly before the products are released and therefore R&D costs are expensed as incurred. Employee related costs associated with product development are included in R&D costs.

Foreign currency transactions. We record foreign currency transactions at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Subsequent exchange gains and losses from foreign currency remeasurements are included in other income (expense) of our statements of operations.

Income taxes. We are subject to income taxes in both the United States and in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”) using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. These temporary differences will result in deductible or taxable amounts in future years when the reported

amounts of the assets or liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. Adjustments to the valuation allowance increase or decrease our income tax provision or benefit. To the extent we believe that recovery is not more likely than not, we establish a valuation allowance against these deferred tax assets. Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance recorded against our deferred tax assets. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, we did not record a valuation allowance.

In the ordinary course of business, there are transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Additionally, our tax returns are subject to audit by various tax authorities. Although we believe that our estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from these estimates. We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on an evaluation of the technical merits of the position, which requires a significant degree of judgment (Note 13).

Net income (loss) per share. Basic net income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. Diluted net income per share is similar to basic, except that the weighted-average number of shares outstanding is increased by the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding stock options, restricted stock and warrants, if applicable, during the year, using the treasury stock method. The effect of outstanding stock options, restricted stock and warrants is excluded from the computation of net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2017, as the effect is anti-dilutive.

Share-based compensation. We recognize compensation expense for all restricted stock and stock option awards made to employees, directors and independent contractors. The fair value of restricted stock is measured using the grant date trading price of our stock. The fair value of stock option awards (Note 14) is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the portion that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as compensation cost over the requisite service period. We have elected to recognize compensation expense for all options with graded vesting on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the entire option. The determination of fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables, including expected stock price volatility, risk-free interest rate, expected dividends and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. We estimate volatility based on historical volatility of our common stock, and estimate the expected term based on several criteria, including the vesting period of the grant and the term of the award. We estimate employee stock option exercise behavior based on actual historical exercise activity and assumptions regarding future exercise activity of unexercised, outstanding options.

Share based compensation is recognized only for those awards that are ultimately expected to vest, and we have applied or estimated forfeiture rate to unvested awards for purposes of calculating compensation costs. These estimates will be revised in future periods if actual forfeitures differ from the estimates. Changes in forfeiture estimates impact compensation cost in the period in which the change in estimate occurs.

Use of estimates and assumptions. We are required to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are reasonable based on our historical experience, contract terms, observance of known trends in our company and the industry as a whole, and information available from other outside sources. Our estimates affect reported amounts for assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Actual results may differ from initial estimates.

Recently adopted accounting standards

Revenue Recognition. Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 606 using the modified retrospective approach (reporting the cumulative effect as of the date of adoption). Under ASC 606, revenue is recognized when control of

the promised goods or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. ASC 606 creates a five-step model that generally requires companies to use more judgment and make more estimates than under the previous guidance when considering the terms of contracts along with all relevant facts and circumstances. These include the identification of customer contracts and separating performance obligations, the determination of transaction price that potentially includes an estimate of variable consideration, allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation, and recognizing revenue in line with the pattern of transfer. See Note 3 for further detail.

Restricted Cash. Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted ASU No. 2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): **Restricted Cash.** This ASU requires amounts generally described as restricted cash and cash equivalents be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the total beginning and ending amounts for the periods shown on the statement of cash flows. We adopted this guidance on a retrospective basis, which resulted in the inclusion of restricted cash within cash and cash equivalents on our balance sheets and statements of cash flows. Such restricted cash represented reserves set side in a restricted bank account in accordance with the requirements of gaming regulations for the purpose of funding payments to winners of jackpots at one of our client locations and was \$95,062 at December 31, 2017. At December 31, 2018, no funds remained in the restricted bank account due to the termination of contract between us and this client location. Cash flows from operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased by \$10,485 as a result of the adoption of this guidance.

Stock Compensation. Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted ASU No. 2017-09, Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting, which provides clarification on when modification accounting should be used for changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

New accounting standards not yet adopted as of December 31, 2018

Leases. In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The amended guidance is intended to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The guidance requires lessees and lessors to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those fiscal years with earlier adoption permitted. We have adopted the new standard effective January 1, 2019, using the required modified retrospective transition approach and recognized approximately \$0.2 million of our operating leases as right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities on our balance sheets upon adoption. The adoption has increased our total assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2019, and will result in higher amortization expense of right-of-use assets and lower rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 and thereafter. Lessor accounting related to our enhanced table system remains unchanged.

Fair Value Measurement. In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement. ASU 2018-13 addresses the required disclosures around fair value measurement, removes certain disclosure requirements related to the fair value hierarchy, modifies existing disclosure requirements related to measurement uncertainty and adds new disclosure requirements. The new disclosure requirements include disclosing the changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements held at the end of the reporting period and the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. We do not believe the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on our financial statements.

Internal-Use Software. In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-15, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract. ASU 2018-15. This new guidance aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. The update is effective for ann