

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PREPARED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL
FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS
ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024**

AND

**REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

**Consolidated Annual Report
for the Reporting Period
as at 30 September 2024**

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.

1. Company Profile

SPP Infrastructure, a.s. (hereinafter the "Company") was established by a Deed of Incorporation on the establishment of a private joint-stock company without a call for the subscription of shares on 22 May 2013 by the founder, Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. The Company was registered in the Business Register on 3 July 2013 (the Business Register of the Bratislava III City Court in Bratislava, Section: s.r.o., File No. 5791/B).

The Company was established as a 100% subsidiary of Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. (SPP) to reorganise the SPP Group pursuant to the Agreement on the Reorganisation of the SPP Group concluded between the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic (NPF SR), the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (ME SR) and Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s. (EPH) on 14 December 2012.

As part of the reorganisation process of the SPP Group, on 14 May 2014, SPP contributed its shares and ownership interests to the Company in the following subsidiaries in the form of an in-kind contribution:

- SPP – distribúcia, a.s.;
- eustream, a.s.;
- NAFTA a.s.;
- SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V.;
- SPP Bohemia a.s.;
- SPP Storage, a.s.;
- POZAGAS a.s.;
- GEOTERM KOŠICE, a.s.;
- PROBUGAS a.s.;
- SLOVGEOTERM a.s.;
- GALANTATERM spol. s r.o.

On 4 June 2014, the reorganisation of the SPP Group was completed by SPP purchasing back 49% of its treasury (SPP) shares from the shareholder, Slovak Gas Holding B.V. (SGH), and selling 49% of shares in the Company to SGH. After the completion of the transaction, the Slovak Republic, via the NPF SR and ME SR, became the sole (controlling) shareholder of SPP, which is the energy (gas and electricity) trader and a 51% non-controlling shareholder of the Company, which is a holding company and manages all significant group subsidiaries. SGH, a Dutch company owned by EPH, became the Company's shareholder with a 49% controlling ownership interest.

In March 2017, the Company acquired a 100% ownership interest in Plynárenská metrológia, s.r.o. from a subsidiary, SPP - distribúcia, a.s., for EUR 345 thousand. In December 2017, NAFTA, a.s. increased its existing ownership interest (35%) in POZAGAS a.s. to 65%. POZAGAS a.s. is controlled by SPP Infrastructure, a.s.; therefore, SPP Infrastructure, a.s. recognises the ownership interest in POZAGAS a.s. as investments in subsidiaries as of 1 January 2018.

The following companies were members of the SPP Infrastructure, a.s. Group as at 30 September 2024. The companies are either fully consolidated, recognised as equity investments or recognised as investments in associates.

SPP Infrastructure, a.s., SPP – distribúcia, a.s., eustream, a.s., SPP Storage, s.r.o., NAFTA a.s., SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V., Geoterm Košice, a.s., NAFTA International B.V., NAFTA RV, POZAGAS a.s., NAFTA Germany GmbH, NAFTA Bavaria GmbH, NAFTA Speicher Management GmbH, NAFTA Speicher GmbH & Co. KG, NAFTA Speicher Inzenham GmbH, Slovakian Horizon Energy, s.r.o., NAFTA E&P Holding Company a.s., NAFTA Production s.r.o., GALANTATERM, spol. s r. o., SPP – distribúcia Servis, s.r.o., Plynárenská metrológia, s.r.o., Central European Gas HUB AG, eastring B.V., Karotáže a Cementace, s.r.o., EP Ukraine B.V., EP Hungary s.r.o., CNG Holdings Netheralnds B.V., CNG LLC, HHE GROUP Ventures Kft., HHE DravaP Koncesszios Kft., Pusztaszor Koncesszios Kft., Darany Energy Kft., EP Lower Saxony GmbH, NAFTA Services, s.r.o., v likvidácii, SLOVGEOTERM, a.s.

The Company has no organisational units abroad.

1.1. Core Business Activities of the Company

The Group's core business activities comprise activities in the following operating segments: natural gas distribution, transmission and storage, hydrocarbon exploration and extraction, etc.

1.2. Company's Bodies as at 30 September 2024

Statutory Body: Board of Directors

Chairman: Ing. František Čupr, MBA (since 30 September 2020)
Vice-Chairman: JUDr. Ing. Viktor Lehotzký (since 19 December 2023)
Ing. Roman Achimský (until 18 December 2023)
Members: JUDr. Boris Benkovič (since 19 December 2023)
Ing. Anton Matulčík (until 18 December 2023)
Ing. Miroslav Haško (since 8 October 2013)
Mgr. Jan Stříteský (since 29 March 2018)

Supervisory Board

Chairman: Mgr. Maroš Stano (since 19 December 2023)
Ing. Ingrid Šabíková, PhD. (until 18 December 2023)
Vice-Chairman: Mgr. Pavel Horský (since 15 June 2022)
Members: Ing. Martin Galbavý (since 19 December 2023)
Ing. Michal Sklienka (until 18 December 2023)
JUDr. Mgr. Lenka Hmírová, RSc. (since 19 December 2023)
Norbert Lojko MBA (until 18 December 2023)
Martin Gebauer (since 26 January 2022)
JUDr. Radko Timkanič (since 19 December 2023)
MUDr. Dalibor Gergel, PhD. (until 18 December 2023)

An Audit Committee was established at the Company with effect from 20 December 2016 in accordance with Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit. The members of the Audit Committee as at 30 September 2024 are as follows:

Chairman: Ing. Jakub Šteinfeld
Members: Ing. Miroslav Jankovič (since 17 December 2021)
Ing. Václav Paleček (since 1 October 2020)

1.3. Shareholder Structure of the Company

Shareholder	Share in Share Capital	
	Absolute in EUR	%
Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s.	1 868 317 262	51%
Slovak Gas Holding, B.V.	1 795 049 674	49%
Total	3 663 366 936	100%

The Company does not disclose information under Article 20 (9) and (10) of the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as the information about the Company and all its subsidiaries is included in the annual report of the parent entity, EP Infrastructure, a.s. with its registered office at Pařížská 130/26, Josefov, 110 00 Prague 1.

2. R&D

The Company does not carry out R&D activities. These activities are carried out by subsidiaries.

3. Risks and Uncertainties

The Company monitors, evaluates and manages primarily regulation, market, financial, operational, environmental, personnel and media risks and their impact on the financial statements. Thanks to the adopted measures, it constantly reduces the impacts of risks on the Company's operations.

Companies in the SPP Infrastructure, a.s. Group create environmental provisions for the dismantling and recultivation of production and storage wells and storage centres and restoring such sites to their original condition based on previous experience and estimated costs.

4. Selected Financial Information

The Company's reporting period is the period from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024.

4.1. Selected Financial Indicators of SPP Infrastructure, a.s. – Consolidated under IFRS (in EUR mil.)

Item	Current Reporting Period	Immediately-preceding Reporting Period
Assets	9 784	9 756
<u>Non-current assets:</u>	<u>8 312</u>	<u>8 572</u>
Property, plant and equipment	8 245	8 509
Right-of-use assets	33	34
Non-current intangible assets	17	15
Non-current financial investments	17	14
<u>Current assets</u>	<u>1 472</u>	<u>1 184</u>
Inventories	240	269
Receivables and prepayments	53	77
Financial assets measured at fair value	1	3
Current contract assets	30	27
Cash and cash equivalents	1 148	808

Item	Current Reporting Period	Immediately-preceding Reporting Period
Equity and liabilities	9 784	9 756
<u>Equity:</u>	<u>6 033</u>	<u>5 852</u>
Share capital	3 663	3 663
Legal and other funds	730	674
Revaluation reserve	2 994	3 126
Retained earnings and other contributed capital	(1 528)	(1 785)
Non-controlling interests	174	174
<u>Non-current liabilities</u>	<u>3 046</u>	<u>3 596</u>
Deferred income	54	56
Provisions	222	186
Long-term loans	1 076	1 612
Non-current contract liabilities	39	37
Retirement payments and other long-term employee benefits	22	21
Deferred tax liability	1 601	1 646
Obligation under finance lease	28	29

Financial liabilities measured at fair value	-	4
Other non-current liabilities	4	5
<u>Current liabilities</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>308</u>
Trade and other payables	107	129
Financial liabilities measured at fair value	2	71
Current contract liabilities	-	5
Current portion of long-term loans	551	68
Current income tax	35	23
Provisions	1	4
Obligation under finance lease	7	7
Other current liabilities	2	1

Income Statement – Consolidated under IFRS (in EUR mil.)

Item	Current Reporting Period	Immediately-preceding Reporting Period
Revenues from the sale of products and services:	1 257	1 182
Operating expenses	(583)	(601)
Operating profit/(loss)	674	581
Profit/(loss) from financial investments	-	-
Financing costs (net)	(8)	(31)
Profit/(loss) before tax	666	550
Income tax	(162)	(134)
Net profit/(loss) for the period	504	416
Net profit attributable to:		
Shareholders of SPP Infrastructure, a.s.	423	282
Non-controlling interests of other owners of subsidiaries	81	134

Statement of Comprehensive Income – Consolidated under IFRS (in EUR mil.)

Item	Current Reporting Period	Immediately-preceding Reporting Period
Net profit/(loss) for the period:	504	416
<u>Other comprehensive income for the period</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1 198</u>
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future:		
Hedging derivatives (cash flow hedging)	71	915
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	-	-
Deferred tax attributable to items of other comprehensive income/loss	(15)	(193)
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Increase in asset revaluation reserve	(35)	588
Deferred tax and deferred special levy related to items of other comprehensive income/loss	8	(112)
Net comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	533	1 614
Net comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of SPP Infrastructure, a.s.	452	1 480
Non-controlling interests of other owners of subsidiaries	81	134

5. Proposal for the Profit Distribution

The profit for the year ended 30 September 2023 amounting to EUR 271 million was approved by the Company's General Meeting on 18 December 2023 and allocated for payment of dividends to the shareholders in the full amount.

The Company's General Meeting decided on the distribution of the profit for the reporting period ended 30 September 2024.

6. Significant Events That Occurred After the Reporting Date

On 19 December 2024, SPP – distribúcia, a.s. repaid a loan in the amount of EUR 26.65 million.

On 12 February 2025, SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V. (the "Bond Issuer") and eustream, a.s (the "Guarantor") announced that the Bond Issuer had repaid the principal of the bond amounting to EUR 500 million. The bond was issued on 12 February 2015 with a fixed interest rate of 2.625% per annum and maturity on 12 February 2025. The guarantee was provided by eustream, a.s.

On 14 March 2025, SPPI – Infrastructure, a.s. paid a dividend to the shareholders in the amount of EUR 342 million based on the resolution of the General Meeting of SPPI – Infrastructure, a.s. on 18 December 2024.

Except for the above events, no significant events occurred after the reporting date that would have a significant impact on the fair presentation of the information stated in these financial statements.

7. Expected Future Development of the Company's Activities

The parent company will continue to receive dividends from its subsidiaries, provide loans/deposits to the Company's shareholders, optimise its portfolio of financial investments and analyse potential energy sector investments, which would meet the internal ROI criteria.

For the year ended 30 September 2024, the Group's average headcount was 2 574 employees, of which 37 executive managers (the year ended 30 September 2023: 2 656 employees, of which 38 executive managers).

The Group is committed to the responsible use of natural resources and conducts its business with respect to future generations. The Group recognises a provision for expenses associated with environmental protection.

8. Contact Details

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
Plátennícka 19013/2
821 09 Bratislava

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Shareholders, Supervisory Board and Board of Directors of SPP Infrastructure, a. s.:

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SPP Infrastructure, a. s. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 September 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union (EU).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 423/2015 Coll. on Statutory Audit and on Amendment to and Supplementation of Act No. 431/2002 Coll. on Accounting, as amended, as amended (hereinafter the "Act on Statutory Audit") related to independence and ethical requirements, including the Code of Ethics for Auditors that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Notes 3 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements describing significant accounting estimates and key sources of uncertainty as regards the remeasurement of property, plant and equipment and the assessment of their values. As stated in Note 3, there are uncertainties related to future economic conditions, changes in technology and the business environment in the industry, which may lead to potential future adjustments to the estimated remeasured values and useful lives of assets, which may have a significant impact on the reported financial position, equity and profit/loss of the Group. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the EU, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited ("DTTL"), its global network of member firms, and their related entities (collectively, the "Deloitte organization"). DTTL (also referred to as "Deloitte Global") and each of its member firms and related entities are legally separate and independent entities, which cannot obligate or bind each other in respect of third parties. DTTL and each DTTL member firm and related entity is liable only for its own acts and omissions, and not those of each other. DTTL does not provide services to clients. Please see www.deloitte.com/sk/en/about to learn more.

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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance about, inter alia, the planned scope and time schedule of the audit and significant audit findings, including all material deficiencies of internal control identified during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Report on Information Disclosed in the Consolidated Annual Report

The statutory body is responsible for information disclosed in the consolidated annual report prepared under the requirements of the Act on Accounting No. 431/2002 Coll. as amended (the "Act on Accounting"). Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements stated above does not apply to other information in the consolidated annual report.

In connection with the audit of consolidated financial statements, it is our responsibility to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the consolidated annual report and assess whether such information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge of the group and its position obtained in the audit of the consolidated financial statements, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

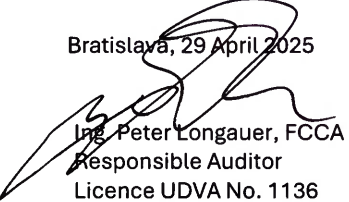
We assessed whether the Group's consolidated annual report includes information whose disclosure is required by the Act on Accounting.

Based on procedures performed during the audit of the consolidated financial statements, in our opinion:

- Information disclosed in the consolidated annual report prepared for the year ended 30 September 2024 is consistent with the consolidated financial statements for the relevant year; and
- The consolidated annual report includes information pursuant to the Act on Accounting.

Furthermore, based on our understanding of the Group and its position, obtained in the audit of the consolidated financial statements, we are required to disclose whether material misstatements were identified in the consolidated annual report, which we received prior to the date of issuance of this auditor's report. There are no findings that should be reported in this regard.

Bratislava, 29 April 2025


Ing. Peter Longauer, FCCA
Responsible Auditor
Licence UDVA No. 1136

On behalf of
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.
Licence SKAu No. 014

This is a translation of the original auditor's report issued in the Slovak language to the accompanying financial statements translated into the English language.

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
Independent Auditor's Report and Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Reporting Period Ended 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023

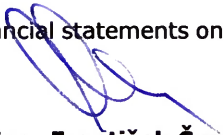
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SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Reporting Period Ended 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023
(in million EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	30 September 2024	30 September 2023
ASSETS:			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	8	8 245	8 509
Right-of-use assets	9	33	34
Non-current intangible assets		17	15
Non-current financial investments	7	17	14
Total non-current assets		8 312	8 572
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	10	240	269
Receivables and prepayments	11	53	77
Financial assets measured at fair value	12	1	3
Current contract assets	19	30	27
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1 148	808
Total current assets		1 472	1 184
TOTAL ASSETS		9 784	9 756
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital		3 663	3 663
Legal and other reserves		730	674
Revaluation reserve		2 994	3 126
Retained earnings and other paid-in capital		(1 528)	(1 785)
Share in equity attributable to SPP Infrastructure's shareholders		5 859	5 678
Non-controlling interests		174	174
Total equity	20	6 033	5 852
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	17	1 076	1 612
Deferred tax liability	26.2	1 601	1 646
Provisions	16	222	186
Financial liabilities from derivatives at fair value	5	-	4
Deferred income	14	54	56
Non-current contract liabilities	19	39	37
Retirement and other long-term employee benefits	15	22	21
Finance lease liability	9	28	29
Other non-current liabilities		4	5
Total non-current liabilities		3 046	3 596
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	18	107	129
Financial liabilities from derivatives at fair value	5	2	71
Current contract liabilities	19	-	5
Current interest-bearing borrowings	17	551	68
Current income tax	26	35	23
Finance lease liability	9	7	7
Provisions and other current liabilities	15,16	1	4
Other current liabilities	14	2	1
Total current liabilities		705	308
Total liabilities		3 751	3 904
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9 784	9 756

The financial statements on pages 5 to 51 were signed on 29 April 2025 on behalf of the Board of Directors:


Ing. František Čupr
Chairman
of the Board of Directors


JUDr. Ing. Viktor Lehotzký
Vice-chairman
of the Board of Directors

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the Reporting Period Ended 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023
(in million EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year ended 30 September 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 September 2023</i>
Revenues from sales of products and services:			
Transmission of natural gas		410	150
Distribution of natural gas		438	401
Natural gas storage, exploration and other revenues		409	631
Total revenues		1 257	1 182
Operating expenses:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of assets	8	(334)	(327)
Staff costs	23	(136)	(125)
Services	22	(60)	(58)
Purchases of natural gas, electricity and consumables		(57)	(63)
Own work capitalised		18	15
Loss allowances for bad and doubtful debts, obsolete and slow-moving inventories, net		(2)	(28)
Other, net		(12)	(15)
Total operating expenses		(583)	(601)
Operating profit		674	581
Finance income	24	41	20
Share in profit of associated undertakings and joint ventures	6	-	-
Finance costs	25	(50)	(50)
Other, net		1	(1)
Gain/loss from business combinations		-	-
Profit before income taxes		666	550
Income tax	26.1	(162)	(134)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		504	416
Net profit attributable to:			
SPP Infrastructure's shareholders		423	282
Non-controlling interests of other owners of subsidiaries		81	134
Total		504	416

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Reporting Period Ended 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023
(in million EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year ended 30 September 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 September 2023</i>
Net profit for the period		504	416
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND LOSSES (may be reclassified to profit or loss in the future)			
Hedging derivatives and other	20	71	915
Deferred tax attributable to items of other comprehensive income/loss	26.2	(15)	(193)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND LOSSES (may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss):			
Increase in asset revaluation reserve	8	(35)	588
Deferred tax and deferred special levy related to items of other comprehensive income/loss for the period	27	8	(112)
Other net comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		29	1 198
Total net comprehensive income for the period		533	1 614
Net comprehensive income attributable to:			
SPP Infrastructure's shareholders		452	1 480
Non-controlling interests of other owners of subsidiaries		81	134
Total		533	1 614

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Reporting Period Ended 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023 (in million EUR)

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Legal reserve fund and other funds</i>	<i>Revaluation reserve</i>	<i>Foreign currency translation reserve</i>	<i>Hedging reserves and other</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Equity attributable to SPP Infrastructure's shareholders</i>	<i>Non-controlling interests of other owners of subsidiaries</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 30 September 2022	3 663	732	2 735	18	(798)	(1 852)	4 498	125	4 623
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	282	282	134	416
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	-	-	-	-	722	-	722	-	722
Changes arising from foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(300)	(300)	(85)	(385)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	(85)	-	-	85	-	-	-
Revaluation of assets	-	-	476	-	-	-	476	-	476
At 30 September 2023	3 663	732	3 126	18	(76)	(1 785)	5 678	174	5 852
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	423	423	81	504
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	-	-	-	(3)	59	-	56	-	56
Changes arising from foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(271)	(271)	(81)	(352)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	(105)	-	-	105	-	-	-
Revaluation of assets	-	-	(27)	-	-	-	(27)	-	(27)
At 30 September 2024	3 663	732	2 994	15	(17)	(1 528)	5 859	174	6 033

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Reporting Periods Ended 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023 (in million EUR)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Year ended 30 September 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 September 2023</i>
Profit before tax		666	550
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible assets		334	326
Net interest expense		9	30
Provisions, loss allowances and other non-cash items		2	28
Impairment losses on inventories and assets		(1)	1
Non-cash settlement of financial derivatives		-	(15)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and prepayments		12	27
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		29	(94)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(36)	(72)
Other non-cash transactions		(14)	8
Interest paid		(33)	(32)
Interest received		36	13
Income tax paid		(202)	(190)
Net cash flows from operating activities		802	526
Investing activities			
Purchase of non-current assets		(61)	(54)
Dividends received		1	1
Purchase of emission allowances		(1)	-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(61)	(53)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from interest-bearing borrowings	17	-	-
Repayment of interest-bearing borrowings		(56)	(15)
Dividends paid		(351)	(385)
Settlement of finance lease liabilities		(6)	(7)
Received subsidies		10	6
Other proceeds from financing activities		2	1
Net cash flows from financing activities		(401)	(400)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		340	73
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		808	735
Effects of foreign exchange fluctuations			
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		1 148	808

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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1. GENERAL

1.1. Purpose of Presentation and Description of the Consolidated Entities

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Article 22 of Act No. 431/2002 on Accounting (as amended) for the reporting period ended 30 September 2024. The comparative period is from 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023, ie consistent with the reporting periods of SPP Infrastructure, a.s., (hereinafter the "Company" or "SPPI").

The consolidated financial statements of SPP Infrastructure, a. s., comprise the consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations of the following entities: SPP Infrastructure a. s., SPP – distribúcia, a.s., eustream, a.s., NAFTA a.s. (the consolidated financial statements comprise the consolidated assets, liabilities and results of operations of the following entities: NAFTA Services, s.r.o., NAFTA International B.V., NAFTA RV, NAFTA Germany GmbH, NAFTA Bavaria GmbH, NAFTA Speicher Management GmbH, NAFTA Speicher GmbH & Co. KG, NAFTA Speicher Inzenham GmbH, Slovakian Horizon Energy, s.r.o.), SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V., SPP Storage, s.r.o., GEOTERM Košice, a.s. and POZAGAS, a.s. (jointly the "Group", see Note 2b)) and shares in other equity interests in companies (see Notes 6 and 9). POZAGAS a.s., SLOVGEOTERM a.s., and GALANTATERM, spol. s r.o. were members of the Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. Group (the "SPP Group") in the past and were acquired by the Company on 15 May 2014 upon the reorganisation of the SPP Group. Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. is not a part of the SPPI Group and is treated as a related party for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements.

Since privatisation in 2002, SPP Group has been owned by the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic (51%) and Slovak Gas Holding, B. V., the Netherlands (49%) ("SGH") (jointly held indirectly by GDF SUEZ SA and E.ON Ruhrgas). On 15 January 2013, GDF International SAS, E.ON Ruhrgas International GmbH and E.ON SE signed an agreement with Energetický a průmyslový holding ("EPH"), a leading player on the heat, coal and electricity market in Central Europe, on the sale of their shares in SGH, which owned a 49% share in Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s. ("SPP") and exercised operating and management control. The transaction was completed on 23 January 2013.

On 19 December 2013, the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Economy of the SR and Energetický a průmyslový holding, a.s. signed a framework agreement on the sale and purchase of shares regulating the method of reorganisation of the SPP Group, which was completed on 4 June 2014.

As part of the transaction, SPP contributed ownership interests in these entities: SPP – distribúcia, a.s., eustream, a.s., NAFTA a.s., SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V., SPP Bohemia, a.s., SPP Storage, s.r.o., Pozagas, a.s., GEOTERM Košice, a.s., Probugas, a.s., SLOVGEOTERM, a.s. and GALANTATERM, spol. s r.o. into a newly-established 100% subsidiary, SPP Infrastructure, a. s.

On 4 June 2014, SPP sold its 49% stake including management control in SPP Infrastructure, a. s. to SGH, and at the same time acquired own shares from SGH, to become 100% owned by the Slovak Government.

On 12 November 2015, the National Property Fund of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "NPF SR") was dissolved under Act No. 375/2015 with effect as at 15 December 2015. On 22 December 2015, the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "ME SR"), under the provisions of Article 2 (2) and (3) of Act No. 375/2015 Coll. issued resolution No. 49/2015 on the appointment of a legal successor of the NPF SR, ie MH Manažment, a. s. as at 1 January 2016.

During 2016, the EPH Group of companies was reorganised when the EP Infrastructure, a. s. Group (hereinafter "EPIF") was established; EPIF manages the groups of infrastructure assets which are mostly subject to regulation and/or long-term contracts. On 23 March 2016, EPIF, a subsidiary of EPH, acquired a 100% share in EPH Gas Holding B. V., which is a 100% owner of Slovak Gas Holding B. V (through its 100% share in Seattle Holding B. V).

On 30 March 2016, EPIF acquired a 100% share in Czech Gas Holding Investment B.V.

On 24 February 2017, an agreement on the sale of a 31% share in EPIF previously concluded between EPH and the consortium of global institutional investors led and represented by Macquarie Infrastructure and Real Assets (MIRA) was settled. The remaining 69% share is owned by EPH, which retains management control over EPIF.

In December 2017, NAFTA a.s. increased its existing share in POZAGAS a.s. to 65%. POZAGAS a.s. is controlled by SPP Infrastructure, a.s.; therefore, SPP Infrastructure, a.s. recognises its share in POZAGAS a.s. as investments in subsidiaries as of 1 January 2018.

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As at 31 December 2018, NAFTA a.s., via its subsidiary NAFTA Bavaria GmbH, acquired underground natural gas storage facilities in Bavaria in Germany from DEA Deutsche Erdoel AG and Storengy Deutschland GmbH. This transaction made NAFTA a.s. the 100% owner of Inzenham - West, Wolfersberg and Breitbrunn/Eggstätt underground storage facilities, with a total storage capacity of 1.8 billion m³.

As at the preparation date of these financial statements, SPP Infrastructure, a. s. was owned by the SPP (51%) and by Slovak Gas Holding B.V. (49%), which also exercises management control over the Company. The ultimate parent company of SPP Infrastructure, a. s. is EP Investment S.à r. l., with its registered office at Place de Paris, L - 2314 Luxembourg.

Identification number	47 228 709
Tax identification number	2023820183

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ended 30 September 2023 were approved by the General Meeting held on 10 June 2024.

1.2. Principal Activities

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at 30 September 2024 and for the reporting period then ended comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (referred to jointly as the "Group" and individually as "Group Entities") and the Group's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities.

The main activities of the consolidated entities are organised in the following operating segments: natural gas distribution, gas transmission, gas storage, exploration and production of hydrocarbons, and other.

The distribution segment includes the distribution of natural gas to all of Slovakia. Proposed prices are subject to review and approval by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries ("RONI").

The transmission segment is responsible for the transmission of natural gas through the territory of the Slovak Republic.

The storage segment includes storage in underground storage facilities located in Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Germany.

The hydrocarbon exploration and production segment relates to activities in West and East Slovakia and is combined with the storage segment for reporting purposes in these consolidated financial statements.

The other segment includes financing and other activities.

1.3. Registered Address

Plátennícka 19013/2
821 09 Bratislava
Slovakia

1.4. Employees

The average number of the Group's employees for the period ended 30 September 2024 was 2 574, of which 37 were executive management (for the year ended 30 September 2023: 2 656 employees, of which 38 were executive management).

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union (the "EU"). The reporting currency of the Group is the Euro (EUR). The consolidated financial statements were prepared under the going-concern assumption.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments and gas pipelines. The principal accounting policies adopted are detailed below.

In relation to the ongoing war in Ukraine and the sanctions against the Russian Federation, the parent company identified risks and adopted appropriate measures to mitigate impacts on the Group's business activities. Based on the available information and current developments, the Group continuously analyses the situation and assesses its direct impact on the Group. Management of the parent company assessed the potential impacts of this situation on its operations and business, and concluded they do not currently have a material impact on the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2024, or on the going concern assumption in 2025. However, further negative developments as regards this situation cannot be ruled out, which could subsequently have a material negative impact on the Group, its business, financial condition, results, cash flows and overall outlook.

The accounting policies described in the following paragraphs were consistently applied by the Group companies in individual reporting periods. Some comparables in the consolidated statement of financial position were regrouped or reclassified to maintain consistency of the recognition with the current period.

b) Business Combinations

(1) Subsidiaries

Those business undertakings in which SPP Infrastructure, directly or indirectly, has an interest of usually more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the operations are defined as subsidiary undertakings (subsidiaries) and have been fully consolidated. Due to the fact that the Group was created by a reorganisation of a business combination under common control, the subsidiaries are presented as if SPP Infrastructure had exercised control in past.

Non-controlling interests that represent the existing equity securities and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may initially be measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportional share in the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The selection of the measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interest are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in other IFRS.

All transactions, balances, and unrealised profits and losses on transactions within the Group have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(2) Investments in Associated Undertakings and Joint Ventures

Financial investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Associated undertakings are entities in which SPP Infrastructure exercises a substantial, but not a controlling influence. Joint ventures are entities in which SPP Infrastructure exercises joint control with other owners. A loss allowance is recorded in the event of impairment.

When applying the equity method, investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are recognised in the balance sheet at cost adjusted for subsequent changes in the Group's share in the net assets of an associated undertaking or a joint venture. Goodwill related to associated undertakings and joint ventures is recognised in the carrying amount of an investment and is not depreciated. The statement of profit or loss reflects a share in the associated undertakings' and joint ventures' operating results. If a change occurs that was recognised directly in the associated undertakings' and joint ventures' equity, the Group will recognise its share of such a change and, if necessary, recognise it in the statement of changes in equity. Profits and losses from transactions between the Group and associated undertakings and the Group and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's investment in associated undertakings and joint ventures.

c) Basis of Consolidation

As the Group was established by a business combination under common control and was previously included in the IFRS consolidated financial statements of the SPP Group, standard IFRS 3 Business Combinations was not applied.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. The total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the Company owners and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

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The consolidated financial statements as at 30 September 2024 include historical financial information for the following entities:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Seat</i>	<i>Ownership share %</i>		<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Consolidation method used as at 30 Sep 2024 and 30 Sep 2023</i>
		<i>30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>30 Sep 2023</i>		
SPP Infrastructure, a.s. ⁽¹⁾	Plátennická 2, Bratislava, Slovakia	100.00	100.00	Asset holding	Parent company – Fully consolidated
SPP – distribúcia, a.s.	Plátennická 2, Bratislava, Slovakia	100.00	100.00	Distribution pipeline operation	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
eustream, a.s.	Votrubova 11/A, Bratislava, Slovakia	100.00	100.00	Transmission pipeline operation	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
SPP Storage, s.r.o.	Dolní Bojanovice 891, Czech Republic	100.00	100.00	Storage of natural gas	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA a.s. ("NAFTA")	Votrubova 1, Bratislava, Slovakia	56.15	56.15	Storage of natural gas and exploration and production of hydrocarbons	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V.	Schiphol Boulevard 477, C4, 111 8BK Schiphol, Netherlands	100.00	100.00	Financing activities	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
GEOTERM KOŠICE, a. s.	Moldavská 12, Košice, Slovakia	95.82	95.82		Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA International B.V.	Schiphol Boulevard 403, Tower C-4, 1118 BK Schiphol, Netherlands	56.15	56.15	Holding company	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA RV	04116, Kiev, Starokyivska, 10-G, Ukraine	56.15	56.15	Exploration and production	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
POZAGAS a.s.	Malé námestie 1, Malacky, Slovakia	71.50	71.50	Storage of natural gas	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA Germany GmbH	Leopoldstraße 8-10, c/o Hengeler Mueller, 80802 München, Germany	56.15	56.15	Holding company	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA Bavaria GmbH	Leopoldstraße 8-10, c/o Hengeler Mueller, 80802 München, Germany	56.15	56.15	Holding company	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA Speicher Management GmbH ⁽²⁾	Moos 7, 83135 Schechen, Germany	56.15	56.15	General partner	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA Speicher GmbH & Co. KG	Moos 7, 83135 Schechen, Germany	56.15	56.15	Storage of natural gas	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA Speicher Inzenham GmbH	Moos 7, 83135 Schechen, Germany	56.15	56.15	Storage of natural gas	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
Slovakian Horizon Energy, s.r.o.	Mlynské Nivy 44/c, Bratislava	56.15	56.15	Exploration and production	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA E&P Holding Company a.s. ⁽²⁾	Mlynské Nivy 44/c, Bratislava	56.15	-	Holding company	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated
NAFTA Production s.r.o. ⁽²⁾	Mlynské Nivy 44/c, Bratislava	56.15	-	Exploration and production	Subsidiary – Fully consolidated

⁽¹⁾ Established by SPP as the sole shareholder on 24 May 2013.

⁽²⁾ NAFTA E&P Holding Company a.s. and NAFTA Production s.r.o. were established in 2024.

d) Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified in the following categories: Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost, financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, and include trade receivables and loan receivables with fixed or variable payments.

Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for current receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of Financial Assets

For the impairment of loan receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a three-stage model of expected credit losses (ECL). Under this model, an immediate impairment loss in an amount equal to a 12-month expected credit loss is recognised upon the initial recognition of the financial assets. If there is a significant increase in the credit risk, a loss allowance is estimated based on expected credit losses for the full lifetime of financial assets, not only based on the 12-month expected loss.

As at 30 September 2024 and 2023, the Group assessed the impairment of loan receivables from borrowings provided to the Group and concluded that the 12-month expected credit losses approximate zero given the low risk of default and expected loss, and given the option of settling borrowings by offsetting them against the payable from dividends paid.

For trade and current receivables, the Group applies a simplified model for the assessment and recognition of impairment losses on financial assets under which a loss allowance is recognised in the amount of expected credit losses over the full lifetime of trade receivables at the moment of their initial recognition. Such estimates are revised as at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of a financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets except for trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through a loss allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the loss allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of written-off receivables are credited against the loss allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the loss allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A Group company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Financial Derivatives

A Group company enters into derivative financial instrument contracts to manage its risk of changes in interest rates and commodity prices.

Derivative financial instruments are contracts: (i) whose value changes in response to a change in one or more identifiable variables; (ii) that require no significant net initial investment; and (iii) that are settled at a certain future date.

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Hedge Accounting

The Group applies hedge accounting for interest rate and commodity swaps which were entered into to hedge against the risk of changes in interest rates of received loans and the risk of changes in prices as regards the expected sales of hydrocarbons, which are recognised as cash flow hedges.

Cash Flow Hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified as follows:

- If a hedged forecast transaction subsequently leads to the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, or if a hedged forecast transaction with a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment, the amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are derecognised and directly included in the initial measurement of such an asset or liability.
- For other instances, amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified from the hedge reserve to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss in the same statement of profit or loss line as the recognised hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when a Group company revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

e) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities at "fair value through profit or loss" (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (including borrowings) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to calculate the amortised cost of a financial liability and to allocate interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected economic life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount upon initial recognition.

f) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

In the 2020 financial year, the Group applied the fair value measurement method under the rules of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" for the class of gas pipelines for the first time. Gas pipelines are recognised in the balance sheet at a remeasured value representing their fair value as at the remeasurement date, less potential subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated losses from permanent impairment. The initial remeasurement was performed as at 1 October 2019. A subsequent remeasurement was performed at SPP – distribúcia, a.s. as at 30 September 2023. The remeasurement was undertaken by an independent appraiser. A subsequent remeasurement was performed at eustream, a.s. as at 30 September 2024.

An increase, if any, in the revaluation surplus arising from the remeasurement of gas pipelines is credited to the revaluation reserves, reflecting an amount that cancels any decrease in the revaluation surplus with respect to the same asset item previously recognised and reported in the statement of profit or loss in the previous period. In such a case, the increase is credited to the statement of profit or loss in the amount of the previously-recognised decrease. A decrease in the net book value arising due to the remeasurement of gas pipelines is debited to the statement of profit or loss in an amount exceeding the potential balance on the account of asset revaluation reserve in connection with the previous remeasurement of such asset item. Depreciation of remeasured gas pipelines is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss. Revaluation reserves are gradually reversed to retained earnings over the depreciation period of the relevant remeasured asset. In such a case, the amount of the transferred surplus equals the difference between the depreciation calculated from the remeasured carrying amount of an asset and the depreciation calculated from the initial cost of an asset. On the subsequent sale or derecognition of a remeasured asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

SPP Infrastructure, a. s.
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For the Reporting Period Ended 30 September 2024
(in million EUR)

Remeasurements will be made with sufficient regularity to ensure the net book value does not significantly differ from the value that would be recognised as at the balance sheet date using fair values. The remeasurement of gas pipelines is made on a prospective basis with no impact on the previous reporting period.

Other items of assets are recognised at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes all costs attributable to placing the asset into service for its intended use and, in respect of exploration and storage wells, the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site (capitalised decommissioning costs).

The costs of hydrocarbon reserves exploration are recognised applying the success method. Under this method, the costs of geological exploration (exploratory wells) are capitalised as assets under construction when incurred. Some costs, such as geological and geophysical research costs, are recognised directly in expenses. A reassessment of exploration areas is carried out at least annually, on a field-by-field basis to ensure that hydrocarbon reserves were discovered and confirmed. When reserves are confirmed and production commenced, the related costs are transferred from assets under construction to the relevant category of property, plant, and equipment. A 100% loss allowance is created for exploratory wells.

Items of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets that are retired or otherwise disposed of are removed from the balance sheet at net book value. Any gain or loss resulting from such retirement or disposal is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Estimated costs of dismantling, restoration and re-cultivation related to production wells are depreciated over the term of proven extractable reserves on a unit-of-production basis. Production wells and related centres are depreciated over the life of the proven extractable reserves on a unit-of-production basis. Other items of property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss computed so as to amortise the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their residual useful lives. The useful lives used are as follows:

(Years)	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Buildings and structures (including structures used for natural gas storage)	12 – 80	12 – 80
Cushion gas	1 000	1 000
Gas pipelines	20 – 73	20 – 75
Plant and machinery	3 – 55	3 – 55
Other non-current assets	2 – 30	2 – 30
Intangible assets	2 – 50	2 – 50

A useful life of 1,000 years is applied to the cushion gas used in the underground gas storage facilities of the Group. Cushion gas is the gas needed to run the underground reservoirs of natural gas. Its production would affect the underground reservoirs' ability to operate. Cushion gas is disclosed as part of Land and buildings.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made as to whether there is any indication that the realisable value of the Group's property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets is less than the carrying amount. When such an indication occurs, the realisable value of the asset is estimated, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of future cash flows ("value-in-use"). The resulting impairment loss allowance for non-current assets is recognised in full in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the impairment occurs. The discount rates used to calculate the present value of the future cash flows reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In the event that a decision is made to abandon a construction project in progress or to significantly postpone its planned completion date, the carrying amount of the asset is reviewed for potential impairment and, if appropriate, a loss allowance is recorded.

Expenditures relating to an item of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets after it has been placed into service are added to the carrying amount of the asset if it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the original assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the enterprise. All other expenditures are treated as repairs and maintenance and are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

g) Non-current Tangible Assets Acquired through Free-of-Charge Transfers

Free-of-charge transfers of gas facilities by municipalities to the Company's assets are deemed to be non-monetary subsidies. They are recognised at the fair value of the assets received and as a contract liability under non-current liabilities. The contract liability is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets subject to the free-of-charge transfers.

Free-of-charge transfers of gas facilities from customers related to customers' access to the distribution network are posted in revenues for the relevant period and recognised at fair value of the assets received.

Non-current tangible assets received free of charge are recognised in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" as a contract liability.

h) Research and Development

Research and development costs are recognised as expenses except for costs incurred on development projects, which are recognised as non-current intangible assets to the extent of expected economic benefits. However, development costs initially recognised as expenses are not capitalised in a subsequent period.

i) Lease

At the inception of a contract, the Group company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. Where the Group company is a lessee, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and a lease liability in accordance with IFRS 16. An exemption is applied to short-term leases with the lease term of 12 months or less and to leases where the underlying asset is of low value. The Company recognises lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

At the application date of the standard, a lessee measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments outstanding as at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if such a rate can readily be determined. If such a rate cannot readily be determined, the lessee must use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

A lessee must remeasure the lease liability to reflect changes in interest rates and lease payments made.

A right-of-use asset is measured in the same amount as the lease liability adjusted for the lease payments recognised before or at the date of initial application, less lease payments received and initial direct costs. Subsequently, a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and loss allowances.

A right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If the ownership title to the underlying asset is transferred to the lessee at the end of the lease term, or if it is probable that the lessee will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Assets are depreciated starting on the first day of the lease contract.

The Group leases administrative buildings, technical buildings and transportation means. Lease contracts are usually concluded for a definite period of 2 to 10 years, or for an indefinite period. For assets where the contract was concluded for an indefinite period, the useful life is determined based on the estimated lease term.

j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of natural gas stored in underground storage facilities and raw materials and other inventories is calculated using the weighted arithmetic average method. The cost of natural gas, raw materials, and other inventories includes the cost of acquisition and related costs. The cost of inventories developed internally includes materials, other direct costs, and production overheads. For obsolete and slow-moving inventories, mainly natural gas inventories, a loss allowance is recorded in the required amount based on the actual recoverable amount of inventories.

k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and cash in bank, and highly-liquid securities with insignificant risk of changes in value and original maturities of three months or less from the date of issue.

l) Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The amount of the provision is the present value of the risk-adjusted expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation, determined using the estimated risk-free interest rate as a discount rate. If discounting is used,

the carrying amount of the provision increases in each period to reflect the unwinding of the discount over time.

Provision for Environmental Expenditures

An environmental provision is recognised when environmental clean-ups are probable and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these provisions coincides with a commitment to a formal plan of action or the divestment or closure of unused assets. The provision recognised is the best estimate of the expenditure required. If the liability is not settled in the following years, the amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure.

The Group estimates the costs relating to the abandonment of its production, exploration, and storage wells (including related centres and pipelines) and any related restoration costs. Additionally, the Group estimates costs relating to the abandonment and restoration of sites related to waste dumps. Estimated abandonment and restoration costs are based on current legislation, technology, and price levels. In respect of production wells and related centres, the estimated cost is recognised over the life of the proven extractable reserves on a unit-of-production basis. A provision for abandonment and restoration is created in an amount that includes all anticipated future costs related to abandonment and restoration discounted to their present value and reflecting inflation. The discount rate used reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Changes in provisions for dismantling and site restoration that relate to assets, except for the unwinding of the discount, alter the cost of the related asset in the current period in accordance with IFRIC 1 "Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities".

Provision for Litigation and Potential Disputes

The financial statements include a provision for litigation and potential disputes which were estimated using available information and an assessment of the achievable outcome as regards the individual disputes. The provision is not recognised unless a reasonable estimate can be made.

m) Loans

Loans are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

n) Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Group receives free emission rights as a result of European Emission Trading Schemes. The rights are received on an annual basis and in return the Group is required to return rights equal to its actual emissions. The Group recognises a net liability resulting from the gas emissions. Therefore, a provision is only recognised when actual emissions exceed the emission rights received free of charge. When emission rights are purchased from other parties, they are measured at cost and treated as a reimbursement right. When emission rights are acquired by exchange, they are measured at fair value as at the date when they become available for use and the difference between the fair value and cost is recognised through profit or loss.

o) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised upon the delivery of goods or services net of value added tax and discounts at a point in time or over time in accordance with IFRS 15 in order to disclose the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for such goods or services.

The Group recognises the following main sources of revenue:

Distribution of natural gas – revenues from natural gas distribution include fees for natural gas distribution. Revenues from the fixed and capacity components are recognised evenly throughout the year. The variable revenue component is recognised based on the actual natural gas distribution in the relevant month. The ratio of these revenues is approximately 60:40. Additional other revenues are recognised by the Group if the ordered capacity is exceeded. Revenues from natural gas distribution also include natural gas losses in the distribution network totalling EUR 42 250 thousand (for the period as at 31 July 2023: EUR 47 200 thousand) in accordance with the valid price decision issued by the Regulatory Office of Network Industries. To calculate distribution network losses, the Group applies the methodology consistent with the methodology applied in 2023. Revenue from natural gas distribution is recognised during the period of the provision of distribution services ordered by customers according to daily nominations. The volume of distributed natural gas consumed by end customers connected to the distribution network

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includes estimates for customers in the household and retail customer categories where the meter reading of consumption is performed on an annual basis.

Storage of natural gas – revenue from the underground storage of natural gas is recognised over an agreed period for which the storage capacity was reserved for a customer. Variable fees for additional storage-related services are recognised during the provision of the service to a customer.

Production and sale of hydrocarbons – revenue from the sale of natural hydrocarbons is recognised at the moment when the commodity is transferred to a customer at the fair value of the received consideration or receivable.

Transmission of natural gas – revenue from the natural gas transmission fees is recognised at the moment or in the period when capacity in the transmission system is allocated to a customer. Revenue from the transmission of natural gas also includes revenues from natural gas received for operating purposes, and is recognised in the period when gas transmission took place.

Revenue from connection fees and other services is recognised at the moment when the given service is provided or during the provision of the service based on its nature.

p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are recognised as part of the cost of a given asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

q) Social Security and Pension Schemes

The Group is required to make contributions to various mandatory government insurance schemes, together with contributions by employees. The cost of social security payments is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the same period as the related salary cost.

r) Retirement and Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

The Group has a long-term employee benefit program comprising a lump-sum retirement benefit, a loyalty benefit for years worked, and life and work jubilee benefits, for which no separate financial funds were earmarked. In accordance with IAS 19, the employee benefits costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to profit or loss so as to spread the regular cost over the service period of employees. The benefit obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted by market yields on Eurozone treasury bonds, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Past service costs are recognised when incurred up to the benefits already vested and the remaining portion is recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss.

s) Taxation

Income tax in Slovakia is calculated on the accounting profit under the applicable legislation at a rate of 21%, after adjustments of certain items for taxation purposes. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the tax rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions. As required by International Financial Reporting Standards, income tax also includes a special levy on business in regulated industries.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except for those assets and liabilities which are charged directly with a counter entry in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised with a counter entry in other comprehensive income.

The income tax rate valid from 1 January 2017 is 21%.

The principal temporary differences arise from revaluations and depreciations on property, plant, and equipment and various loss allowances. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associated undertakings, and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

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On 3 October 2024, the National Council of the Slovak Republic approved the introduction of a new 24% tax rate for legal entities that earn taxable income exceeding EUR 5 million in the relevant taxation period. The new tax rate will start to apply in the financial year starting after 1 January 2025.

The Group is a member of a multinational group of companies (the EPH Group) which has been, since 2024, subject to new rules on a minimum 15% rate of taxation for multinational groups implemented in line with the BEPS 2.0 Pillar II rules. The Pillar II rules stipulate that if the effective tax rate (calculated as the ratio of adjusted accounting profit/loss and adjusted corporate income tax in the respective jurisdiction) in the jurisdictions where the Group operates falls below 15%, the Group is required to pay a top-up tax to achieve the minimum 15% rate.

Pillar II legislation introduces a transitional safe harbour which may be applied for up to the first three years from the effective date of the respective Regulation.

Based on the preliminary assessment of a potential top-up tax liability under Pillar II for 2024 at the EPH Group level, which is based on the available preliminary financial information of the EPH Group for 2024, the Group should meet the requirements for a transitional safe harbour.

Current and Deferred Tax for the Year

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

Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries

Pursuant to the requirements of the IFRS, the Group's income tax also includes a special levy pursuant to Act No. 235/2012 Coll. on a Special Levy on Business in Regulated Industries and on Amendment to and Supplementation of Certain Acts. It is recognised through profit or loss.

Some Group companies are regulated entities with the obligation to pay a special levy during the period of the effectiveness of the Act. According to the previous wording of the Act on the Special Levy on Businesses in Regulated Industries, the last levy period was December 2016; however, after an amendment to the Act (effective from 1 January 2017), the special levy continued to be applied after this deadline without time limitation. The levy period is a calendar month and the levy rate effective from 2020 is 0.00363. The base for the levy is the profit/loss before tax recognised in accordance with International Accounting Standards and adjusted to the profit/loss recognised pursuant to the Accounting Procedures valid in the Slovak Republic, further adjusted pursuant to the Special Levy Act. The special levy is recognised as part of income taxes.

As a result of an amendment to the Act on Special Levy on Businesses in Regulated Industries that abolished the time limit of the validity of the special levy payment, companies are also obliged to account for a deferred special levy. The deferred special levy is recognised from all temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised under International Accounting Standards and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised in accordance with the Accounting Procedures valid in the Slovak Republic. The deferred special levy is calculated using the special levy rate that is expected to apply to the period when the temporary difference, from which the deferred special levy arises, is expected to be settled. The deferred special levy is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

t) Transactions in Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the exchange rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) valid on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and payables denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the ECB exchange rates valid on the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of profit or loss.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated at the ECB exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Foreign exchange differences, if any, are classified as equity as a foreign exchange translation reserve. Such a reserve is recognised as income or as an expense at the moment the financial investment in a subsidiary is disposed of.

u) Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets and the disposal groups of assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount can be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is considered fulfilled only when a sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or the group of assets and liabilities held for sale) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and the groups of assets and liabilities held for sale) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their net book value and the fair value less costs to sell.

w) Government Subsidies and Subsidies Provided by the European Union

Subsidies are not recognised unless there is reasonable assurance that (i) the company will comply with the conditions related to the receipt of subsidies, and (ii) the subsidies will be received.

Subsidies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises expenses that were to offset subsidies. Specifically, subsidies whose primary purpose is to enable the company to purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet, and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis during the useful life of the related assets.

x) Segments

The Group ceased the application of IFRS 8 – Operating Segments in 2017, as it is no longer obliged to disclose information in the financial statements as required by the standard.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, as described in Note 2, the Group has made the following decisions concerning uncertainties and estimates that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. There is a significant risk of material adjustments in future periods relating to such matters, including the following:

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group reassessed the amount of a loss allowance for property, plant and equipment based on an assessment of the planned liquidation or sale. When assessing the realisable value of property, plant and equipment, certain assumptions and estimates were taken into account that may change in the future. The recoverability of property, plant and equipment for non-current assets used for natural gas distribution depends, inter alia, on the future development of natural gas consumption in Slovakia and future tariffs for individual distribution services that are subject to regulation. For more information on the impairment of property, plant and equipment, see Note 8.

Remeasurement of Property, Plant and Equipment

As at 1 October 2019, the Group applied the revaluation model under IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" for gas pipelines. This asset category includes gas pipelines and gas connections owned by the Group, which are used for natural gas transmission and distribution.

The Group opted for this model as it believes that as a result, the financial statements will provide more reliable and relevant information about the Group's non-current assets used for natural gas transmission.

The initial remeasurement of these assets was recognised without an impact on previous reporting periods. This remeasurement resulted in an increase in the amount of gas pipelines by EUR 4 015 million and an increase in the deferred tax liability by EUR 1 014 million, and in the creation of revaluation reserves in equity amounting to EUR 3 001 million and in an increase of depreciation charges for the current period by EUR 116 million.

The subsequent remeasurement was performed at SPP – distribúcia, a.s. as at 30 September 2023. The subsequent remeasurement of these assets was recognised without an impact on previous reporting periods. This remeasurement resulted in an increase in the value of gas pipelines by EUR 587 million and an increase in the deferred tax liability by EUR 149 million, and in the creation of revaluation reserves in equity, and a decrease in the value of gas pipelines by EUR 3 million recognised in the statement of profit or loss line 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of assets, net'.

The subsequent remeasurement was performed at eustream, a.s. as at 30 September 2024. The subsequent remeasurement of these assets was recognised without an impact on previous reporting periods. This remeasurement resulted in a decrease in the value of gas pipelines by EUR 35 million recognised as a decrease in the revaluation reserve in equity, and a decrease in the deferred tax liability by EUR 8 million.

The remeasurement of the Group companies' assets was performed by an independent appraiser using the cost method. When determining the fair value of individual items of assets using the cost method, the physical wear and tear of the assets and their technological and economic obsolescence were taken into account.

The remeasurement of gas pipelines resulted in an increase in the amount of assets and in equity. The assumptions used in the revaluation model are based on the independent appraiser's reports. The resulting reported amounts of such assets and the related asset revaluation surplus do not necessarily represent amounts for which the assets could be or will be sold. Based on an independent expert's opinion, the Group also reassessed the economic useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The assessment of the economic useful lives requires a technical expert's opinion.

If the Group did not apply the revaluation model, the value of the gas pipelines would be EUR 3 430 million as at 31 December 2024, ie the historical net book value of the gas pipelines. In the comparable reporting period as at 30 September 2023, the value of the gas pipelines would be EUR 3 382 million.

As at 31 December 2022, NAFTA, a. s. and Pozagas, a.s. applied the revaluation model under IAS 16 for property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment is presented in the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 at a remeasured value representing its fair value as at the revaluation date, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated losses from permanent impairment in accordance with the revaluation model under IAS 16. The remeasurement was recognised for the first time

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as at 31 December 2022. The revaluation model is not applied in the consolidated financial statements of SPP Infrastructure, a.s., in which assets are recognised at historical cost.

There are uncertainties related to future economic conditions, changes to technology and the business environment in the industry, which may lead to future adjustments of the estimated remeasured values and useful lives of assets that will significantly change the Group's reported financial position, equity and profit/loss.

In relation to the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and the related sanctions against the Russian Federation, as at the preparation date of these financial statements, the parent company analysed the impacts of this situation on its business and the business of Group subsidiaries.

In this respect, management of the parent company evaluated scenarios regarding future gas transmission and distribution via the transmission and distribution network of its subsidiaries and the impacts of such scenarios on future operations and economic results. Management also assessed the applicable regulatory framework of the countries in which the Group companies operate.

In particular, the parent company assessed the scenarios for the use of eustream's transmission system with regard to gas supply needs and the existence of available gas infrastructure in the CEE region.

Possible future development scenarios included the continuation of flows of Russian gas to Europe via Ukraine and other alternatives where Russian gas supply to Europe via Ukraine is suspended, in the event of which the Company would switch to gas transmission in the CEE region. On 1 January 2025, the flow of Russian natural gas from Ukraine to Europe stopped.

Flow volumes via eustream's transmission system under scenarios where Russian gas supplies to Europe via the Ukrainian corridor are suspended are based on assumptions regarding the future development of demand for gas and the resulting gas import needs in the CEE region and the existence of available gas infrastructure and its expected use.

Eustream's transmission system, which is interconnected with the gas systems of all neighbouring countries of Slovakia, including reverse flows, is expected to retain its importance primarily for supplies to Slovakia and Ukraine as well as affordable natural gas supplies within the CEE region. In these scenarios, the Group expects that such alternatives for gas flows from other sources will create continued demand for eustream's services. In the analysed scenarios the Group used as a basis the current market assumptions, including assumptions as regards forward gas prices. Actual gas flow volumes may differ from the Group's current estimates and these differences may be significant.

Estimated useful lives

The estimated useful lives of non-current asset items are subject to Group company management's judgement, based on experience with similar assets. When determining the useful lives of assets, management takes into account their expected use based on estimates of use, estimated technical obsolescence, physical wear and tear and physical environment where the assets are operated. Changes to any of these conditions or estimates may result in adjustments to future depreciation rates.

During the year, the Group reviewed the useful life of property, plant and equipment used in the transmission and distribution of natural gas. Changes to the estimates of the remaining useful lives are reflected on a prospective basis.

See Note 8 for more details. The useful lives of non-current assets are based on accounting estimates described in Note 2 (f) with their carrying amounts presented in Note 8.

Environmental Provision

The consolidated financial statements include significant amounts recorded as an environmental provision. The provision is based on estimates of the future costs of dismantling, restoration and re-cultivation, and is also significantly impacted by the estimate of the timing of cash flows and the Group's estimate of the discount rate used. The provision takes into account the estimated costs of the abandonment of production and storage wells at a subsidiary, for dismantling old gas facilities and compressor stations, decontaminating the soil and restoring the sites to their original condition after dismantling old gas facilities in compressor stations on the basis of past costs for similar activities. Refer to Note 16 for further details.

4. NEW INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU that are mandatory for the reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or the amounts reported in these financial statements

- **IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"** issued by the IASB on 18 May 2017. The new standard requires insurance liabilities to be measured at current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and related interpretations while applied. Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued by the IASB on 25 June 2020 defer the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendments issued on 25 June 2020 also introduce simplifications and clarifications of requirements in the standard and provide additional reliefs when applying IFRS 17 for the first time.
- **Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" – Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information** issued by the IASB on 9 December 2021. This is a narrow-scope amendment to the transition requirements of IFRS 17 for entities that first apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time.
- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Disclosure of Accounting Policies** issued by the IASB on 12 February 2021. Amendments require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and provide guidance and examples to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements.
- **Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" – Definition of Accounting Estimates** issued by the IASB on 12 February 2021. These amendments focus on accounting estimates and provide guidance on how to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates.
- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction** issued by the IASB on 6 May 2021. Under these amendments, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which both deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on the initial recognition that result in the recognition of equal deferred tax assets and liabilities.
- **Amendments to IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules** issued by the IASB on 23 May 2023. The amendments introduced a temporary exception to accounting for deferred taxes arising from jurisdictions implementing global tax rules and disclosure requirements regarding company exposure to income taxes arising from the reform, particularly before legislation implementing the rules comes into effect.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue and adopted by the EU but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not applied the following revised IFRS Accounting standards that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU but are not yet effective:

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases" – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback** issued by the IASB on 22 September 2022. The Amendments to IFRS 16 require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of a gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease.
- **Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current** issued by the IASB on 23 January 2020 and **Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants** issued by the IASB on 31 October 2022. The amendments issued in January 2020 provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments issued in October 2022 clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability and set the effective date for both amendments to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

- **Amendments to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows” and IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures” – Supplier Finance Arrangements** issued by the IASB on 25 May 2023. The amendments add disclosure requirements and ‘signposts’ within existing disclosure requirements to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.
- **Amendments to IAS 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates” – Lack of Exchangeability** issued by the IASB on 15 August 2023. The amendments contain guidance specifying when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not adopted by the EU

At present, IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU do not significantly differ from IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the following new accounting standards and amendments to the existing accounting standards, which were not adopted by the EU as at the date of authorisation of the financial statements:

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments** issued by the IASB on 30 May 2024. The amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features. The amendments also clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised and introduce additional disclosure requirements regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features.
- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity** issued by the IASB on 18 December 2024. The own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9:2.4 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent. The hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met and to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument. The amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 introduce disclosure requirements for contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.
- **IFRS 14 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts”** issued by the IASB on 30 January 2014. This standard is intended to allow entities that are first-time adopters of IFRS Accounting Standards and that currently recognise regulatory deferral accounts in accordance with their previous GAAP to continue to do so upon transition to IFRS Accounting Standards.
- **Amendments to IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture** issued by the IASB on 11 September 2014. The amendments address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.
- **Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 – Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11** issued by the IASB on 18 July 2024. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes in the following areas: (a) hedge accounting by a first-time adopter (IFRS 1); (b) gain or loss on derecognition (IFRS 7); (c) disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price (IFRS 7); (d) introduction and credit risk disclosures (IFRS 7); (e) lessee derecognition of lease liabilities (IFRS 9); (f) transaction price (IFRS 9); (g) determination of a ‘de facto agent’ (IFRS 10); (h) cost method (IAS 7).
- **IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements** issued by the IASB on 9 April 2024 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard introduces three sets of new requirements to improve companies’ reporting of financial performance and give investors a better basis for analysing and comparing companies. The main changes in the new standard compared with IAS 1 comprise: (a) The introduction of categories (operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations) and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) The introduction of requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation; (c) The introduction of disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.

- **IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures** issued by the IASB on 9 May 2024. This standard permits a subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for eligible subsidiaries and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it.

The Group does not expect that the adoption of the accounting standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

Hedge accounting for a portfolio of financial assets and liabilities whose principles have not been adopted by the EU remains unregulated. According to the Company's estimates, the application of hedge accounting to a portfolio of financial assets or liabilities pursuant to **IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement"** would not significantly impact the financial statements if applied as at the reporting date.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial Risk Factors

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates of loans and gas purchase and selling prices. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. As at 30 September 2024, the Group entered into derivative transactions, swap interest contracts, and hedging commodity swaps in order to manage certain risks. The purpose of swap interest contracts is to fix interest rates on loans. The purpose of hedging commodity swaps is to limit the price risks of sales contracts made with customers and purchase contracts with suppliers.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are commodity price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. Risk management is decentralised and performed by the risk management section, using policies approved by the Board of Directors or the management of individual group companies.

(1) Foreign Currency Risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign currency risk from transactions in foreign currencies, primarily in US dollars (USD) and Czech crowns (CZK).

Analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency:

<i>In million EUR</i>	Financial assets		Financial liabilities	
	As at 30 Sep 2024	As at 30 Sep 2023	As at 30 Sep 2024	As at 30 Sep 2023
USD	1	1	-	-
CZK	1	3	-	-
HRK	-	-	-	-

The Group has no open currency swaps, which are used to cover risk associated with a change in foreign currency rates.

Sensitivity to foreign currency changes

The table below shows the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in EUR against USD and against CZK. The sensitivity analysis includes only foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for the stated change in foreign currency rates. The positive value indicates an increase in gain in the case of the weakening of the euro against the relevant currency. In the case of the strengthening of the euro against the relevant currency, the same but opposite effect on the gain would arise, while the amounts stated below would be negative.

	30 Sep 2024			30 Sep 2023		
	CZK	USD	HRK	CZK	USD	HRK
Gain or loss in million EUR (i)	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	-

(i) Related mainly to the risk of unpaid receivables, payables and USD and CZK cash at year-end.

(2) Commodity Price Risk

The Group is a party to framework agreements for the purchase of natural gas and other services and materials in connection with facilities for natural gas underground storage and for gas and oil production. In addition, the Group enters into contracts for the sale of crude oil and natural gas and natural gas storage. The Group covers a portion of the risks related to changes in oil and natural gas prices by commodity derivative instruments.

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The following table gives details of open commodity swaps and forward contracts at the reporting date.

Open commodity swaps and forward contracts	30 Sep 2024		30 Sep 2024	
	Nominal value		Fair value	
	Cash flow hedging	Held for trading	Cash flow hedging	Held for trading
In million EUR				
<u>Sell gas</u>				
Less than 3 months	8	-	(2)	-
3 to 12 months	-	-	-	-
Over 12 months	-	-	-	-
Open commodity swaps and forward contracts	30 Sep 2023		30 Sep 2023	
	Nominal value		Fair value	
	Cash flow hedging	Held for trading	Cash flow hedging	Held for trading
In million EUR				
<u>Sell gas</u>				
Less than 3 months	9	-	(47)	-
3 to 12 months	26	-	(9)	-
Over 12 months	8	-	(4)	-

The Group has entered into commodity swaps and forward contracts to hedge against the market risk arising from crude oil, natural gas price changes in anticipated future transactions associated with the Group's revenues in the upcoming year.

(3) Interest Rate Risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is significant, as it has drawn long-term loans. The Group manages the risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings, and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. The Group's exposure to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of likely changes in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant:

- The Group's gain for the 12-month reporting period ended 30 September 2024 would decrease/increase by EUR 0.5 million (for the year ended 30 September 2023: EUR 0.7 million). This is mainly related to the Group's exposure to variable interest rates on borrowings.

The table below displays the open interest swap contracts at the reporting date.

Interest swaps	Average fixed interest rate		Nominal value		Fair value	
	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
	In million EUR					
Cash flow hedge						
- Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 1 to 2 years	4.08%	0.86%	27	27	(1)	(3)
- Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest swaps	Average fixed interest rate		Nominal value		Fair value	
	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
	In million EUR					
Trading						
- Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(4) Credit Risk Related to Receivables

The Group is exposed to credit risk, ie the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to settle its liability. Exposure to credit risk results from the sale of the Company's services with deferred maturity and from other transactions with other entities, which generate financial assets consisting of cash and cash equivalents, provided borrowings and trade receivables. In terms of cash and cash equivalents in banks, the Group only has business relationships with banks with a high rating from an independent body.

The Group sells its services to various customers, none of which, individually or combined in terms of volume and solvency, represent a significant risk that receivables will not be settled as at the reporting date. The Group has policies in place that ensure that products and services are sold to customers with an appropriate credit history and that an acceptable credit exposure limit is not exceeded.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including derivative financial instruments, in the balance sheet, net of loss allowances.

(5) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash with an appropriate due date and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit lines, and the ability to close open market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, treasury management aims to maintain flexibility by keeping committed credit lines available and synchronising the maturity of financial assets with financial needs. To settle outstanding liabilities, the Group has funds and undrawn credit lines at its disposal.

As at 30 September 2024, the Group had drawn credit facilities totalling EUR 1 627 million (as at 30 September 2023: EUR 1 680 million) of which short-term credit facilities amounted to EUR 551 million (as at 30 September 2023: EUR 68 million) and long-term credit facilities amounted to EUR 1 076 million (as at 30 September 2023: EUR 1 612 million). Credit facilities are presented in their carrying amount.

The Group's interest-bearing borrowings are drawn in EUR with a variable interest rate linked to EURIBOR (according to the interest period agreed at the drawdown, for long-term loans usually 3M, for loans with shorter maturities 1M or O/N for overdraft facilities). In the financial years 2015, 2020 and 2021, the Group also issued mid-term bonds bearing a fixed rate interest (see also Note 17).

The majority of short-term credit lines include an automatic loan extension clause, provided that none of the parties concerned cancel the loan within the specified period. Long- or medium-term loans have a fixed maturity date, while the loan is payable as a lump sum as at the final maturity date, ie in 2024 and 2029. The eustream, a.s. loan of EUR 65 million drawn in 2019 is amortised in the amount of EUR 12 million per year, with final maturity in June 2027.

Interest-bearing borrowings are provided without collateral, using common market provisions (pari-passu, ban on pledging assets, substantial negative impact). If necessary, maturing credit facilities may be paid off from undrawn credit facilities, and from available funds and tradable securities.

The table below summarises the maturity of non-derivative financial liabilities at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
30 September 2024						
Trade payables	4	31	-	1	-	36
Other liabilities	-	37	3	6	19	65
Non-current contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	39	39
Current contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments	-	28	15	88	-	131
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	-	527	539	515	1 581
30 September 2023						
Trade payables	18	37	-	1	-	56
Other liabilities	-	8	51	16	38	113
Non-current contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current contract liabilities	-	-	5	-	-	5
Variable interest rate instruments	-	4	58	70	62	194
Fixed interest rate instruments	-	-	27	1 060	520	1 607

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b) Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that Group companies are able to continue as going concerns, while maximising the return to shareholders by optimising the debt and equity ratio, and by ensuring a high credit rating and sound capital ratios.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, ie borrowings disclosed in Note 19, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to the owners of the parent company, which comprise the share capital, legal and other reserves, revaluation reserves, and retained earnings as disclosed in Note 22.

The gearing ratio at the year-end was as follows:

	At 30 Sep 2024	At 30 Sep 2023
Debt (i)	1 627	1 680
Cash and cash equivalents	1 148	808
Net debt	479	872
Equity (ii)	6 033	5 852
Net debt to equity ratio	8%	15%

(i) Debt is defined as long- and short-term borrowings.

(ii) Page 7

c) Categories of Financial Instruments

	At 30 Sep 2024	At 30 Sep 2023
Financial assets	1 248	930
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	1	3
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-
Receivables from loans and subsidies	1	1
Current loans and receivables (including cash and cash equivalents)	1 230	912
Other current assets	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	16	14
Financial liabilities	1 722	1 878
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	2	75
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	1 720	1 803

d) Estimated Fair Value

The fair value of investments recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and financial assets at fair value is calculated using the listed market prices as at the balance sheet date.

The fair value of interest swaps is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. The fair value of forward currency contracts was determined using forward exchange rates at the reporting date. The fair value of interest swap contracts is determined using forward interest rates at the reporting date. The fair value of commodity swaps is determined using forward commodity prices and forward exchange rates as at the reporting date.

The fair value of ordinary shares not in book-entry form has been estimated using a valuation technique based on assumptions that they are not supported by observable market prices. The valuation requires management to make estimates of the expected future cash flows from shares that are discounted at current rates.

The estimated fair values of other instruments, mainly current financial assets and liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that, upon initial revaluation, are subsequently recognised at fair value, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 of the fair value measurement represents those fair values that are derived from the prices of similar assets or liabilities quoted on active markets.

Level 2 of the fair value measurement represents those fair values that are derived from input data other than the quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable on the market for assets or liabilities directly (eg prices) or indirectly (eg derived from prices).

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Level 3 of the fair value measurement represents those fair values that are derived from valuation models, including subjective input data for assets or liabilities not based on market data.

30 September 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value	-	1	16	17
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	1	-	1
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	16	16
Financial liabilities at fair value	-	2	-	2
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	2	-	2
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-
30 September 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value	-	3	14	17
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	3	-	3
Financial assets at fair value	-	-	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	14	14
Financial liabilities at fair value	-	75	-	75
Financial derivatives recognised as hedging	-	75	-	75
Financial derivatives not recognised as hedging	-	-	-	-

Embedded Derivative Instruments

The Group entered into long-term contracts for natural gas transmission denominated in USD and EUR.

Transmission contracts denominated in euros were denominated in the currency of the primary economic environment and so these contracts were not regarded as a host contract with an embedded derivative under the requirements of IFRS 9. Hence, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group does not recognise embedded derivatives separately from the host contract. Transmission contracts denominated in US dollars are denominated in the currency that is commonly used in contracts to purchase or sell non-financial items in the economic environment of Slovakia in respect of business relations with external parties. Hence, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Group does not recognise embedded derivatives separately from the host contract.

The Group has assessed all other significant contracts and agreements for embedded derivatives that must be recorded. The Group concluded that there are no embedded derivatives in these contracts and agreements that are required to be measured and recognised separately as at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023 under the requirements of IFRS 9.

Derivative Instruments Recognised as Hedges

Effective hedging includes commodity swaps, which are used to hedge against the risk of future movements in the prices of crude oil and natural gas and interest rate swaps which are used to hedge against credit risk arising from variable interest on bank loans.

6. INVESTMENTS RECOGNISED USING THE EQUITY METHOD

The Group's investments in associates as at 30 September 2024 can be summarised as follows:

Name	Seat	Ownership interest % as at 30 Sep 2024	Ownership interest % as at 30 Sep 2023	Principal activity	Value under equity method at 30 Sep 2024*	Value under equity method at 30 Sep 2023*
SLOVGEOTERM, a. s.	Palisády 39, Bratislava, Slovakia	50.00	50.00	Geothermal energy	EUR 115 thousand	EUR 115 thousand

*The value under the equity method is an estimate, as the final financial statements of the subsidiary were not available to the parent company as at the reporting date.

As at 30 September 2024, the Group does not have any joint ventures.

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7. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Other non-current assets comprise investments in equity and shares in unconsolidated insignificant subsidiaries:

	At 30 Sep 2024	At 30 Sep 2023
Cost	18	16
Impairment	(2)	(2)
Remeasurement of investment through profit or loss	1	-
Closing balance, net	17	14

Shareholdings represent equity investments in the following companies:

Name	Seat	Ownership interest in %		Principal activity
		At 30 Sep 2024	At 30 Sep 2023	
GALANTATERM, spol. s r. o. ⁽³⁾	Vodárenská ul. č. 1608/1, Galanta, Slovakia	17.50	17.50	Geothermal energy
SPP – distribúcia Servis, s.r.o. ⁽¹⁾	Mlynské Nivy 44/b, Bratislava, Slovakia	100.00	100.00	Production and service of gas facilities
Plynárenská metrológia, s.r.o. ⁽³⁾	Mlynské Nivy 44/b, Bratislava, Slovakia	100.00	100.00	Service of gas facilities
Central European Gas HUB AG („CEGH“) ⁽²⁾	Austria	15.00	15.00	Mediation of trade in natural gas
eastring B.V. ⁽²⁾	Netherlands	100.00	100.00	Holding activities
Karotáže a Cementace, s.r.o. ⁽⁴⁾	Velkomoravská 2606/83, Hodonín, Czech Republic	100.00	100.00	Logging and cementing
EP Ukraine B.V.	Ukraine	10.00	10.00	Exploration and production
EP Hungary s.r.o.	Biskupský dvůr 2095/8, Nové Město, 110 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic	10.00	10.00	Exploration and production
CNG Holdings Netherlands B.V. ⁽⁵⁾	Strawinskylaan 1263, 1077xx Amsterdam, Netherlands	100.00	100.00	Holding company
CNG LLC ⁽⁵⁾	5 km, Taynya street, village of Vovkove, Uzhhorod, District, Zakarpattya Region, 89452, Ukraine	100.00	100.00	Exploration and production
HHE GROUP Ventures Kft. ⁽⁶⁾	Pasaréti út 46, 1026 Budapest, Hungary	5.00	5.00	Exploration and production
HHE DravaP Koncesszios Kft. ⁽⁶⁾	Pasaréti út 46, 1026 Budapest, Hungary	5.00	5.00	Exploration and production
Pusztaszer Koncesszios Kft. ⁽⁶⁾	Pasaréti út 46, 1026 Budapest, Hungary	5.00	5.00	Exploration and production
Darany Energy Kft. ⁽⁶⁾	Pasaréti út 46, 1026 Budapest, Hungary	5.00	5.00	Exploration and production
EP Lower Saxony GmbH ⁽⁷⁾	Triftstraße 25, 31249 Hohenhameln, Germany	10%	-	Exploration and production
NAFTA Services, s.r.o., v likvidácii ⁽⁸⁾	č. p. 891, Dolní Bojanovice, Czech Republic	100%	100%	Operational and technical services

⁽¹⁾ Shareholding held by SPP – distribúcia, a.s.

⁽²⁾ Shareholding held by eustream, a. s., immaterial subsidiary

⁽³⁾ Shareholding held by SPP Infrastructure, a. s., immaterial subsidiary

⁽⁴⁾ Shareholding held by NAFTA a.s. In 2023, the company acquired an additional 49% share in Karotáže a Cementace, s. r. o., thus acquiring 100% ownership of the company. Due to its immateriality, this company is not consolidated.

⁽⁵⁾ As at 31 December 2021, the company was deconsolidated and is recognised as a financial investment.

⁽⁶⁾ In 2022, EP Hungary s. r. o. acquired a 50% share in HHE GROUP Ventures Kft.; as a result, the Company acquired a 5% ownership share in HHE GROUP Ventures Kft. In 2023, HHE GROUP Ventures Kft. acquired a 100% share in HE DravaP Koncesszios Kft, Pusztaszer Koncesszios Kft. and Darany Energy Kft.; as a result, the Company acquired a 5% ownership share in these companies.

⁽⁷⁾ Acquired in 2024.

⁽⁸⁾ NAFTA Services, s.r.o. is in liquidation and was deconsolidated in 2024.

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8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Gas pipelines</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Plant and machinery</i>	<i>Other non-current tangible assets</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Total</i>
Year ended 30 September 2023						
Opening net book value	7 031	359	561	62	163	8 176
Additions	9	-	1	-	70	80
Placed into service	139	17	25	-	(181)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Depreciation charge	(235)	(15)	(59)	(4)	-	(313)
FX gains/losses	-	1	-	-	-	1
Loss allowances and provisions	-	1	-	(14)	(3)	(16)
Remeasurement of assets through revaluation reserve	588	-	-	-	-	588
Remeasurement of assets through profit or loss	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
Closing net book value	7 529	363	528	40	49	8 509
30 September 2023						
Cost	8 617	685	1 207	113	67	10 689
Loss allowances and accumulated depreciation	(1 088)	(322)	(679)	(73)	(18)	(2 180)
Net book value	7 529	363	528	40	49	8 509
Year ended 30 September 2024						
Opening net book value	7 529	363	528	40	49	8 509
Additions	3	-	-	2	71	76
Placed into service	39	6	15	-	(60)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(259)	(13)	(40)	(5)	-	(317)
FX gains/losses	-	(3)	(1)	-	-	(4)
Loss allowances and provisions	-	(2)	(4)	26	(4)	16
Remeasurement of assets through revaluation reserve	(36)	-	-	-	-	(36)
Remeasurement of assets through profit or loss	1	-	-	-	-	1
Closing net book value	7 277	351	498	63	56	8 245
30 September 2024						
Cost	7 485	674	1 203	142	77	9 581
Loss allowances and accumulated depreciation	(208)	(323)	(705)	(79)	(21)	(1 336)
Net book value	7 277	351	498	63	56	8 245

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Gas pipelines used for gas distribution that are owned and operated by SPP – distribúcia, a.s. and the gas pipelines of the transmission system that are owned and operated by eustream, a.s. are recognised on the balance sheet at a remeasured value representing their fair value as at the remeasurement date, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated losses from permanent impairment.

As at 30 September 2024, the parent company assessed the value of assets using the discounted cash flow method. The management of the parent company took into consideration a possible short-term decline in consumption caused by price volatility on the natural gas market; however, it does not expect a significant decline in demand for natural gas in the Slovak Republic given the importance of this commodity in the Slovak energy mix and the necessity of using gas in the short and long term. When calculating perpetuity, the parent company uses 5-year outlook plans. Flow volumes via the subsidiary's transmission and distribution network are based on assumptions regarding the development of demand for natural gas and the resulting gas transmission and distribution requirements in the Slovak Republic.

To assess the value of assets, the commodity price is determined based on available forward prices, while it is assumed gas imports to EU countries in the short and medium term will be at least at the level of supplies at the Company's balance sheet date. Given the strategic position of eustream, a.s. due to gas transmission to countries neighbouring Slovakia, the eustream a.s. transmission system is likely to play an important role in gas transmission in Central Europe in the event of no supplies from the Russian Federation through Ukraine's territory.

The assessment of the value of assets is based on regulatory rules valid for the current calendar year. Management of the parent company does not expect fundamental changes when compared to applicable legislation, given the draft Decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries stipulating price regulation in the gas industry.

The discount rate applied by the Group is comparable with the industry discount rate and takes into consideration a risk mark-up with regard to current uncertainties affecting the future development of the energy commodity market, and long-term inflation expectations. As a result, the discount rate is higher than the WACC stipulated by the Office for the following regulatory period.

Based on this assessment, as at 30 September 2024, no impairment of non-current tangible assets under IAS 36 was identified by the Group.

Exploration wells are recognised as assets under construction and a loss allowance is recorded when the success rate of exploration wells is uncertain or reduced otherwise.

NAFTA, a.s. recorded a loss allowance for exploration wells, the success rate of which was uncertain or which were impaired, and for the related facilities the construction of which was suspended.

In the year ended 30 September 2024, the NAFTA, a.s. capitalised costs in respect of the costs of hydrocarbon reserves exploration in the amount of EUR 2 952 thousand (the year ended 30 September 2023: EUR 651 thousand).

As at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023, Nafta reassessed the impairment of property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" on the basis of an assessment of their future use, disposal, or sale. NAFTA has determined the amount of the loss allowance on the basis of the present value of future cash flows, a liquidation plan, the estimated sale price or sale price of other assets. A discount rate of 7.6% was used to calculate the present value of the future cash flows of the production and exploration cash-generating unit.

As at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023, the Group did not have a restricted right to handle non-current tangible assets, except for eustream, a.s., which had a restricted right to handle assets in the amount of EUR 1 586 thousand in 2024.

The cost of fully depreciated non-current assets (also includes non-current intangible assets), which were in use as at 30 September 2024, amounts to EUR 223 million (30 September 2023: EUR 221 million).

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Type and amount of insurance of non-current intangible and tangible assets

<i>Insured assets</i>	<i>Type of insurance</i>	<i>Cost of insured assets 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>30 Sep 2023</i>	<i>Name and seat of the insurance company</i>
Buildings, halls, structures, machinery, equipment, fittings & fixtures (except for gas pipelines)	Insurance of assets	2 350	2 267	UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s., Allianz-Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s., Premium Insurance Company
Movables, assets, inventories	Insurance of assets	452	69	UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s.
Motor vehicles	MTPL, motor vehicle insurance against damage, destruction, theft	10	9	Allianz - Slovenská poisťovňa, a.s.,
Gas pipelines	Insurance of assets	74	-	UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s.
Inventories (except gas reserves)	Insurance of assets	4	-	UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s.
Gas reserves	Insurance of assets	23	-	UNIQA poisťovňa, a.s.

9. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND FINANCE LEASE LIABILITIES

Group companies lease buildings and transportation means. Lease contracts are usually concluded for a definite period of 2 to 10 years, or for an indefinite period. For assets where the contract was set for an indefinite period, the useful life is determined based on the estimated lease term. Until 30 September 2019, leases of transportation means and administrative buildings were recognised as a finance or operating lease. As of 1 October 2019, leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and the corresponding liabilities are recognised as of the date the leased assets became available for the Group's use.

<i>30 September 2024</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Transportation means</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost	41	14	6	61
Accumulated depreciation and loss allowances	(18)	(9)	(1)	(28)
Net book value	23	5	5	33

<i>30 September 2023</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Transportation means</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost	38	14	6	58
Accumulated depreciation and loss allowances	(16)	(7)	(1)	(24)
Net book value	22	7	5	34

Non-current finance lease liability:

	<i>Present value of minimum lease payments</i>	
<i>Maturity</i>	<i>30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>30 Sep 2023</i>
Less than 1 year	7	7
1 – 5 years	22	22
More than 5 years	6	7
Total	35	36

The difference between the present value of minimum lease payments and gross investment in a lease is insignificant.

Information on the residual value and fair value of the finance lease liabilities:

	<i>Residual value of finance lease</i>		<i>Fair value of finance lease</i>	
	<i>30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>30 Sep 2023</i>	<i>30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>30 Sep 2023</i>
Finance lease liability	35	36	33	36
Total	35	36	33	36

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10. INVENTORIES

	<i>At 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>At 30 Sep 2023</i>
Natural gas	251	282
Raw materials and other inventories	27	25
Loss allowances	(38)	(38)
Total	240	269

11. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	<i>At 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>At 30 Sep 2023</i>
Trade receivables from transmission activities	28	39
Receivables from distribution activities	-	-
Receivables from storage and other activities	14	17
Prepayments and other receivables	10	20
Other tax assets	1	1
Total	53	77

All amounts are receivables within one year.

Receivables and prepayments are shown net of loss allowances for bad and doubtful receivables in the amount of EUR 10 million (30 September 2023: EUR 11 million).

As at 30 September 2024, the Group recorded due receivables in the amount of EUR 53 million and overdue receivables in the amount of EUR 10 million, excluding loss allowances (as at 30 September 2023: due and overdue receivables in the amount of EUR 77 million and EUR 11 million, respectively).

Movements in the loss allowance for bad and doubtful receivables were as follows:

	<i>At 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>At 30 Sep 2023</i>
Net opening balance	11	11
Use of loss allowance	(1)	-
Release of loss allowance	(1)	(2)
Additions to loss allowance	1	2
Closing balance	10	11

The Group does not have any overdue receivables, for which loss allowances are not created.

Overdue receivables, for which loss allowance was created:

	<i>At 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>At 30 Sep 2023</i>
Less than 2 months	-	-
2 to 3 months	-	-
3 to 6 months	-	-
6 to 9 months	-	-
9 to 12 months	-	-
More than 12 months	10	11
Total	10	11

12. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

	<i>At 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>At 30 Sep 2023</i>
Receivables from financial derivatives – non-current	-	-
Receivables from financial derivatives – current	1	3
Financial assets measured at fair value	1	3

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 30 September 2024, the balance of EUR 1 148 million comprises cash in bank accounts, which the Group can handle freely. The balance recognised as at 30 September 2023 amounted to EUR 808 million.

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14. DEFERRED INCOME

	At 30 Sep 2024	At 30 Sep 2023
Net opening balance	57	60
Effect of the first application of IFRS 15	-	-
Assets acquired during the period	1	-
Received subsidies	-	1
Amortisation during the period (included in other operating expenses, net)	(2)	(2)
Unused subsidies	-	(2)
Net closing balance	56	57

Free-of-charge transfers of gas facilities by municipalities to the Company's assets are deemed to be non-monetary subsidies. They are recognised at the fair value of the assets received and as a contract liability under non-current liabilities. The contract liability is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets subject to the free-of-charge transfers.

Free-of-charge transfers of gas facilities from customers related to customers' access to the distribution network are posted in revenues for the relevant period and recognised at the fair value of the assets received. Non-current tangible assets received free of charge are recognised in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" as a contract liability as of 1 October 2018 (Note 19).

Deferred income primarily represents allocated subsidies from the European Commission related to projects of reverse flows of KS 4 and Plavecký Peter gas pipelines, interconnection pipelines between Hungary and Slovakia, and Poland and Slovakia, and a project of investments to decrease KS 3 and KS 4 emissions (DLE).

15. RETIREMENT AND OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The long-term employee benefits program was launched in 1995. This is a defined benefit program, under which employees are entitled to a lump-sum payment upon old age or disability retirement and, subject to vesting conditions, life and work jubilee payments. During 2014, the Group signed a new collective agreement under which employees are entitled to a retirement benefit based on the number of years with the Group at the date of retirement. The benefits range from one month to six months of the employee's average salary. As at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023, the obligation relating to retirement and other long-term employee benefits was calculated on the basis of valid collective agreements in the given years.

As at 30 September 2024, 2 532 employees of the Group were covered by this program (30 September 2023: 2 609). As of that date, it was an unfunded program with no separately-allocated assets to cover the program's liabilities.

Movements in net liability recognised in the balance sheet for the year ended 30 September 2024 are as follows:

	Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Total benefits at 30 Sep 2024	Total benefits at 30 Sep 2023
Net opening balance	21	1	22	25
Change in actuarial assumptions	-	-	-	(3)
Net expense recognised	2	-	2	1
Benefits paid	(2)	-	(2)	(1)
Net liabilities	21	1	22	22

	Current liabilities (included in other current liabilities)	Non-current liabilities	Total
At 30 September 2024	-	22	22
At 30 September 2023	1	21	22

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Key assumptions used in the actuarial valuation:

	At 30 Sep 2024	At 30 Sep 2023
Market yield on government bonds	2.240% - 3.59%	2.651% - 3.74%
Annual future real rate of salary increases	2% - 2.75%	2% - 2.8%
Annual employee turnover	2.52%	2.52%
Retirement ages (male and female) ⁽¹⁾	-	-

Method for Calculating the Retirement Age

The retirement age is set in years and calendar months and is known five years in advance. The retirement age of insured persons born in the same calendar year is identical. The average retirement age is set at 63 years.

Since 2021, the retirement age is set for all insured persons. The retirement age valid after 31 December 2020 is set in the table which forms an annex to the Social Insurance Act.

16. PROVISIONS

Movements in the provisions are summarised as follows:

	Environ- mental provisions	Other	Total provisions at 30 Sep 2024	Total provisions at 30 Sep 2023
Balance at 1 October	186	4	190	203
Additions	30	1	31	(10)
Additions from the acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Effect of discounting	8	-	8	6
Movement	-	-	-	(4)
Use	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)
Reversal	(3)	-	(3)	(2)
Closing balance	220	3	223	190

	Current provisions (included in provisions and other current liabilities)	Non-current provisions	Total provisions
At 30 September 2024	1	222	223
At 30 September 2023	4	186	190

a) Environmental Provisions

Provisions in the amount of EUR 220 million as at 30 September 2024 are recorded in respect of the decontamination of contaminated soil, the liquidation of exploration and storage wells, and the recultivation and restoration of sites to their original condition. eustream has obligations in respect of decontaminating contaminated soil caused by compressor stations and old natural gas facilities powered by coal. NAFTA, SPP Storage and POZAGAS have obligations in respect of the liquidation of exploration and storage wells, centres and reclamation and restoration of related sites.

NAFTA's Obligations, SPP Storage and Pozagas

These companies created environmental provisions totalling EUR 214 million as at 30 September 2024 (as at 30 September 2023: EUR 182 million). NAFTA a.s. and its subsidiaries currently have 111 production wells in addition to 282 storage wells, POZAGAS has 115 storage wells and SPP Storage has 3 production wells and 38 storage wells. Production wells that are currently in production or are being used for other purposes are expected to be abandoned after reserves have been fully produced or when it is determined that the wells will not be used for any other purposes. Storage wells are expected to be abandoned after the end of their useful lives. The companies are obliged to dismantle production and storage wells, decontaminate contaminated soil, restore the area, and restore the site to its original condition to the extent stipulated by law.

The provision for abandonment and restoration has been estimated using existing technology and reflects expected future inflation. The present value of these costs was calculated using a discount rate, which reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability (2.09%

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- 2.99%). The provision takes into account the estimated costs for the abandonment of production and storage wells and centres, and the costs of restoring the sites to their original condition. These costs are expected to be incurred between 2024 and 2093 as follows:

Costs incurred	Within 1 year	1 – 5 years	5 – 20 years	More than 20 years	Total
Present value	2%	24%	23%	51%	EUR 214 million

Obligations of eustream

The Company updated their analyses related to environmental loads on all compressor stations ("CS") operated by eustream. Oil and condensate from gas transportation pollution was confirmed on all compressor stations. A partial decontamination in areas apart from gas facilities in operation took place on three of them (CS01, CS02, CS03). The pollution detected at all compressor stations concerns the soil underneath the 6MW turbo machinery halls. The Company estimated the provision for decontamination work based on current existing technologies and prices adjusted for expected inflation factor at amortised costs. Discount rate taken into consideration reflected the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific factors.

b) Other Provisions

The Group records no other significant provisions as at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023.

17. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

30 September 2024	30 Sep 2024 Secured	30 Sep 2024 Unsecured	30 Sep 2024 Total
Bank loans	-	119	119
Bonds	-	1 508	1 508
Total borrowings	-	1 627	1 627
Borrowings by currency			
EUR			
- with fixed interest rate	-	1 508	1 508
- with variable interest rate	-	119	119
Total borrowings	-	1 627	1 627
Borrowings are due as follows:			
Less than 1 year	-	551	551
1 to 2 years	-	12	12
2 to 5 years	-	566	566
More than 5 years	-	498	498
Total borrowings	-	1 627	1 627
30 September 2023	30 Sep 2023 Secured	30 Sep 2023 Unsecured	30 Sep 2023 Total
Bank loans	-	174	174
Bonds	-	1 506	1 506
Total borrowings	-	1 680	1 680
Borrowings by currency			
EUR			
- with fixed interest rate	-	1 506	1 506
- with variable interest rate	-	174	174
Total borrowings	-	1 680	1 680
Borrowings are due as follows:			
Less than 1 year	-	68	68
1 to 2 years	-	550	550
2 to 5 years	-	505	505
More than 5 years	-	557	557
Total borrowings	-	1 680	1 680

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Summary of the Group's bonds:

In February 2015, SPP Infrastructure Financing, B.V. (subsidiary) issued bonds of EUR 500 million bearing a fixed interest rate of 2.625% p. a. and falling due on 12 February 2025, a guarantee was provided by eustream, a.s.

In June 2020, eustream, a.s. (subsidiary) issued bonds in the amount of EUR 500 million with a fixed interest rate of 1.625% p.a. and due on 25 June 2027.

On 9 June 2021, SPP – distribúcia, a.s. issued publicly-tradable unsecured bonds with a face value of EUR 500 million at a fixed coupon of 1.000% p.a. with maturity on 9 June 2031. The bonds were used to repay bonds issued in 2014.

Summary of the Group's bank loans:

As at 30 September 2024, the loan balance for SPP – distribúcia, a.s. amounted to EUR 26.65 million with maturity by 31 December 2024. The Company also has a long-term loan in the amount of EUR 60 million. This loan was drawn in the 2019 financial year and falls due in 2029. The interest rate of both loans consists of a variable component (3M EURIBOR) and a fixed margin (% p.a.). The loans are not secured by assets.

In 2019, eustream, a.s. drew a loan in the amount of EUR 65 million bearing an interest rate consisting of a variable portion of 3M EURIBOR and a fixed margin in % p.a. Under an amendment to the loan agreement, the loan is amortised in the amount of EUR 12 million per year, with final maturity in June 2027. During the 2024 financial year, the Company repaid EUR 12 million.

In December 2021, NAFTA a.s. drew a bank loan in the amount of EUR 43.5 million falling due in 2024. The interest rate of the loan consists of a variable component (3M EURIBOR) and a fixed margin (% p.a.). On 24 November 2023, NAFTA, a.s. repaid the bank loan in the amount of EUR 43.5 million.

As at the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements, eustream, a.s. had available binding revolving credit lines provided by banks for operating purposes totalling EUR 50 million with an average maturity of 3 months. These credit lines had not been drawn as at 30 September 2024. The loans are denominated in EUR with a variable interest rate. The loans are not secured by any assets.

In addition to the drawn loans, NAFTA a.s. has an open credit facility of EUR 200 million bearing interest at 1M EURIBOR + fixed margin in % p.a., the maturity of which is renewed as needed by NAFTA a.s. with a final maturity in 2029, and a short-term revolving credit facility of EUR 2 million, the maturity of which is renewed every three months and which has no set final maturity.

The Group's loans were not secured by any pledges over assets.

Interest rates on loans and bonds:

	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
EUR		
– with a fixed rate	1.00%; 1.625%; 2.625%	1. 00%; 1.625%; 2.625%
– with a variable rate	3M EURIBOR plus margin	3M EURIBOR plus margin

The carrying amount and fair value of loans and bonds:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Loans	119	174	114	169
Bonds	1 508	1 506	1 363	1 218
Total	1 627	1 680	1 477	1 387

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Trade payables	35	39
Other liabilities	43	65
Liability from paid dividends to shareholders	2	1
Employee liabilities	20	17
Social security and other taxes	7	7
Total	107	129

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As at 30 September 2024, the Group recognised payables within maturity in the amount of EUR 107 million (30 September 2023: EUR 129 million) and no overdue payables (30 September 2023: EUR 0).

The Group has no significant liability secured by a pledge or any other form of collateral.

19. CONTRACT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACT ASSETS

Non-current contract liabilities

	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Donated assets	39	37
Long-term prepayments	0	0
Total	39	37

Some equipment related to gas distribution was acquired from municipalities through free-of-charge transfers. In the reporting period ended 30 September 2024, the Group acquired assets in the total amount of EUR 3 109 thousand in this manner (30 September 2023: EUR 8 720 thousand). The contract liability from assets acquired free-of-charge is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis in the amount of depreciation over the useful lives of the assets. Depreciation charges for the year ended 30 September 2024 amount to EUR 937 thousand (30 September 2023: EUR 980 thousand).

Current contract liabilities

	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Short-term prepayments	-	5
Total	-	5

Contract liabilities represent prepayments received for distribution services, which will be charged to revenues from provided services in the next 12 months.

Current contract assets

	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Contract assets	30	27
Total	30	27

Contract assets represent receivables from distribution activities.

20. EQUITY

Share Capital

Following the establishment of the legal group, the share capital is shown in the consolidated statement of the financial position as at 30 September 2024 and 30 September 2023. The increase in share capital was made by SPP, the former parent company by an in-kind contribution of financial investments (see Note 1) in May 2014, when the new group was formally established, with a face value of EUR 4 922 783 042. Share capital was decreased on 30 December 2014 by EUR 1 259 416 105 based on a shareholders' decision.

As at 30 September 2024, the share capital consisted of fully paid shares: two shares held by SPP, a.s. – 1 868 292 262 shares with a face value of EUR 1 and one share with a face value of EUR 25 000, and shares held by SGH – 1 795 049 674 shares with a face value of EUR 1.

Legal Reserve Fund and Other Funds

As at 30 September 2024, other reserves represent the legal reserve fund, which has been created as part of the in-kind contribution. The reserve is created from retained earnings to cover possible future losses or increases in the share capital. Transfers of at least 10% of the current year's profit (as presented in the individual financial statements) are required to be made until the reserve is equal to at least 20% of the share capital.

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Revaluation Reserves

Asset revaluation reserves are not immediately available for distribution to the Company's shareholders. Portions of revaluation reserves are reclassified to retained earnings based on differences between the depreciation charges for remeasured amounts and initial cost of assets. Revaluation reserves are also reclassified to retained earnings upon the sale, contribution of a part of a business, or upon the disposal of assets. Such transfers to retained earnings are distributable.

Other funds and reserves in equity are not distributable to the Group's shareholders.

Non-controlling interests primarily represent an interest in NAFTA directly held by EPH.

Hedging Reserves and Other

Hedging reserves represent gains and losses arising from cash flow hedging.

	Year ended 30 Sep 2024	Year ended 30 Sep 2023
Opening balance	(76)	(798)
Gain/loss from cash flow hedging	13	536
Currency forwards	-	-
Commodity swap contracts	15	532
Commodity forwards	1	1
Interest rate swap contracts	(2)	-
Actuarial gains/losses	-	3
Income tax applicable to gains/losses recognised through equity	(3)	(113)
Transfers to profit and loss	61	379
Currency forwards	-	-
Commodity swap contracts	53	371
Commodity forwards	-	-
Interest rate swaps	8	8
Income tax related to transfers to profit and loss	(13)	(80)
Other	-	-
Closing balance	(18)	(76)

A hedging reserve represents a cumulative accrued portion of gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of hedging instruments concluded for cash flow hedging purposes. A cumulative gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of hedging derivatives recognised and accrued in the hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss provided that the hedged transaction has an effect on the statement of profit or loss or is included as an adjustment of the base in the hedged non-financial item in accordance with the applicable accounting procedures.

Gains/(losses) arising from a change in the fair value of the hedging instruments transferred during the current and previous period from equity to profit or loss are disclosed in the line Transmission of natural gas of the statement of profit or loss.

Distributable retained earnings

Distributable retained earnings are based on retained earnings of individual statutory financial statements of SPP Infrastructure, a. s. For profit distribution purposes, the separate financial statements of SPP – Infrastructure, a.s. prepared in accordance with IFRS as at 30 September 2024 are used. The retained earnings under the Company's separate financial statements prepared as at 30 September 2024 which are distributable to the shareholders amount to EUR 677 million.

21. REVENUES

	Year ended 30 Sep 2024	Year ended 30 Sep 2023
Core business revenues	1 212	1 105
of which:		
Natural gas transmission revenues	410	150
Distribution of natural gas	438	401
Gas storage	327	530
Sale of hydrocarbons	37	24
Other revenues	45	77
Total revenues	1 257	1 182

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Core business revenues consist of distribution, transmission and storage fees and revenues from exploration and production of natural gas and the sale of hydrocarbons. These activities represent the primary activities of the Group and are therefore disclosed separately.

Other revenues mainly include fees for additional procurement of capacities, fines, connection fees, and other activities, which are not included in the Group's core activities. The Group recognises revenues from such activities during the service provision to the customer, or in the case of fines, at the moment it becomes entitled to receive payment from the customer.

Revenues from the transmission of natural gas are generated by the Group under long-term contracts for natural gas transmission through the Slovak Republic with a major Russian natural gas exporter. These contracts enable the use of gas pipelines according to the transmission capacity required by this exporter to perform long-term export contracts signed with customers in Central and Western Europe.

The Group provides access to the transmission system and transmission services under ship-or-pay contracts. The major user of the system (shipper) is a major Russian natural gas exporter. Other customers include mainly leading European gas companies. Part of the transmission capacity is ordered under long-term contracts, which comprise a significant portion of the company's revenues from gas transmission. Under the entry-exit transmission system, eustream also concludes short-term transmission contracts and provides additional gas transmission services.

22. SERVICES

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Repair and maintenance	15	15
Services related to the natural gas storage	3	3
Service level agreements with SPP	1	1
Lease of transportation means	3	3
Travel expenses	3	2
Advisory	5	5
Costs of IT services and operating expenses	6	6
Insurance premium	1	1
Security services, protection	1	1
Other	22	21
Total services	60	58

The costs of service level agreements with SPP include management services, IT services and rental payments for headquarter buildings.

Other services relate mainly to seismic activities and transportation.

The cost of audit services in thousand EUR are as follows:

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Audit of financial statements	197	161
Other assurance services	175	201
Tax advisory services	-	-
Other related services provided by the auditor	30	71
Total	402	433

23. STAFF COSTS

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Wages, salaries and bonuses	94	88
Social security costs	36	32
Other social security costs and severance pay	6	5
Total staff costs	136	125

The Group is required by law to make social security contributions amounting to 36.2% of salary bases, up to a maximum amount ranging from EUR 1–4 thousand per employee, depending on the type of insurance. Employees contribute an additional 13.4% of the relevant base up to the above limits.

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24. FINANCE INCOME

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Interest income	39	16
Gain on the sale of investments	-	-
Dividend income	2	2
Change in fair value of derivatives	-	2
Total investment income	41	20

25. FINANCE COSTS

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Interest expense	50	44
Foreign exchange losses	-	-
Other	-	6
Total finance costs	50	50

Interest expense represents interests related to issued bonds and bank loans (Note 19).

26. TAXATION

26.1. Income Tax

Income tax comprises the following:

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Current income tax	182	164
Special levy on business in regulated industries	32	26
Deferred special levy (Note 28.2)	(6)	(6)
Deferred income tax (Note 28.2)	(46)	(51)
– current year	(47)	(51)
– effect of change to the tax rate	1	-
Other	-	1
Total	162	134

The reconciliation between the reported income tax and the theoretical amount calculated using the standard tax rates is as follows:

	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2024</i>	<i>Year ended 30 Sep 2023</i>
Profit before taxation	666	550
Income tax at 21%	140	116
Effect of adjustments from permanent differences between carrying amount and tax value of assets and liabilities	(9)	(6)
Effect of change to the tax rate	1	-
Special levy on business in regulated industries	31	26
Deferred special levy	(5)	(6)
Other adjustments	4	3
Income tax for the year	162	134

The actually recognised tax rate differs from the tax rate stipulated by law of 21% due to adjustments to the tax base in respect of the current income tax for items increasing and decreasing the tax base pursuant to the valid tax legislation. Such adjustments mainly include tax non-deductible provisions and loss allowances and a difference between tax and accounting depreciation charges of non-current assets. Pursuant to the requirements of IFRS, the income tax also includes a special levy on business in regulated industries pursuant to a special regulation (Note 2s).

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26.2. Deferred Income Tax

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group and movements therein, during the current and prior reporting periods:

	At 1 Oct 2023	Charge to equity for the period	(Charge)/credit to profit for the period	At 30 Sep 2024
Difference between tax and accounting depreciation	(1 582)	7	44	(1 531)
Derivatives	21	(15)	-	6
Provision for recultivation and liquidation	38	-	2	40
Impairment	15	-	(1)	14
Other	(8)	-	1	(7)
Special levy	(130)	1	6	(123)
Total	(1 646)	(7)	52	(1 601)

	At 1 Oct 2022	Charge to equity for the period	(Charge)/credit to profit for the period	At 30 Sep 2023
Difference between tax and accounting depreciation	(1 506)	(123)	47	(1 582)
Derivatives	214	(193)	-	21
Provision for recultivation and liquidation	41	-	(3)	38
Impairment	10	-	5	15
Other	(10)	-	2	(8)
Special levy	(147)	11	6	(130)
Total	(1 398)	(305)	57	(1 646)

In line with the Company's accounting policies, certain deferred tax assets and liabilities were offset. As required by International Accounting Standards, deferred tax also includes a deferred special levy on business in regulated industries under a special regulation. (See Note 2s.) The table below shows the balances (after offsetting) of deferred tax to be recognised in the balance sheet:

	30 Sep 2024	30 Sep 2023
Deferred tax liability	(1 478)	(1 516)
Deferred special levy	(123)	(130)
Total	(1 601)	(1 646)

27. TAX EFFECTS IN THE STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Disclosure of tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income:

Year ended 30 Sep 2024	Before tax	Tax	After tax
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	(3)	-	(3)
Hedging derivatives and other (cash flow hedging)	74	(15)	59
Other	-	-	-
Remeasurement of assets	(35)	8	(27)
Other comprehensive income for the period	36	(7)	29

Year ended 30 Sep 2023	Before tax	Tax	After tax
Change in foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-
Hedging derivatives and other (cash flow hedging)	913	(193)	720
Other	2	-	2
Remeasurement of assets	588	(112)	476
Other comprehensive income for the period	1 503	(305)	1 198

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Capital Expenditure Commitments

As at 30 September 2024, capital expenditure of EUR 23 million (30 September 2023: EUR 30 million) was committed under contractual arrangements for the acquisition of non-current assets, but were not recognised in these consolidated financial statements.

Natural Gas Transmission

Access to the transmission system and transmission services are provided by eustream, a.s. under contracts governed by a ship-or-pay principle. The major user of the system (shipper) is a prominent Russian natural gas exporter. Other customers include leading European gas companies transmitting gas from Russian and Asian reservoirs to Europe. Part of the transmission capacity is ordered under long-term contracts, which comprise a significant portion of the company's revenues from gas transmission. Under the entry-exit transmission system, eustream also concludes short-term transmission contracts and provides additional gas transmission services.

Transmission fees are paid to the company directly by the shipper or the user of the additional services to the accounts of eustream, a.s. Tariffs for transmission services have been fully regulated since 2005 and are governed by price decisions issued by RONI for the relevant regulatory period.

Under regulated business and pricing terms, shippers also provide the company with a portion of the tariffs in-kind as gas for operating purposes, covering gas consumption during the operation of the transmission system. This portion of the tariffs may also be provided by shippers in monetary form under the regulated business and pricing terms.

Natural Gas Storage Contracts

The Group stores natural gas at storage locations in Slovakia, Czech Republic and Germany. The gas storage facilities are operated by the subsidiary, NAFTA a.s., and the joint venture, POZAGAS a.s., in Slovakia and by the subsidiary, SPP Storage, s.r.o., in the Czech Republic, for the deposit and extraction of natural gas according to seasonal demand, and to secure the safe provision of supplies as regulated by law. The gas storage facilities in Germany are operated by the subsidiary, Nafta Bavaria GmbH. Storage fees are agreed for the term of the contracts. The storage fee is based primarily on the capacity rented per year and the annual price indices.

Taxation

The Group undertakes significant transactions with several subsidiaries and associated undertakings, the shareholders and other related parties. The tax environment in which the Group operates in Slovakia is dependent on the prevailing tax legislation and practice and has relatively little existing precedent. As the tax authorities are reluctant to provide official interpretations in respect of tax legislation, there is an inherent risk that the tax authorities may require, for example, transfer pricing or other adjustments to the corporate income tax base. Corporate income tax in Slovakia is levied on each individual legal entity and, as a consequence, there is no concept of Group taxation or relief. The tax authorities in Slovakia have broad powers of interpretation of tax laws, which could result in unexpected results from tax inspections. The amount of any potential tax liabilities related to these risks cannot be estimated.

Legislative Conditions for Business Activities in the Energy Sector

The EU's Third Energy Package

In 2009, the European Union adopted Directive 2009/72/EC and Directive 2009/73/EC and related regulations concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and electricity known as the "Third Energy Package" that Member States were required to transpose into their national laws no later than 3 March 2012. One of the most important requirements of the Third Energy Package is, inter alia, to determine the regime for the unbundling of transmission systems and transmission system operators. The Slovak Republic opted to implement a regime of an independent transmission operator.

On 28 October 2013, RONI issued Decision No. 002/2013/P-CE on granting certification to eustream a.s. as the transmission system operator. Subsequently, on 22 November 2013, the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic issued Decision No. 1795/2013-1000, which confirmed eustream as a transmission system operator which meets the conditions for the unbundling of an independent transmission system operator pursuant to Articles 51 to 60 of the Energy Act. eustream a.s. is obliged to consistently comply with all the conditions stipulated in the relevant legislation for an independent transmission system operator.

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On 1 October 2015, under RONI decision No. 0005/2015/P, the rules of network codes on capacity allocation and balancing of the network system, namely measures of the Commission Regulations (EU) No. 984/2013 dated 14 October 2013 and No. 312/2014 dated 26 March 2014, were fully implemented in the operating code.

Regulatory Framework for the Natural Gas Market in the Slovak Republic

Under the effective energy legislation the natural gas market in the Slovak Republic is fully liberalised. Since 1 July 2007, all customers have been able to freely choose a natural gas supplier. As a distribution network operator, the Company is required to treat all participants in a non-discriminatory manner.

Natural gas distribution, and connection and access to the network are subject to regulation by the Regulatory Office for Network Industries (RONI), which is carried out based on regulatory policy.

As a transmission system operator, the general mission of eustream a.s. is to provide reliable, safe and efficient transmission of natural gas on the defined territory of the Slovak Republic on the basis of non-discriminatory rules in accordance with national and EU legislation and contractual obligations. eustream a.s. is obliged to provide free non-discriminatory access to the transmission system on the defined territory to any gas market player who meets the commercial and technical conditions for gas transmission. The activities of eustream, a.s. are subject to regulation by the Regulatory Office of Network Industries (RONI). RONI which, inter alia, defines the regulatory policy for the individual regulatory periods, monitors compliance of the Company's activities with applicable energy legislation, and issues decisions including price decisions, by which it approves tariffs for access to the transmission system and natural gas transmission, and the conditions for their application. The regulatory period is set for five years.

Energy legislation regulating natural gas storage in the Slovak Republic is primarily represented by Act No. 251/2012 Coll. on Energy and Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries. The purpose of this legislation is, inter alia, to implement common rules for the internal market in natural gas. In accordance with the applicable energy legislation, Nafta, a.s. is required, among other obligations, to provide non-discriminatory access to underground gas storage facilities and to the use of natural gas storage services. Natural gas storage within the Group was not subject to price regulation in 2024; however, legislative changes adopted in 2024 introduced price regulation for access to storage facilities and for gas storage as of 2025. In line with the applicable decree of the Regulatory Office for Network Industries, price regulation for access to storage facilities and for gas storage will be made by directly setting the maximum price for access to storage facilities and for gas storage based on comparing prices for access to storage facilities and for gas storage in the Slovak Republic with those in the EU Member States.

In Germany, energy legislation as regards the gas industry is primarily represented by the Energy Act and the applicable implementing decrees. Access to storage facilities is established based on the agreed terms and conditions. In relation to Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council, in the Energy Act Germany established filling target levels for German gas storage facilities, including an obligation for storage facility operators to offtake unused storage facility capacity from their customers and make it available to the market segment administrator.

The Regulatory Board adopted a new regulatory policy for the 6th regulatory period in March 2022 in accordance with Article 8 (5) of Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries. The new regulatory period began on 1 January 2023 and will last for 5 calendar years.

Tariffs for Regulated Activities

RONI approves tariffs for access to the distribution network and gas distribution, for the provision of auxiliary services, and for connection to the distribution network. The purchase of a gas facility, ie a distribution network, has been subject to price regulation in the gas sector since 2014.

The tariffs are proposed so that the total planned revenues from tariffs for access to the distribution network and gas distribution in the regulation year in euros per gas volume unit do not exceed the maximum price for the year, calculated pursuant to RONI Decree, which stipulates price regulation.

The maximum approved revenue under the price regulation is determined based on eligible costs, including depreciation charges derived from the regulated base of assets set by RONI and the profit mark-up. Company management believes that non-current tangible assets are not impaired based on present indicators. There are inherent uncertainties that could have an impact on the determination of future tariffs by RONI and the future realisable value of assets.

The maximum price for connection to the distribution network in the base year of the regulatory period, ie for 2021, for gas consumers was calculated on the basis of the planned average costs related to technical

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conditions for the connection and the planned average costs related to the processing of the application for connecting the gas delivery equipment to the distribution network and installation of the meter incurred by the distribution network operator as part of standard-scope activities necessary for connecting the gas delivery equipment. The price for connection to the distribution network is proposed separately for households and non-household gas customers.

Under the price regulation, the maximum price for connection to the distribution network for the years following the base year of the regulatory period is calculated by the indexation of the price for the year two years prior to the year for which the price proposal is submitted, reflecting the effect of inflation.

The calculation of the maximum price for access to the distribution network and for gas distribution for the years following the base year of the regulatory period is also partly based on basic parameter indexation.

Since 1 January 2024, the tariff for access to the gas distribution network, the tariff for gas distribution and the tariff to cover gas distribution losses are subject to crisis regulation, under which new prices have been set for 2024. The difference between the prices under the crisis regulation and those under the price decision are subject to compensation by the Ministry of Economy of the SR.

As regards substantive regulation, effective from 29 November 2023, there was a change to the Rules of Operation of SPP – distribúcia, a.s. due to changes to the regulatory legislation. An additional amendment of the Rules of Operation of SPP – distribúcia, a.s. is under preparation due to the need to ensure its compliance with the new legislation.

RONI approves tariffs for access to the transmission system and gas transmission and the conditions for their application for the relevant regulatory period in compliance with the respective legislation. The price decision for the first year of the regulatory period applies to the entire regulatory period, unless RONI approves a change to the price decision. The price decisions for the relevant regulatory periods are published on the websites of the RONI and eustream to meet disclosure requirements under the respective legislation.

Changes to Regulatory Legislation

Under the price regulation, RONI Decree No. 451/2022 Coll., establishing price regulation of selected regulated activities in the gas industry and certain conditions for the performance of selected regulated activities in the gas industry, has been replaced by the new RONI Decree No. 147/2024, which will apply to prices from 2025. As regards market rules, there has been an amendment to RONI Decree No. 208/2023 Coll. establishing rules for the operation of the internal gas market, under which SPP – distribúcia, a.s. assumed new obligations regarding the provision of customer information. As regards substantive regulation, SPP – distribúcia, a.s. has also been affected by three separate amendments to Act No. 250/2012 Coll. on Regulation in Network Industries and Act No. 251/2012 Coll. on Energy, as amended. These amendments have increased the regulatory burden by introducing an obligation to regularly update the business licence, while the new regulation of gas meter readings should reduce the regulatory burden in the household segment.

For the sixth regulatory period (2023 – 2027), RONI determined the method of price regulation by determining the method of calculating the fixed price for access to the transmission system and gas transmission in compliance with the network code on harmonised transmission tariff structures for gas (TAR NC) based on the new Decree on Price Regulation. Subsequently, RONI issued Decision No. 0031/2023/P of 13 February 2023 adopting transmission tariffs and conditions of their application for the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 valid until the end of the sixth regulatory period. RONI also confirmed that, in relation to the period beginning on 1 January 2023, Decision No. 0040/2019/P of 29 May 2019 will continue to apply until a new final consultation on the reference pricing methodology is conducted and a new decision is issued in line with the TAR NC.

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29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group entered into the following transactions with related parties that are not consolidated entities in these consolidated financial statements:

	Year ended 30 Sep 2024				30 Sep 2024		
	Revenues	Expenses	Dividends	Property and inventories	Receivables	Short term deposits	Payables
Slovak Gas Holding B.V.	-	-	133	-	-	-	-
Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s.	421	8	138	10	20	-	6
Joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	51	23	79	2	13	-	6

	Year ended 30 Sep 2023				30 Sep 2023		
	Revenues	Expenses	Dividends	Property and inventories	Receivables	Short term deposits	Payables
Slovak Gas Holding B.V.	-	-	147	-	-	-	-
Slovenský plynárenský priemysel, a.s.	447	15	153	14	19	-	9
Joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	66	28	82	46	3	-	12

Management considers that the transactions with related parties have been made on an arm's length basis.

Transactions with Slovak Gas Holding represent dividend payments.

Transactions with joint ventures represent services related to natural gas.

Transactions with other companies and other related parties mainly represent services related to purchases and sales of natural gas, advisory and consulting services, and other services.

Compensation of the members of the bodies and executive management was as follows:

	Year ended 30 Sep 2024	Year ended 30 Sep 2023
Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors, Supervisory Board, executive management and former members of the bodies - total for combined entities	7	7
Of which – Board of Directors and executive management	6	6
– Supervisory Board	1	1

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Members of the Company's Bodies

Body	Function	Name
Board of Directors	Chairman	Ing. František Čupr, MBA – since 30 Sep 2020
	Vice-Chairman	JUDr. Ing. Viktor Lehotzký – since 19 December 2023
		Ing. Roman Achimský – until 18 December 2023
	Member	JUDr. Boris Benkovič – since 19 December 2023
		Ing. Anton Matulčík – until 18 December 2023
	Member	Ing. Miroslav Haško – since 8 October 2013
	Member	Mgr. Jan Strěiteský – since 29 March 2018
Supervisory Board	Chair	Mgr. Maroš Štano – since 19 December 2023
		Ing. Ingrid Šabíková, PhD. – until 18 December 2023
	Vice-Chairman	Mgr. Pavel Horský – since 3 July 2013
	Member	Ing. Martin Galbavý – since 19 December 2023
		Ing. Michal Sklienka – until 18 December 2023
	Member	JUDr. Mgr. Lenka Hmírová, RSc. – since 19 December 2023
		Norbert Lojko MBA – until 18 December 2023
	Member	Martin Gebauer – since 26 January 2022
	Member	JUDr. Radko Timkanič – since 19 December 2023
		MUDr. Dalibor Gergeľ, PhD. – until 18 December 2023

30. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 19 December 2024, SPP – distribúcia, a.s. repaid a loan in the amount of EUR 26.65 million.

On 1 January 2025, the flow of Russian natural gas from Ukraine to Europe stopped. This event was one of the factors considered in the assessment of the impairment of non-current tangible assets as at 30 September 2024. The suspension of gas transmission from Ukraine to Slovakia has no impact on the ability of eustream, a.s. (subsidiary) and the Group to continue as a going concern. See Note 3 and Note 8 for more details.

On 12 February 2025, SPP Infrastructure Financing B.V. (the "Bond Issuer") and eustream, a.s. (the "Guarantor") announced that the Bond Issuer had repaid the principal of the bond in the amount of EUR 500 million issued on 12 February 2015 with a fixed interest rate of 2.625% p.a. and the maturity date of 12 February 2025. The guarantee was provided by eustream, a.s.

On 14 March 2025, SPPI – Infrastructure, a.s. paid a dividend to the shareholders totalling EUR 342 million based on the decision of the General Meeting of SPPI – Infrastructure, a.s. of 12 December 2024.

After the reporting date, there were no events other than those stated above that would have a significant impact on the fair presentation of the matters disclosed in these financial statements.

Prepared on:

29 April 2025

Signature of a member of the statutory body of the reporting entity or a natural person acting as a reporting entity:

Signature of the person responsible for the preparation of the financial statements:

Signature of the person responsible for bookkeeping:

Approved on:



Ing. František Čupr
Chairman
of the Board of Directors



On behalf of SPP I Group
Ing. Roman Filipoiu
Chief Financial Officer



On behalf of SPP I Group
Ing. Peter Duračka
Head of Finance



JUDr. Ing. Viktor Lehotzký
Vice-chairman
of the Board of Directors